

# TNPG TRB ENGLISH

## UNIT-2-

# STUDY MATERIAL

## WITH MCQ UNIT TEST

### MODERN LITERATURE (1600-1798)

#### **John Milton (1608-1674)**

1. Paradise Lost (in twelve Books)
2. Paradise Regained
3. Comus
4. III Penseroso
5. Lycidas
6. **Samson Agonistes**
7. L'Allegro
8. Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity
9. Sonnets(including)
10. 'On His Blindness'
11. 'On the Late Massacre in Piedmont'
12. **Paradise Lost, Book-IX**
13. 'When the Assault was Intended to the City'
14. On His Having Arrived at the Age of Twenty- three'
15. 'A large number of Tracts and Pamphlets in support of the Parliament'

#### **Alexander Poe (1688-1744)**

1. **The Rape of the Lock.**
2. Pastorals
3. An Essay on Criticism
4. Winder Forest
5. On the Use of the Riches
6. An Essay on Man
7. Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot
8. Of the Knowledge and Characters of Men
9. To Lord Bathurst
10. Satires and Epistles of Horace Imitated
11. Translation of Iliad and Odyssey
12. Of the Characters of Women

## Gray, Collins & Blake: Peacock's English Verse - Vol-III

### Thomas Gray (1716-1771)

1. Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard
2. On a Distant Prospect of Eton College
3. On the Death of a Favourite Cat
4. The Bard
5. The Progress of Poesy
6. The Fatal Sisters
7. The Descent of Odin

### Willkie Collins (1824-1889)

1. The Dead Secret
2. No Name
3. The Women In white
4. The Moonstone

### William Blake (1757-1827)

1. Poetical Sketches
2. Songs of Experience
3. Songs of Innocence

### George Herbert (1593- 1633)

1. The Temple
2. Affliction
3. Easter Wings
4. The Collar
5. Man
6. The Pulley
7. Affliction

### Andrew Marvell (1621-1678)

1. The Rehearsal Transported
2. 'To His Coy Mistress'

### Johnson : Life of Milton

## John Bunyan (1628-1688)

1. The Pilgrim's Progress
2. Grace Abounding
3. The life and Death of Mr. Badman
4. The Holy War

## Henry Fielding (1707-1754)

1. The Adventures of Joseph Andrews
2. Tom Jones
3. Amerilia
4. Jonathan Wild the Great
5. A Journey from this World to the Next
6. Voyage to Lisbon

## John Dryden (1631-1700)

### (i) Heroic Stanzas on the Death Cromwell

1. Astaea Redex
2. Charles II
3. Absalom and Achitophel
4. Religio Laici
5. The Hind and The Panther
6. The Fables
7. Annus Mirabilis
8. The Medal
9. Mac Fleckone
10. Alexander's Feast
11. prefaces to His Plays
12. An Essay of Dramatic Poesy

### (ii) Dryden's Plays

1. Tyrannic Love
2. Conquest Of Granada
3. All For Love
4. The Rival Ladies
5. The Indian Emperor
6. Aureng-Zeb
7. Don Sebastian
8. Cleomenes
9. Love Triumphant
10. Richard Sheridan
11. The Rivals
12. The School for Scandal

## William Congreve (1670-1729)

1. The Way of the World
2. The old Bachelor
3. The Double Dealer
4. Love For Love
5. The Mourning Bride

### Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774)

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. <u><b><i>She Stoops to Conquer</i></b></u> | 6. The Vicar of Wakefield          |
| 2. The Traveller                              | 7. The Hermit                      |
| 3. The Deserted Village                       | 8. Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog |
| 4. The Good-Natured Man                       |                                    |
| 5. The Citizen of the world                   |                                    |

**Sheridan :** *The School for Scandal*

### **Donne : Canonisation, The Ecstasie**

#### **‘The Poem’ (Canonisation)**

It is a personal poem. He wants others to leave him alone to enjoy his love in peace. The poem is in the form of dialogue between his friend and the poet. The poem is a tone of cynical parody. This poem is ideally platonic (friendly) (no sex) This poem is the poet's love for Anne more. It is based upon paradox, a self-contradictory statement.

- Donne is regarded as Elizabethan Browning (The poet asks his friend to hold his tongue as he dissuades from loving. He considers love as a disease. The lovers are canonized in this poem. Love saints is the title for them as they sacrifice their lust. The lovers are compared to flies as they wheel round each other. They are compared to two tapes as they burnt each other. They are also compared to eagle (The poet) and dove (lady love) because of tyrannical and gentlest nature. They are compared to phoenix and they offered to trade love for death. Chronicles cannot be written and songs and sonnets can be written on their love. On the sights of lovers no ship will

sink. The lears will not bring flood or damage. The colds of love does not remove spring season. The heat of vow will not interfere in 'Actives of soldiers and lawyers' As there is no sexual union and they unite in death.)

## **2. Ectasie**

- It is one of the serious love poems and is marked by analytical wit.
- It is an expression of his physical and spiritual love.
- 'Ectasie' means 'Standing out' or temporary separation of souls from bodies
- Literally 'Ectasie' means extreme happiness
- It combines 'Medival' and 'modern' themes. The idea of the soul coming out of the body is derived from 'Plotonius'

(The poet and his lover on the swollen bank. It looks like a pillow on the bed. The Ice reflects the image of the lovers. The firm grip of hands create a fragment bomb. In this poem the poet compares the souls to the intelligences and bodies to spheres. Lovers are sitting like lifeless statues. The souls ascended to Ecstasie and it made clear the mystery of love. The lovers realized that love is not a sex experience love is thing of soul and not of Body Love makes the two souls into one. The body is an alloy metal. Spirits act as the instrument of soul. Blood issue these spirits and love ripens in soul. The poet concludes that only love is capable of refixing the soul of the lovers)

Donne is considered the father of the metaphysical school of poets.

## Milton : Paradise Lost, Book-IX

### Paradise Lost Book IX-John Milton

- His classmates used to call him 'The Lady of christ'
- Milton's Poetic drama ' Samson Agonists' is considered the last work of Milton
- The length of the poem, 13355 lines in all.
- In Book IX – 1189 lines
- It is written in an epic form. The story is rendered in 12 books
- A good poet is made as well as Born – Ben Jonson
- 'Paradise lost' is written in the meeting point of 'Renaissance and Reformation'
- (Pre-destination, fate was an influence in calvinist followers of john calvin, a French protestant)

(Epic poetry is divided in two 1. Primary epic – authentic epic – oral , 2. Secondary epic – Literal epic – written primary epic is intended for recital secondary epic is for reading paradise lost includes both the qualities.)

(This poem is written in unrhymed iambic pentameter of blank verse and his style is grand style gods are the missionaries of Epic. In primary epic – 1.Heroism 2. Love . The theme is expressed in the opening lines and followed by invocation )



(Epic similes are called as heroic similes The theme of the paradise Lost is man's first disobedience and Justification of God's ways to man. (subsidiary them))

(Book IX deals with the fall of the man and it opens after the sunset. It is all about Satan's re-entry into paradise (the Garden of Eden in the form of serpent) The Guardian angels of man are Uriel and Gabriel After the sunset the Hesperus (Venus) shines. Gabriel already threaten the Satan Uriel, the Regent of the sun warned the Angels, Satan is the hero of 'Paradise Lost' He represents the idea of "Pride Goeth before a fall". He remarks, "Better to reign in Hell than in Heaven" Saturn circles in the space for 7 nights. He circles the Equatorial line 3 times and he moves from pole to pole – 4 times. He enters the earth on the 8<sup>th</sup> day. He sinks in the river Tigris in the paradise and he rises Springing up in the fountain of tree of life.)

**(The serpent is known for its cunningness)**

(Lines 1-47 – Invocation – Asking help from God He tells us of the 'disobedience of man and he names it 'the fall' that leads to sin and death.)

(Lines 48-73 – Saturn returns to paradise 74-86 – Saturn enters the Eden Garden He roams the sea and land to seek a place to hide himself. He goes north ward over the Pontus (Black sea) and over Macoties. (sea of Azof) and further over the river obe (Siberiar river in Russian territory flows in to the Arctic sea) In the equatorial region he goes westward from Orontes

(Syrian river, west of Eden) to the Isthmus at Drien (Panama, the Caribbean sea) and round to India (Ganges and Indus valleys and at last it finds the Serpant suitable)

➤ (Lines 97-103 – Satan Soliloquises.

Soliloquy – an out Burst of lamentation, jealousy and malice mixed

Lines 104-133 – Satan determines to destroy man for whom all this earth was made

Lines – 134-178 – Satan resolves to Revenge God Satan will himself the sole glory among the devils to have rained in one day what the so called Almighty too 6 successive days to Creat the world. This pitiable state arises out of his Ambition and Revenge. Here ends the soliloquy.

➤ (Lines 87- 96 – Saturn chooses the serpent.

Lines 179-191 Satan permeates into the serpent

Lines 192-204 Adam and Eve discuss the day's work

Lines 205-225 Eve suggests to Adam

Lines 226-269 – Adam advices Eve

Lines 270-289 – Eve persists

Lines 290-319 – Adam Explains himself

Lines 320-341 – Eve perverts

Lines 342-376 – Adam insists)

(Lines 377-386 - Eve withdraws her hed. Adam is created with dust)

(Eve is created from the rib of Adam. Lines – 387-396 – Eve compared.

As she leaves Adam, she is fairer than the mountain nymphs, she is like



Diana in her giat. She is also compared to Drayad of wood and Artemis or Delia being born in the island of Delos the Godders of chastily)

(Lines 397-411 Milton Laments)

(Lines 412-466 – Satan in serpent admires Eve. Eve stands as a stooping flower among the drooping flower. Satan reaches the flowery Plot' (where Eve is) which is more in comus Faire Queene III, keat'sendymion etc. Eve's garden is more delicious than the garden of alcinous-king of phaeacia. where Odysseus was entertained in Odyssey VII and the garden of Solomon (Egyptian) who entertained the daughter of pharoh)

(Lines 467-493- Satan soliloquises again)

(Lines 494-526 – Satan Nears Eve)

(Lines 527-547 – Satan flatters Eve)

(Lines 548-566 – Eve is surprised Eve asks the serpent to redouble the miracle by explaining how it have the power of speech)

(Lines 567-612 – The serpent explains)

Lines 613-624 – Eve enquires where the tree is

Lines – 625 – 630 – Satan offers to lead Eve to the tree

Lines – 631 – 645 - Eve offers to be led)

(Lines 646 – 654 – The serpent leads

Lines 656 – 663 – Eve finds it to be the forbidden tree, The tree of knowledge)

(Lines 664 – 678 – Satan the temiter posture at this statement. He appears like a roman or Athenian)

(Lines – 679 – 732 – Satan Rationalizes. Tree of knowledge is the mother of science. He addresses Eve, the queen of this universe and not to be afraid of the death. If man eats the fruit, he will rise to the level of God.)

(Lines – 734 – 744 – Eve's senses appealed. The appeal to her five fold sense synchronizes with Rev desire to eat the fruit.)

(Lines 745 – 779 Eve muses address the tree. The angels know Satan the father and author of Evil)

(Lines – 780 – 792 – Eve eats, the serpent slinks away. Eve, our mother does not that she is eating death)

(Lines – 793 – 837 – The fallen Eve soliloquizes forbiddens is the name attributed to God by the enemies of God, Satan and his followers)

(Lines – 838 – 852 – Adam finds near the tree)

(Lines – 853 – 887 – Eve relates Adam of the fruit. Eve crowns her preference with a lie that for Adam's sake she ate the fruit. "you must also taste, to ensure that we both enjoy an equality of fortune")

(Lines – 888 – 895 – Adam stands astonished and blank)

(Lines – 896 – 959 – Adam declares his sharing of Eve's Fall. Eve is bone and flesh of Adam. Even if Adam eats, God the wise creator, will not destroy his own creation)

(Lines – 960 – 989 Eve amplifies their bond of Flesh. She amplifies that they are one heart, one soul, one guilt, one crime)

(Lines – 990 – 999 – Eve embraces who eats the fruit.)

(Lines 1000 – 1015 – intoxicated, they lust after each other)

(Lines 1016 – 1033 – Adam appreciates Eve)

(Lines 1034 – 1044 – They sleep after satisfying their lust)

(Lines 1045 – 1066 – Awakening, they feel guilty and Shania. )

Lines 1067 – 1080 – Adam upbraids Eve.

It is a bad fruit that makes them that they are taken of their innocence, faith and purity. They are filled with desire which forebodes evil and shanie.

(Lines 1081 – 1131 – They make Loin clothes out of fig leaves.

Lines 1132 – 1141 – Adam blames Eve for her willfulness

Lines 1142 – 1161 – Eve blames Adam and the serpent in turn

Lines 1162 – 1186 – Adam incensed and defends himself

Lines 1187 – 1189 – They resort to mutual Recrimination)

### **Salan:-**

- He is a lover of liberty and freedom.
- His entry into Eden is compared to the wolf stealing into the sheepfold.
- Good is a curse and bad/evil is a boon to him

**Adam:-**He like a disciplined soldier

### **Pope : The Rape of the Lock.**

### **The Rape of the Lock – Pope**

- Pope was born in 1688, the year of the glorious revolution when James II was deposed and William of Orange and Queen Mary were crowned.
- A Roman catholic by birth, he was too tolerant to engage in serious the vibrant quality of his alert mind.

- His poetry reveals the vibrant quality of his alert mind.
- “The rape of the Lock, Essay on criticism Essay on man, The Dunciad and Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot are the famous poems.
- Through the method of satire, he laughs at the follies and foibles of this society.
- ‘The rape of the lock’ was published in 1712, in Two cantos.
- In 1714, he published in 5 cantos.
- The rape of the lock is one such poem conceived of in the form of an epic.
- Critics rave often called it a mock epic
- The poem begins with Invocation to Goddess of poetry.
- It is a satire on artificial manners of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- Satire is a sacred weapon meant for Truth’s Defence – to pope
- 18<sup>th</sup> century men have no respect for women as they have spent most of their time in make-up
- Swift is the close friend of pope.
- Pope’s poetry has conciseness.
- ‘The Dunciad’ is the master piece of pope which is a satire on bad writing
- Dr. Johnson told, “Pope has made familiar things new and new things familiar”.
- This poem is based on “A quarrel between 2 families, petre and Fermor”
- Pope is the master of Heroic couplet

## Canto I

(Pope states the theme of the poem. He tells the muse that Caryl Rad suggested the poem and Belinda Ras inspired it. Arabella Fermor, has two Belinda the heroine. The guardian sylph assures that she is protected by 1000 of spirits. Ariel then introduces himself as one of the guardian and tells Belinda that he saw and omen. Shock Belinda's pet dog wakes her. She sits at the dressing table to adorn herself and she is assisted by her maid, Betty and her attendant sylphs. John Caryl is the common friend to the two families. Belinda is the representative of fashionable women of 18<sup>th</sup> century. The young lover the Baron, accused of Belinda's lock.)

## Canto II

Belinda's beauty is compared to the rising sun. When she leaves for the social events, she is joined by lovely and young ladies and well dressed youngmen. As her barge floats on the Thames, everyone notices her beauty. The gentle spirits are called sylph. The mischievous Spirits are called Gnomes. A young baron (Lord petre) notices the hair and vows to take possession of them. The baron lights Defire with the love letters and pryas that the gods be favorable to him. His prayer is two fold. 1. to win his prize 2. hold it for a long time. Belinda is unaware of the plot though Ariel and sylphs caution her. sylphs gather over the barge and flutter their wings in warning. Ariel orders his sylphs 1. Zephyretta – Belinda's fan 2. Mornentella – her watch 3. Cuspissa – the favourite curl and 4. Ariel



himself will protect shock 5. 50 sylphs – the petticoat seven fold shield. At the end of the speech the sylphs fly away to their tasks.

### **Canto III**

(Belinda makes her way to Hamilton court where Anne holds court. while the queen sips her tea, conversation on balls and social visits flourishes. Towards sundown Belida begins to look forward to the card game. The card table is the velvet plain. The young baron's queen of spades subdues the king of clubs and his diamonds and hearts win over an array of clubs. Belinda is saved and her shouts of victory echo through the gardens and the canal. The fresh scent and tasty coffee is served in china cups. By reminding him the baron of Scylla who was changed to a bird because she distributed Nisus hair Clarissa gives the baron (Lord Petre) a pair of scissors. Coffee inspires Lord-Petre to cut the lock. Pope comments that steel destroys even Troy. So Belinda's hair could also not resist the force of steel "The sylphs twitched the airing 3 times As Belinda loved human being Ariel was helpless. He came and sat" on her breast.)

### **Canto IV**

Belinda cannot be comforted. The disappointed sylphs and weeping Ariel leave the scene and Umbria descends to the cave of spleen. There he compliments her as Queen who directs hysteria and who rules ladies from 15 to 50. Thalestris bemoans Belinda's loss. She asks Sir Plume (Lover of her) to demand the return the lock. Nature and affectation are the two maid

serrants of Goddess. Goddess gave a bag full of sighs, solos, passions and tears to umbriel. He ponred the bag over the heads of Belinda and thalestris. The cave is in the depth of the earth.

### Canto V

(The baron appears more reserved than aeneas when he ignored Dido's pleas for him to remain in carthage. Clarrisa opens her speech with a rhetorical question. She says that all night dancings and all day dressing could not end the evils of the world like small pox etc. Thalerstris calls Belinda to declare war. In the comic battle of the sexes, beaus and wittings are slain by glances from the young ladies. Belinda attacks the baron with snuff and reduces him to tears and sneezes. She used a hairpin like a dagger. In the battle the lock is lost. About the lock's whereabouts some think it is on the moon which stores all earthly treasures. Sir plume was proud of snuff box and cane and he pleaded lord petra. Belinda inherited Badkin (Great grand father). The lock is transformed into bright star. This poem made the lock immortal.)

- Omber is a card game
- Lord petre built 12 vast French Romances for the God of love
- Cardinal newman says "He has always the right word for the right idea and never a word too much"
- Augustans has a great fascination for epic and according to them "To write and epic poem is the essential duty of a great writer"

- Dryden – “a heroic poem is undoubtedly the greatest work which the soul of man is capable to perform”

### **For Non-detailed Study**

### **Milton : Samson Agonistes**

- Samson Agonistes is an imitation of Greek tragedy. It is a dramatic poem called Tragedy.
- It is the last work of John Milton.
- The poem was published in 1671
- it was published along with paradise regained
- Samson’s marriage to the woman of Timmath is mentioned.
- Prologos is the first section of a tragedy which proceeds chorus.
- The episode of the lion is mentioned as an example of Samson’s strength.
- The prologue contains Samson’s solitogy
- Parados is an Aside which is the next section
- Parados is the first utterance of chorus
- Exodus is the last part of tragedy which has no choric song is the last section
- Exodus in Samson Agonistes includes Kommosleaving
- Milton avoids all references to the symbolic number 7
- The visits of chorus, Manou, Dalila, Harapha and the officer are without scriptural justification
- Milton mentions only the unity of time.

- The scene through the play (poem) is before the prison in Gaza.
- The story starts at day-spring and ends in the evening for 12 hours
- Samson, the hero, Dalila, his wife Manou – the father of Samson, Haraph, (giant of philistine) of Gath. (chief characters)
- Public officer, messenger, chorus of Danites. (secondary characters)

### **The poem:-**

(The scene is started before the prison in Gaza (Israel) Samson is a blind Captire by philistines and he is sent to prison in Gaza. His greatest misfortune is his Blindners. A Numer of well wishers, friends and equals make the chorus. On festival day the Ceptives are out in the open air. He is then visited by his old father, Manoa. Next his wife Dalila visits and she has extracted the secret of his physical strength. She is the real cause of samson's downfall. Manoa visits him to procure the Liberly of Samson by ransom. The chorus visits him to comfort him. Then a philistine giant Harapha comes and mocks at samson's misery. Samson is summoned by philistine to appear before them and before the vast gathering of people and display his physical strength. The feast is proclaimed by philistines. The feast is a day of thank giving for deliverance from Samson's hands. The public officer has lastly visited him. He requests him to come to the open air. Samson is persuaded by the call from the God. Agonistes is a Greek word, means combatant at public games. Samson is a blind wrestler. Agonistes also means actor and a champions. The sub title for this poem is

Agonistes, Chorm consoles Samson and release of death is the only prayer of Samson.)

- This poem observes the unity of time, unity of place and the unity of action.
- Dalila means to hang like a leaf, Samson means the sun, Harapa means a giant and manoa means rest.
- Samson's revenge: - A large number of philistines are killed by the falling of the roof and samso himself is also killed

### **Gray, Collins & Blake: Peacock's English Verse - Vol-III**

#### **Peacock's English werse**

#### **Thomas gray**

(He was a cockney by birth he befriended Horace wal poll son of the when he went to study at Eton and Cambridge. He was born in London in 1716. He in the only survived child of the twelve born to his parents.)

- 1) Ode on a distant prospect of Eton college is a faithful account of the institution
- 2) Elegy written in a country churchyard.
- An elegy is a poem on dead. In England a number of pastoral elegies are written from renaissance.
- Elegy usually consists of three stages.

The first stage – expression of grief

The second stage – a tribute



The third stage – glorification of the personality

- The best known examples of the pastoral elegy in English are Milton's 'Lycidas', Shelley's 'Adonais' and Arnold's 'Thyrsis'.

### **The Poem**

- This elegy is for the simple, unnamed people who lie buried in a quiet churchyard.
- The poet is all alone in the churchyard. It is late evening.
- The frail monuments of the poor cannot be compared with the costly monuments of the rich.
- Nobody can escape death and there is no armour against death. Death lays his icy hands on every body.
- Birth, power, beauty and wealth will have to submit to death.
- It is an archetypal general meditation on the parting of life.
- The poem consists of 32 stanzas of 4 lines each with rhyme scheme 'abab'.

### **3. The bard**

- (The poem consists of nine stanzas, stanzas 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 have 14 lines each.
- Stanzas 3, 6, and 9 have 20 lines each.
- The incident that inspired Gray was Edward I ordering the death of all the Bards in Wales whose poetry induced the Welsh to revolt.
- The poem begins with a direct address to the king. The addressee is the Bard who has been sentenced to death by the king.)

- The Pindaric odes were to be composed that it could be chanted to music by dancing chorus.
- A Pindaric ode has three sections 1. Strophe 2. Antistrophe 3. Epode.
- The tragic reign of Edward II are fore told by the Bard in powerful verbal pictures.

#### **4.The progress of poesy**

- This ode consists of nine stanzas stanzas 1,2,4,5,7 and 8 have 12 lines each
- Stanzas 3, 6, 9 have 17 lines each
- This poem showed that he had followed pindar's model for perfection.
- This ode was originally known as 'The power of poetry'
- The poetry has also presented the picture of labour pain, Disease, sorrow and death
- Poetry has revived many suffering an gloomy hearts, in different parts of the world like chili.
- moving through Delphi and the deep sea of the Aegean and Ilissus, poetry has left the mountain of parnasus to come dwell in the pains
- The power of poetry is described in vivid flowing style

#### **5) Gray sent Walpole amusing**

"Ode on the Death of a favourite cat walpole's" and interested himself in various friends.

#### **6) Hymn of Adversity**

- It consists of 6 stanza of 8 lines each

- In this poem the poet worships Adversity and prays that he be blessed with good qualities.
- The poem is addressed directly to the Goddess Adversity
- The companions of Goddess are charity, Justice and pity(to good people)
- Before giving birth to virtue, your father created you and asked you to form virtue's mind
- Teach me to love and to forgive, to study my own defects and myself as a man
- To bad people she seems to be terrible and is accompanied by terrible forces.

### **7) Ode on the spring**

- This ode consists of 5 stanzas with 10 lines each.
  - The spring is lofty universal theme selected by the poet
  - The poet describes the flowers, birds and cool winds of spring in the first stanza.
- - In the 2<sup>nd</sup> stanza the muse and the poet sit on a river bank a little away from oak and beech Streets and think of all kinds of people.
- This idea flows into the III stanza also
- In the IV stanza the poet says that whatever be the kind of life led by men, for all of them death is the same.- The poet moves from the theme of spring season to the universal truths about men.

## William Collins

- Collins was a precursor of the romantics also in that he came from a middle class background. He was born in 1721.
- He completed his degree in 1743, magdolen college, oxford.
- His odes (1746-47) are rich and excellently written.
- In 1746 he brought out his volume of odes – over which he was very optimistic
- It was Thomson's death that again inspired him to write poetry in 1748.
- It is thought that Thomson described his young friend Collins in the lines from the

### "Castle of Indolence"

- 1) After Thomson's death Collins commemorated his friend in a very touching ode. He also wrote an ode to his Scottish friend Home, the author of the famous poem 'Douglas' This is the one now printed as "The ode on the superstitions of the Highlands."

### 2) Ode to evening

- In this ode, Collins portrays the landscape in a simple and direct manner.
- The picturisation of ordinary sights is done in a unique manner.
- There are 13 stanzas with 4 lines each.
- If there is any pastoral song that can soothe the modest ear of evening.
- The play of the various seasons is presented as being transient where as 'Evening' is seen through them all as eternal factor.

- The poet not only personifies ‘Evening’ as a Lady worthy of worship but also gives her qualities – solemn, reserved, composed, still, shadowy, calm, meek and gentle.

### **William Collins**

- 1) Hossan or The camel driver
- 2) Dirage for Fiddle
- 3) Ode on the Death of Mr. Thomson.

### **3) How sleep the Brave**

- This is a short poem consisting of 2 stanzas only with 6 lines each
- This poem is other wise known as the ‘ode beginning of the year 1746’
- The subject of the poem to those people who became the national heroes after meeting with their death bravely in the Battle of Falkirk on 17<sup>th</sup> January 1746.
- Like Gray’s Elegy this poem mourns for the loss but in the end immortalizes the heroes

### **4) The passions, An ode for music**

- This ode consists of 4 stanzas of unequal length.
- Music is personified as a maiden in this poem.
- The poet’s intention is to invite music to come back to the world and change the mind of the man from indifferent paths by her power.
- The strong passions like Fear, Anger Revenge, Jealousy, Melancholy etc. drowned the music produced by hope, cheerfulness and joy.



Therefore it is necessary for music to return to her natural position and restore herself to the past glory.

### 5) Ode to simplicity

- This ode consists of 9 stanzas of 6 lines each.
- There are three factors common to all literature.
- They are unity, clarity and universality.
- Simplicity is personified as a maiden and the poet prefers her form to ornate style of medieval and modern times.
- The poet explores many aspects of her mental condition and shows us how and what reasons she chose to desert a place or favour an individual
- He is truly a forerunner of romantic age by love of Nature.

### William Blake

- William Blake was born in 1757 in London
- At the age of 10, he showed an absorbing interest in art. He learned to draw from the antique.
- He was one of the last of the pre-Romantic poets
- He was called ‘ the little connoisseur
- In order to amuse himself, he started writing verses.
- These verses are known as Poetical sketches.
- Songs of Innocence have beautiful verses and accompanying decorative pieces (1787)
- His finest work as a poet came with Songs of experience (1794) His early poems were lyrical, his later poems were expressions of his Mysticism.

## **Other poems of William Blake in peacock's English verse**

- My skills and find array, 2. Memory, Hither come, 3. To the muses, 4. Piping down the valley's wile 5. Nurse's song, 6. Night, 7. A cradle song, 8. Holy Thursday, 9. On another's sorrow 10. Ah! Sunflower, 11. Jesus was sitting in Moses' chair, 12. The New Jerusalem, 13. Vision of Beulah.

### **I. From poetical sketches**

#### **1. How sweet I roamed from field to field**

- The poem consists of four stanzas of four lines
- The poem captures mood of the care free life of the little boy who is taken in by sweet words and ends up losing liberty
- This roaming lasted till he saw the prince of Loe.
- The poet's wings were wet with the sweet may dew.

#### **2. To spring**

The poem is the description of spring as a bride and she is welcomed

#### **3. To the evening star**

- This poem consisting of 14 lines looks like a sonnet. There is no end rhyme scheme.
- The evening star ushers the evening
- When the sun sets, It lights up its bright torch of love. It smiles upon those who are in bed after a heavy day. It puts silvery dew up on every flower that begins to sleep.

## **II. Songs of innocence**

### **1. The Lamb**

- The poet addresses the Lamb directly and asks it certain questions in the first stanza and in the second stanza he answers those questions he himself asked.
- The lamb has been given life and has been made to feed by the stream and eat the grass over the meadow.
- He calls himself by the same name “Lamb”

### **2. A Dream**

- Once when he was young, a dream waved a shadow over his Angel – guarded bed. An emmet had lost its way.
- He was all heart broken. It was then that he heard her say.
- Soon the children look every where for the ant giving up the search, they return and weep for him.
- Taking pity on her, the poet began to cry.
- The glow worm “watchman of the night” itself light up the way. The mother can reach her home safely.

### **3. The little blackboy**

- The black boy has no power to change himself into a white English boy.
- He says that only his body is black but his soul is white
- His mother teaches him the truth that God and the natural forces are common to everyone.
- The same sun shines upon everyone.

- At that time, the white angelic-looking boy may need the helping hand of the black boy. There will be total enjoyment, love and understanding.

#### 4. The echoing green

- The sun rises and makes the skies happy. The merry bells ring in order to welcome the spring.
- Old John sits under the Oak tree along with other old people.
- In the mean while our sports can be seen.
- Soon the little ones are tired and cannot make merry any more. The sun is setting and our sports have to come to an end.
- There is no more sport seen on the darkening green.

### III. Songs of Experience

#### 1) The Tiger

- The phrase 'burning bright' may have multiple meaning – it may be the eyes, it may be of its yellow coat enhanced by the black lines in the body.
- He also suggests that God has forged the Tiger in a furnace using hammer, anvil, chain and fire.
- The poet identifies that God who creates gentleness and peace also creates fierceness and strength.

#### 2) Chimney – sweeper

- A little black boy is crying amidst the snow
- It is woeful to hear him crying.
- He is asked the question where his father and mother were. He answers that they had gone to the church to pray.

➤ They had clothed him in a black drers and made him work and thus be useful to others.

➤ His priest and king who believe that man's misery is the way to heaven.

### 3) The school boy:-

➤ A summer morning, when the birds, sing, I love to wake up and skylark sings with me.

➤ The little children are kept under the cruel eye of the teacher who has grown old in his profession

➤ It is impossible for a bird that is born for joy to sit in a cage and sing.

➤ Similary the child cannot be expected to forget the spring time of his life.

➤ The poet is successful in evoking the emotions of a little boy who hates going to school.

### Thomas Gray

1) The Triumphs of Owen, 2) Ode on the pleasure arising from Viscitude, 3) Stanzas to M. Bentley.

### Herbert : 1. Affliction

#### Affliction

➤ George Herbert sent to his mother two sonnets at the age of 16.

➤ His career was a priest. He wrote Lyrics

➤ He was the saint of the metaphysical schools.

➤ His collected volumes 'The Temple' published in 1633 contained 160 shoot poems by his friend Nicholas Ferrar.

➤ 'Pilgrimage' is said to be one of the best poems of 'The Temple'



- His religious poems are marked with a note of devotion and simplicity.
- Izaak Walton wrote the biography of George Herbert. He called Herbert as “Holy Herbert” He received the title Lord Herbert of Cherbury. He is writer of sacred poetry.
- Herbert was appointed as public orator at the university in 1633.
- ‘A priest to the Temple’ is the companion work to ‘The Temple’
- ‘The country parson’ in prose is the other title for ‘The priest to the temple’.
- Jacula Prudentum is a collection of proverbial sayings by Herbert is a supplement to outlandish proverbs, a collection of pithy sayings.
- “Easter wings, The collar, church monuments” are the famous poems.
- In ‘Easter wings’ the rules of the prosody and versification are not followed.
- ‘Church monuments’ is the finest hieroglyph of all the poem.
- In his death bed, Herbert sent an unpublished book of poems to Nicholas Ferrar.
- Herbert published no poetry during his lifetime.
- Affliction is an autobiographical poem dealing with spiritual conflict.
- It is between religion and secular world.
- This poem has 5 stages, the first stage deals with Hopefulness, his hope as a priest is to enjoy all the happiness, Everything goes well, Heaven and the earth reward him.
- Herbert has given up his ambition (career at the Royal court) to become a priest

- II stage deals with doubts and discontent. He felt that he was even less useful than Blunt knife.
- III stage deals with the dilemma, whether to give up his vocation as a priest or not. Herbert is given a sugar coated pill (Academic prize) by God
- IV stage deals with sense and futility. He wishes that he were a tree which could serve some purpose.
- V stage deals with reconciliation with God. Giving up his Lord is impious and unholy.
- 'Affliction is a private communication with God and it is one of most sincere confessions in literature.
- The poem is an example of his lucidity and the tension is between poet's desire and his choice.
- Serving God is as irresistible as the company of a sweet heart.
- God has enticed his heart as a mistress entices a lover's heart.

## **Herbert :2. The Pulley**

### **The pulley**

- The title ' the pulley' is a meta physical type of 'conceit'.
- Pulley is a mechanical device (wheel) used for raising weights.
- In this poem it signifies the method God uses to lift man to himself. 'The word 'Pulley' is used metaphorically.
- God denies man the gift of rest until He seeks it in him (Last blessing)
- The various blessings are coming out from a glass, strength is the first blessing. Beauty, wisdom, honour and pleasure are the other blessings.

- Rest is the final blessing which I with held by God remained in the Glass.
  - The pulley hoists man upwards to God, the want of rest serves as a pulley.
  - The poem is based on Ingenious conceit.
  - Herbert inverts the well-known Greek myth Pandora's box which contained all evils in which 'Hope' is the only blessing.
  - man in his prosperity forgets the creator
  - 'The want of rest' makes man to think about God.
  - This poem is one of the emblem poems of Herbert
  - 'Rest' is used in different senses
- 1) Absence of work 2) feel satisfied 3) The remaining

Herbert published no poetry during his life time.

### **To His coy mistress**

**-Andrew Marvell (1621-1678)**

- After Milton and Bunyan, a group of poets belonged to a particular tradition of writing poetry. This tradition is known as Jacobean poetry.
- Jacobean poetry can be classified under three heading 1. The school of spenser (Allegorical and Descriptive poetry) 2. The school of Donne (Metaphysical and Lyrical poetry) 3. Jacobean and caroline Lyricists.
- Andrew Marvell belonged to Jacobean and Caroline Lyricists.
- He was educated at Cambridge and was tutor to the daughter of Lord Fairfax and later to the nephew of Cromwell.
- His work was inspired by Puritanism.
- He uses paradox in this poem and he makes use of the paradox of time.

- This poem has been fashioned after the famous technique, the dramatic monologue.
- As in the Dramatic monologue, the poet addresses a person who is in his presence and talks to him or her directly.
- This poem is the voice of a person who is talking his thoughts aloud and addresses a second person.
- Marvell is famous for his garden poems.
- Milton recommended Marvell for the post of Latin secretary and Marvell was a staunch supporter of constitutional liberties.
- Marvell's poems are divided in two groups
  - 1) Public poems
  - 2) Private poems
- Horation ode upon Cromwell's return from Ireland is an example of public poem.
- He is a poet of open air and this poem is one of the love poems.
- This poem is divided in to 3 strophes.
- The lady remains coy and the persuasions are unwelcome and illogical is the reason for her coyness is painful for whom those seek love and its fulfillment.
- Grave is a fine and private place.
- Coy means pretending to be shy. The theme of poem is common place. We call "Carpediem"
- This poem is written on the recurrent theme 'Gather the rose bud while ye may'

- The first phase deals with 'Supposition' , II III phrase deals with consequence of rejecting int.
- 'Carpe diem' means 'seize the day'
- The poem opens with a slow movement and is related to courtly lyrics.
- It is arranged in the form of syllogism, a form of reasoning
- A conclusion is deduced from Two propositions
- 1. If we had infinite time 2. We do not have it
- 'There fore we seize the opportunity' is the conclusion.
- Final couplet states the conclusion of the argument.
- The unwillingness of the lady is no crime 'if she had indefinite time'
- The poet does not win the lady by flattery and wooing is done by just argument.
- 'Time' devours beauty and love and it is the reflection on the them.
- With the help of metaphysical conceits, the poet draw a logical interference.
- The home of the poet is in Hull, on the river Humber
- The lady might go as far as India where she finds rubies on the bank of the Ganges.
- The lover complains that the mistress refuses to meet him and the courtship might continue for 10 years.
- It continues till the conversion of Jews.
- The lover continues with his vegetable love means the love of vegetable soul which is in the third in the scale.



- Rational soul and sentimental soul are the other two in the scale.
- The lover pays his homage to her breasts for 200 years and takes 30,000 years to study the sexual organ.
- At the last, he likes to look at her heart.
- Lover and lady love are compared to the birds of prey and they devour time by consummating love.
- If they had enough time, he could have started loving her 10 years before 'The (Noah's flood) Great flood' which is mentioned in 'The Bible'
- The great flood occurred 1656 years after the creation of world.
- She would refuse to satisfy his desires till the judgement day.
- They have to face the desert of vast eternity.
- After some years, she will lie in the grave (marble tomb) where worms will attack her virginity.
- All her sense of honour will turn into dust and all his desire will turn into Ashes.
- They should roam all their strength and sweetners into a ball (cannon)
- They don't have enough world and time is the painful fact
- The ball should be shot through the Iron gates of Love
- The poem combines the theme of seduction with the carpediem them.
- In just three stanzas, the poet has placed the most imaginative and wonderful plea for practical thinking even in the field of love. Love can be an ideal factor but it becomes realistic only when it is openly declared.

## **Prose-For Detailed Study**

### **Johnson : Life of Milton**

#### **Life of Milton – De. Samuval Johnson**

- Samuval Johnson is a major literary Critic and Biographer in English.
- In His Greatest work – ‘Lives of the Poets’ which he presents the life histories of 52 English poets.
- This biography of Milton is in three sections
- In childhood Johnson was suffering from Scrofula.
- Johnson’s dictionary was published in 1755.
- Johnson founded ‘The club’ in 1764
- (The first section Deals with Milton’s life and character.
- The Second section focuses on Milton’s Poetical works.
- The third section presents a discussion of Milton’s diction, versification and genius)

#### **Section I**

##### **Milton’s family:**

His grandfather was a great landlord who lost his estate during the war of the Roses.

Milton was born on 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1608.

His father became a protestant. He was well trained in music and literature.

Milton has a brother (Christopher, legal profession)

He has a sister. (Anne, married Edward Philips)

His father's house is called ' Spread Eagle'.

His father became a scrivener.(a notary or a writer)

### **Education.**

Milton was educated by Thomas Young at home. He was sent to St. Paul's school, taught by Mr. Hill. Milton joined Christ's college, Cambridge and he was a sizar (Scholarship student) at 16. At 18, he composed a number of elegies in Latin. In 1632 Milton earned his M.A.)

### **Residence at Horton.**

For five Years he read, all the Greek and Latin writers. Milton wrote the 'Masque of comus'(1634) inspired by Homer's circe.

Milton wrote 'Lycidas' in 1637, an elegy on the death of his college friend, Edward King.

He wrote 'Arcades' in 1637, a drama.

### **Continental Tour:**

When Milton's mother died in 1637, he under took a tour in Europe in 1638, and visited many places in France. He spent most of his time in Italy especially in Florence where he composed a number of verses. He visited Galileo in Prison.

### **Milton as a schoolmaster:**

Milton wrote 'Epitaphium Damonis' a pastoral elegy of great merit on the death of his friend. Charles Diodati as a teacher, John and Edward Philips were the first set of student. Johnson Criticizes Milton for

‘Vapouring away his patriotism in a boarding school’. Milton wrote ‘History Poetry’ in latin for his Philips.

## **Section II**

### **Controversial writings:**

Treatise, ‘Reformation(1641) drew him into controversies. It aimed at the reformation of the church of England. Milton married Mary powel at 35 but she went away.

Milton published a number of Pamphlets on divorce. ‘The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce’ (1644) is the most Important of all.

Milton turned against the Presbyterians.

Milton was summoned to the House of Lords.

Mary powel was now reformed and she came back.

In 1644, Milton published his prose piece ‘Areopagitica’ on the freedom of speech and unlicensed printing. In 1645, Milton wrote a small Volume of Poetry which included ‘L’Allegro’ and ‘I penseroso’. In 1645 He wrote ‘I conoclasts’ in which he finds fault with king Charles I.

Milton was Latin secretary to the council of state. Milton’s **Defensio populi**’ in 1651 was a reply to the supporter of the king **Salmasius**’, ‘Defension Regis’. Milton’s Pamphlet received 1000 pounds for it. Mary Powel died in 1653. His second wife Catherine woodcock also died in 1657 during childbirth.

‘Defensio Populi’ is famous and it is satirical.

### **Milton's scheme of writing:**

#### **He planned three important works.**

- (a). Latin Dictionary (Milton did not complete it)
- (b) History of England which ends in the Norman conquest (1066) – in 1670
- (c) An epic poem, i Paradise Lost.

By this time (1658) Milton turned purblind

### **Restoration**

- Charles II was restored to the throne and Milton lost his position and started suffering from obscurity and squalor. As a blind man he married **Elizabeth Minshul**.
- In 1661, he wrote a book on grammar '**Accidence commenced grammar**'.

### **Section - III**

#### **Paradise Lost : Composition**

- Philips, his nephew corrected spellings and punctuation. Milton complained that he had 'Fallen on evil days and evil tongues'.
- During the great plague of 1665, he showed to Elwood the complete manuscript of 'Paradise Lost'.
- She suggested to him that he should write 'Paradise Found'. Samuel Simmons Published 'Paradise Lost' in 1667. 'Paradise lost' was subsequently revised and Milton made the ten books in 12 books dividing 7th and 10th in two halves.



- The third edition was published in 1678.
- In 1670 Milton published 'Paradise regained' and Samson Agonistes.
- At 66 Milton died in 1674.

### **Paradise Lost: its Merits.**

- To Justify God's ways to man Milton wrote it. Milton is more Powerful than other epic Poets on Conveying Moral.
- It is a lofty subject matter taken from the Bible.
- 'Persons of elevated dignity' alone can be the characters of an epic poem.
- Milton's characters are Angels, good and evil and the First parents.
- All of them are controlled by God, the Omnipotent only.
- His characters display essential Christian Virtues.

### **Paradise Lost : Defects and Faults:**

- It lacks human actions and human manners.
- The sanctity of 'paradise lost' does not allow to arouse our imagination.
- Milton has not properly handled allegory.
- There are no real human characters in the poem.
- There are a few inconsistencies and errors in the narrative.
- Milton fond of the Italian poet, Aristo.
- On certain occasions 'Paradise lost' imitates
- Aristo's 'Paradise of fools', an ill – imagined fiction.
- Milton's diction is always lofty and heavily complex but it is original.

- Addison says 'our language sunk under him' due to his heaviness of diction.
- He uses English words with a foreign idiom.
- He has employed the English heroic verse without rhyme - The blank verse.
- Dr. Johnson does not approve of using blank verse. 'Blank verse seems to be verse only to the eye but not to the ears'.
- Johnson, though a man of letters, he was prejudiced and it influenced his criticism.

### **For Non-Detailed Study**

#### **The Pilgrim's Progress – John Bunyan**

- John Bunyan's Life time – 1628 – 1688.
- He was a younger contemporary of the great John Milton. Both were deeply religious men, Puritans.
- The Bible was the main inspiration of their literacy.
- Both were political personalities: anti – Royalists and pro – Parliamentary Republican.
- John Bunyan suffered imprisonment for 12 years.
- He indulged in preaching without obtaining a license from the church.
- In prison, he constantly read the Bible and Foxe's 'Book of Martyrs'
- When he married his wife brought two puritan religious works:
  1. Don's plain man's pathway to Heaven and 2. Balliey's the pathway to piety

### **Bunyan's writings**

- His conversation is theme of his first book
- 'Grace abounding for the chief of sinners' which is a moving spiritual autobiography.
- While again imprisoned for six months, Bunyan wrote the first part of his famous allegory.
- 'The pilgrim's progress from this world to the world to come'(1678)
- 'Life and Death of Mr. Badman' is written in a dialogue form as a debate between Mr. Wiseman and Mr. Attentive.
- Mr. Badman is a direct contrast to the 'Christian' of 'The pilgrim's Progress'
- Mr. Badman – Paradise Lost  
Pilgrim's Progress – paradise regained – compared
- In 1684 wrote the second part of the Pilgrim's Progress, the wife of Christian (Christiana) and her children tread the path Christian trod before. They are assisted by Friends Mercy and Great heart. Bunyan wrote in all 60 separate books and pamphlets of religious instruction. (1660 -172) 12 Editions of 'The pilgrims Progress' were printed.

### **The poem**

- The Pilgrim's progress is a narrative description of a dream vision of John Bunyan who lies down in a den to sleep.
- A man in rags and book in his hand.
- He carries a pack – load – the original sin.

- Christian – the man from his native town, city of Destruction
- He is anxious to save himself from the wrath of God by reaching the city of Zion. (the Celestial city) or God's promised land.
- He is in tears and asking himself 'what shall I do to be saved?'
- He is alone. (In mystical Pilgrimages one has no company)
- His family think that he was sick in mind or mad.
- Christian runs towards the light.
- Under the light is the wicket gate. – the way to heaven.
- On the way he meets Pliant and Obstinate.
- They accuse him and the Bundle of sin pulls him into the slough of Despond
- Help comes along and helps him out of The mire deep mud
- His pilgrimage is beset with dangers and difficulties when one is gone another seizes the pilgrim
- The worldly wise man persuades him to comforts of town life.
- But Evangelist showed the errors in the argument of worldly wise man. Christian does not trust worldly wise man of the carnal city.
- Good will advises him to knock at the gate.
- Interpreter opens the gate and invites him in
- Interpreter explains the meaning of many Christian mysteries. (He shows Christian pictures of Christ's Passion and his patience in suffering'. He also shows a picture of Despair. Despair is in a cage of Iron bars).

- Interpreter gives to Christian a vision of the Day of Judgement or the last day of the world. Sinners (Evil men) to the Bottomless pit and good men to Heaven by angels.
- With Hope he continues his journey with renewed courage Christian comes to the cross The Load of the sin the sepulcher of Christ.
- After he bends before the cross in contrition and repentance, his journey is lighter and easier. Next he meets a number of unwelcome persons sloth, simple (foolish in old English)(simpleton) presumption, Formalism, Hypocrisy. He avoids them. In order to take the roll of papers Evangelist has given him he runs to make up the lost time.
- In front of the gate of the castle, he finds two lions. Luckily Porter rescues him.
- In porter's house, he comes across helpful personalities.
- Prudence, piety,(Charity – love). With them the sword of the Faith and the shield of courage.
- Christian enters the Valley of Humiliation
- There he meets the terrible Fiend Apollyn.
- (Apollyn's body is covered with shining metal scales like fish. White fighting with Apollyn, Christian is wounded. The wounds are healed by the leaves of the 'Trees of life'. Appolyn has the wings of a dragon and the feet of a bear.
- Then Christian faithful enter another valley 'The shadow of Death' Evil spirits whisper blasphemies in his ears.



- ‘Though I walk in the valley of the shadow of death I fear no evil, as Thou art with me’ Christian learns, Christian sees two bad evils pope and pagam (Weak) Evangelist warns the pilgrims about the dangers of ‘Vanity Fair’.
- Christian and Faithful enter the city called ‘Vanity’.
- The fair has several sections ‘The French row, The Italian row, The British row’
- There are crowds of buyers, sellers, loungers etc., Delights of all kinds sold: wives, Bards, Gold, Pearlsek. They are unwilling to buy anything but the truth.
- They are imprisoned and brought to trial.
- Lord Hate good was the judge. Blind mind, malice and Love lust are the members.
- Faithful is condemned to death (burnt alive)
- Hopeful helps Christian and he escapes. Christian and hopeful enter the valley of Ease. It is mainly a silver mine.(Demas is the head It is also called the Hill of Lucre)
- By ends and his companions fall a pray to Demas. From ‘The Town Fair speech.
- On the way they see the pillar of salt, of Lot’s wife who was punished of her avarico.
- They rest by the River of the water of life. (Into By- path meadow, they walk into the trap of the Doubting castle occupied buy giant

Denair. They were Prisoned. In prison using the key 'Promise' they escape from the dungeons of Giant Despair.

- They enter the pleasant Immanuel's Land. The four shepherds (Knowledge, Experience, watchful and sincere)
- From the him called 'clear' the shepherds help them to have a glimpse of the calestia city.
- Perspect Glars helps them to see.
- They pars by the valley of conceit. They come across 'Bright Lad' Ignorance.
- Black men leads the pilgrims astray. An angel chastises the erring pilgrims. Then they enter the country of Beulah. The sun shines in the land day and night. From there they see the Gates of the city of Heaven.
- On the way, they find the River of Death. It is black, cold river and there is no bridge . The sinking christian gathers courage and faith and they ram up the him in joy. They were received with music and are led into the Heavenly city.
- 'There was way to hell even from Heaven'. Ignorance without 'certificate' is bound and led out by angels.
- Saga city narrates a story of Christian family. Christian has four sons – Mathew, James, Samuel, Joseph, Merci is the Young girl. Bath is the symbol of Baptism. Christian gets a bath in Interpreter's house and great heart Accompanies them. Dr. skill treats mathew's illness, 4

Virgins looks after Christina and 4 children. Father honest advises them to go to an inn and stay there for one month. Mathew marries merci, James marries phoebe daughter of Gaius. In Vanity fair Samuel marries grace, daughter of Mr. Mauser. Joseph marries Mary, II daughter christiana crosses the river of Death but the others stay on the other bank.

- Allegory – Greek term allegoria means ‘Speaking otherwise’. The influence of the Bible and psalms- in the description of the shadow of Death, Vanity fair, The celestial city etc.,

### **Tom Jones – Henry Fielding.**

- Fielding was born in 1707, Somerset.
- His father Sir Edmund Fielding was descended from the Earls of Denbigh.
- In 1748 Fielding was appointed Justice of peace with a pension. The Major Development in 18<sup>th</sup> century – the decline of the drama and the rise of the novel.
- The word ‘Novel’ is from the Italian word ‘Novella’ means something new. A novel is a prose narrative Richardson’s ‘Pamela’ is the first novel in English.
- Fielding’s ‘Joseph Andrews’ is a companion to Richardson’s Pamela.
- Fielding had his influence for the work from Cervantes’s ‘Don Quixote’

- ‘Tom Jones’ is a combination of humor and satire.
- ‘Joseph Andrews’ is the first novel of Fielding.
- This novel is epical in structure. Fielding dedicated this novel to George Lyttleton.
- Lyttleton is the model for good man squire All worthy.
- Walter scott called fielding the father of English Novel.

The novel has 18 books deivided into 3 parts. 1. Country, 2. Journey, 3. The city.

Three types of plots 1. Plot of Action, 2. Plot of character, 3. Plot of thought .

‘Tom Jones’ is a plot of Action.

- Squire All worthy was a widower in somerset shire. He lost his wife and three children.
- He lived with his sister miss Bridget All worthy.
- She was a woman of good qualities.
- He came back from London after three months to find a baby in his bed.
- Jenny jones, the young domestic servant confessed to be the mother of the child but refused to reveal the name of the father.
- Miss Bridget married caption Blifil. After the death of caption, Miss. Bridget reared her(Blifil) child and the baby.(Tome)
- Tom grew as gay and carefree handsome boy. Blifil became reserved and sober. Mr. Thwacked and Mr. squire were the teachers of the

children. Tom was popular and loved by opposite sex. Mrs. Bridget was dead untimely. Sophia – a daughter of squire western.

Molly – a daughter of a game keeper(Black George)

Both of them were attracted Towards Tom.

But tome fell in Love with Sophia.

In this novel tom is the hero, Sophia – Heroine and ‘Blifil is the Villain’ Mr. All worthy turned Tom away. Tome went to Sea Sophia ran away seeking Tom. They stayed at an inn(without seeing)

All worthy was betrayed by Blifil

- In Bristol, Tom met partridge, a loyal servant. Tom resques Mrs. Waters, From being robbed.

Sophia left her muffin in Tom’s bed.

Tom realized Sophia’s arrival and set out is pursuit of Sophia.

- Sophia rode with her cousin Harriet (Fitz Patrick’s wife) Fits Patrick came to the Inn in search of his wife. In London Sophia stoyed in the house of Lady Betaston (a relative) Tour and Patridge arrived in London and stayed in the house of Mrs. Miller.

- Nancy – Miller’s daughter. Mr. Nightingale and nancy were in Love.

- Tome convinced Alrighingale to Marry Nancy.

- Tom and Sophia Met again and he broke the relationship with Lady Bellaston.

Lady Bellaston did not like their love.

She told Lord Fellaman to Rape Sophia.



Then All worthy, squire western, Mrs. Wester and Blifil arrived in London.

Mr. Fitz Patrick thought Tom was his wife's lover.

In the fight Tom stabbed him with a sword.

Tom input into Prison.

Patritge Revealed that Mrs. Water is Jenny Jones, Tom's mother.

Mrs. Water met All worthy and revealed that Blifil persuades her to conspire against Tom.

Mrs. Waters revealed that Bridget was Tom's mother.

Bridget she wrote a letter on her death bed.

As Tom's conduct was good, he was released.

Tom and All worthy reunited.

Tom was the All worthy's fortune.

At last Tom married Sophia.

- Fielding described 'Tom Jones' a (comic epic poem) in prose 'Sophia and Jones' reminded of Shakespeare's characters 'Beatrice and Benedict' (much ado about nothing).

The name Sophia means (wisdom)

The greatest of Fielding's brusque (Initiation)(an using)(ridiculous) character is square western

## ALL FOR LOVE – John Dryden

### GENERAL INSTRUCTION:

- John Dryden – the first great English Critic to make a close study of the dramatic literature of England.
- He Belongs to Restoration Age (Age of satire)
- He is a master of scorn or Contempt.
- He was born on **9<sup>th</sup> August 1631**. He was educated at west minister school in London.
- In 1668 Dryden was appointed **Poet Laureate** to **1688(20Years)**
- His ‘All for love’ – the finest Tragedy(restoration period)
- He retold the immortal love story of Antony and Cleopatra. He died of gangrene on 1<sup>st</sup> may 1700 and was buried in the grave of Chaucer.
- It is the first drama written in blank verse. The action is confined in a single day.
- It was influenced by the tragedy of Cleopatra, an Elizabethan play by Samuel Daniel, and owed much to Plutarch’s lives much as Shakespeare himself did. (Antony and Cleopatra)

Characters	Scene in Alexandria
Antony	Octavius caesar
Cleopatra(queen of Egypt)	Ventidius (army general,close friend of Antony)
Octavia(wife of Antony)	Dollabella (Antony’s friend)

- Serapian, a Priest of the temple of Isis in Alexandria.

Myris – fellow – priest

Alexas – a eunuch(also a powerful courtier)  
(a guard) at Cleopatra's court

Iras – one maid

Charmion - (the other maid – cum- companion )

### **All for love (1678)**

#### **Play:**

- The play begins Antony is in utter despair and Caesar's(Octavius) attack on Alexandria. Ventidius chides him for his infatuation and persuades him to leave Cleopatra and Egypt. He sends Dollabella. He sends Octavia and her two children and exploits the sentimental front. All efforts are in vain. Antony is abandoned by Octavia while he does not trust both Dollabella and Cleopatra. Dollabella who had been earlier been attracted by Cleopatra. Alexas is sent to mend matters but by the false report that the Unhappy Cleopatra killed herself. Antony falls on his sword and during his last moments meets Cleopatra. She too commits suicide (by snake poison) following him to life beyond death.

#### **Comparison**

- (Dryden) Alexas – Iago (Shakespeare)
- Ventidius - Enobarbus(Shakespeare)
- Recent critics consider 'All for love' as a heroic play.
- This play is dedicated to Earl of Derby.
- **Antony** is a Captive of Cleopatra.

- Dryden immortalizes Antony in the epilogue conclusion. Because he sacrifices his all for love.
- In the prologue Dryden attacks critics of his time.
- The sub – title of the work is ‘The world well lost’
- In this play Dryden observes three unities

### **Sheridan : The School for Scandal**

#### ➤ **Richerd Brinsely Sheridan**

#### **The school for scandal**

- R.B. Sheridan was born in Dublin on 30<sup>th</sup> October 1751.
- He did not enter any University
- In Bath, Sheridan met the most beautiful lady Elizabeth Linley eloped with her in 1772 and married her in 1773
- ‘The Rivals’ was the first comedy written by Sheridan. It was produced in 1775
- The School for scandal was performed in 1777.
- He was the under secretary to the Whig government.
- He belongs to the Age of sensibility
- The School for scandal is an Anti – sentimental comedy.
- He was elected on M.P. for Stafford on the 12<sup>th</sup> September 1780.
- He died on 7<sup>th</sup> July 1816

### The social back ground of the Play?

- Sheridan presents only a part of the wide canvas 18<sup>th</sup> century English life.
- Duelling, betting, drinking and doing dangerous deeds to prove one's courage were the occupation of the rich young men of the day
- Sheridan and Goldsmith rebelled against sentimental comedy and their greatest dramatic achievement is the success of their anti – sentimental comedy
- **Comedy** - 1. Satirical comedy  
2. Facial comedy  
3. Comedy of manners  
4. Comedy of humors  
5. Sentimental comedy  
6. Romantic comedy
- Sheridan derived the generic features of The school for scandal from the comedies of Congreve and Wycherley
- This play is an amalgam of the comedy of manners and the comedy of humors .

### The play

- It is divided into five acts preceded by 'A portrait' and 'prologue' with an 'Epilogue'
- The prologue was written by the famous actor – manager David Garrick



## Characters

### President of the college

Lady sneer well

Sir Oliver surface

(Elder) Joseph surface

Mrs. Candour

Mr. Crabtree

Sir Benjamin Backbite

- Membera of the school for scandal

Scendals

1. Maria (romance) Charles surface
2. Sir peter teazle Maria (father) (domestic Lady Teazle (young) tiffs)
3. Miss Gadabout (elopement) sir Filigree First.
4. Mrs. Fastino (affair with) Colonel Cassino.
5. Mr. Honeymoon (the cooling of ardour) Mrs. Honey
6. Lord Buffalo (discovering his wife with in a moon brother)
7. Sir Harry Bouquet (duet) Tom saunter
8. Lord spindle(Bankruptcy) sir Thomas Splint captain quize  
Moses (a Jewish, money lender)
9. Mr. Nickit (Proposed marriage) Miss niceday

- Joseph surface is the worst of the scandal – mongers
- Sir Oliver surface meets sir peter Teazle

- He distrusts sentimental Joseph and Prefers Charles in whom he sees improvement
- This is contrary to sir peter Teazle
- They want to test to true nature of Charles and Joseph. Oliver plans to visit in the guise of Mr. premium, a none – lender from London
- Sir peter tries to persuade Maria, that Joseph would prove a better husband than Charles
- Toby Bumper (friend of Charles)
- Trip(friend of Charles) informs the arrival of money lenders

**Inform of the arrival of money lenders.**

- Charles sells the family portraits for a lump sum of 800 pounds. But Charles refuses to sell his uncle's portrait.
- Though deep in debt, Charles sends a 100 pounds to his poor relative stanby through Rowley.
- Rowley Accompanied sir Oliver (stanely) to test Joseph on his own. Joseph tells that Sir Oliver has not done anything to help him. But Sir Oliver actually sent 12000 pounds from India.
- At last Sir Oliver's identity is revealed to the dismay of both the brothers. He castigates Joseph for his hypocrisy and forgives Charle's Profligacy. He attempts to bring together Charles and Maria who been given the impression.

### For Non-detailed Study :

#### Congreve : The way of the World

- William Congreve was born on January 24, 1670 at Bardsey near Leeds, Yorkshire.
- His father was the commandant of a garrison in Ireland. The recognition made easy Congreve's passage in to high and fashionable society Congreve established association with Dryden.
- His first comedy 'The Old Bachelor' at the age of 23 and it was a great success.
- He became Proficient in Greek and Latin. 'The way of the world' the best work was produced at Lincoln's Inn fields theatre in march ,1700. In the later years he lost his eyesight. He died on 19<sup>th</sup> January 1729.

#### Congreve and the Restoration Age:

- A New society and a new literature began in 1660. When Charles II was restored to the throne.
- There was also a strong reaction against Puritanism
- In the political field, there were signs of strife between the Whigs and the Tories.
- The Restoration comedy was modelled on the realistic comedy of Ben Jonson and his followers.
- It is better known as the comedy of manners.

- The comedy of manners has been criticized for its licentious, Obscenity and Immorality.
- Restoration comedy is the withy exchange of words. 'Repartee' is the very soul of the conversation in the plays.
- Ben Jonson cultivated and developed the comedy of Humours. In both these Comedies realism and satire dominate.
- Real life was sub – ordinated to the humour of the character. In Restoration comedy Life was represented realistically.
- Congreve's 'Love for Love' and 'The way of the world' are remarkable comedies.
- His first literary work 'In cognita' was a fine comedy of Errors.
- 'The way of the world' is the last comedy of Congreve.
- 'The prologue' was spoken by Mr. Botterton (Fainall)
- 'The Epilogue' was spoken by Mrs. Bracegirdle (Mrs. Millamant)

### Characters

Mirabell – Hero

Mrs. Millamant – heroine, widow

Lady Wishfort – aunt of Millamant, 56 Years old

Mrs. Marwood, Mrs. Fainall – son-in-law of Lady Wishfort

Arabella Languish – Wife of Fainall

Waitwell – servant of Mirabell

Foible – maid to Lady Wishfort (married to Waitwell)

Sir Rolland – uncle of Mirabell

Wit would petulant(half brother) – only male members in the club (followers of Millamant)

Sir willful wit would – nephew of Lady wish art

### **Act -I**

Mirabell wanted to see Mrs. Millamant often and hence pretended to love Lady wish fort herself. Mrs. Mar wood who had been rejected by Mirabell informed Lady wish fort the truth. Millamant was to receive 6000 pounds from her deceased uncle Sir. Wish fort when the play opens Mirabell is talking to Fainall in a club called Chocolate house. A footman arrives and informs Mirabell that his servant Wait well has been married to Foible. Petulant reveals that Mirabell's uncle Sir Rowland has come to town. It is at Lady wish fort's place the Previous night that wit would heart of the coming of Mirabell's uncle to town and there might be a match between him and Millamant. The play turns on an intrigue Act I deals with Exposition.

### **Act II**

It deals with the plan. It introduces Mrs. Fainall and Mrs. Mar wood. They are talking a walk in St. Jane 'spark'. They discuss society of men and their nature. Just then Fainall and Mirabell arrive. Fainall accuss Mrs. Mar wood Millamant ridicules the idea of Mirabell that 'A woman's beauty lies only in her lover's eyes and lovers are made at the will of a woman'. Mirabell's plan to outwit Lady wish fort.



### **Act III**

(The interest of this act lies in the counter plot that is formed. Fainall wants to rob Millamant and his own wife of their fortune and Mrs. Marwood wants to have revenge upon Mirabell. When the third Act opens, Lady Wishfort is in anger at not finding Foible)

### **Act IV**

(Lady Wishfort is going to meet Sir Rowland. Plot and counter plot are both in execution in the fourth act. Mirabell's plot seems to be progressing well. The anonymous letter is satisfactorily disposed of at the moment.

### **Act V**

The crisis comes, fraud is discovered. Mirabell comes and reveals a document showing that he was appointed trustee of the estate of Lady Wishfort's daughter before she marries. Lady Wishfort forgives Mirabell's faults and permits his marriage with Millamant. The play ends on a happy note.

### **Goldsmith : She stoops to conquer**

#### **1. She stoops to conquer - Oliver Goldsmith**

- Goldsmith was born in 1728 at Palls in Longford. He got his degree in 1749 (Trinity college, Dublin)
- In 1757, He started his literary career.
- His first work 'An Enquiry into the present state of polite Learning' – in 1758

- In 1755, he undertook a walking tour of Belgium, France, Switzerland and Italy.
- In 1757, he reviewed books for the monthly Review.
- From 1759, he reviewed books for Smollett's Critical Review.
- In 1762, he published the famous biography of Ben Nash of Bath.
- Literary fame came to Goldsmith only in 1764 through his poem 'The traveller' one of the finest poems.
- According to Johnson 'The traveller' was a production to which since the death of pope, it will not be easy to find anything equal'
- Goldsmith was intimate with Dr. Johnson
- Tobias smolet, Thomas percy, Dr. Johnson, James Boswell were friends of Goldsmith at the club.
- Boswell presents Goldsmith that 'he wrote like an angel but talked like poor poll' in life of Dr. Johnson.
- His first play 'The good Natural man' in 1767
- It was staged only 15 times during the author's lifetime. 'She stoops to conquer' on 15<sup>th</sup> march 1773 met with extraordinary and unexpected success.
- He started writing it in September 1771
- The play is dedicated to Dr. Samuel Johnson
- The Prologue is composed by David Garrick
- The prologue is acted by wood wap.
- This play is a comedy of intrigues(an anti sentimental comedy)

- The Epilogue is written by Goldsmith.
- The epilogue is spoken by Mrs. Bulkley as Miss. Hard castle
- (Another epilogue is written by J. Cradeck spoken by Tony Lumpkin)
- Some consider this play is a farce.

### **Characters.**

Tony Lumpkin – the soul of the comedy

Mr. Hard castle – Mrs. Hard castle

Marlow – Noble son of sir Charles Marlow.

Hastings – a witty and prudent young man and a good friend of Marlow (Kate) Miss Hard castle – the heroine of the play

Miss. Neville pedigree – aunt of Miss Neville

### **Act I**

Mr. and Mrs. Hard castle are seen. Mr. Hard castle remains old fashioned and talks in support of old times. The wife pines for city life and fashions of the day. She has spoiled his son Tony Lumpkin by her affection. Her former husband who divides his time between the stable and ale-house. Mr. Hard castle informs her of the coming of Marlow. His old friend's son. Mrs. Hard castle tells Neville Tony is suitable for her because she could keep Neville's Jewels herself. Tony indulges in the company of his low friends in the ale-house. 'Three pigeons' Two

travellers from the town are informed and directed to certain 'Buck's Head Inn', house of Mr. Hard castle.

## **Act II**

This act can be divided into several scenes but the author has put all the incidents together in a single sentence. Mr. Hard castle welcomes the two Young man but they are shocked at the (inn keeper's) Mr. Hard castle's gentle manly behavior. Mr. Hard castle has heard of Marlow as a shy young man Hastings is surprised to meet Miss. Neville. He learns that they are in the house of Mr. Hard castle. They have decided to run to France where they could get married. Marlow meets Kate. Tony says to Hastings that he bears no love so Neville.

## **Act III**

The plot get further complicated in this act. Mr. Hard castle and Kate have different opinions on Marlow. They agree to wait and watch his activities. Tony hands over the jewels to Hastin. Marlow thinks that Kate is a bar – maid and holds is love. Mr. Hard castle gives Kate an hour.

## **Act IV**

This act further complicates the already complex action. Miss. Neville informs Hastings of the arrival of Sir Charles Marlow. Marlow hands over the jewels to Mrs. Hard castle for safety. Mr. hard castle accuses me servants to Marlow and asks Marlow to pack off. Marlow asks for the bill. Hard castle goes not remarking that he has not expected his friend's son to be such a bully and a fool. Miss. Hard castle informs Marlow about to truth. Dig gory, the chief of the servants brings a letter to Tony. Tony gives it to his mother, Hastings and Neville rebuke Tony

for his Foolish behaviors. Marlow accuses Tony for having misdirected him to Mr. Hard castle's House.

### Act V

The complications of the action are resolved one by one in this act. Sir Charles and Mr. hard castle laugh over Marlow's mistake. Tony permits Hastings to take Neville where ever he wants to Hastings goes to meet his lady love. Neville tells Hastings her decision to appeal to me. Hard castle's goodness to back her jewels. Marlow and Kate move to the background happily. Mr. Hard castle declares that Tony has come of age. He permits Neville to marry hasting. The play ends happily.

#### TEST -1

### Unit – II (Modern Literature (1600 – 1798))

#### Choose The Best Alternative From The Choices Given:

1. Who was the maid of Belinda ?  
(A) **Bratty** (B) Heroic Couplet (C) Pastorals (D) Limericks
2. Which prayer was granted ?  
(A) Donne (B) Milton (C) **The first** (D) Marvel
3. The rape of the lock is a ?  
(A) an epic (B) an ode (C) **Mock epic** (D) an elegy
4. who is the close friend of pope ?  
(A) Andrew Marvell (B) Herbert Grierson  
(C) Thomas Carew (D) **swift**



5. Parados is an?

- (A) truth (B) love (C) hope **(D) Aside**

6. Samson laments on the loss of ?

- (A) sight** (B) simile (C) Pulley (D) allegory

7. Who is the father of Samson ?

- (A) Marvell **(B) Manoa**  
(C) Nicholas Ferrar (D) William Blake

8. Ode to evening is written by ?

- (A) Tory (B) Whig **(C) William Collins** (D) Protestant

9. The lamb is written by ?

- (A) William black** (B) John Gregory  
(C) Elizabeth Brury (D) Samuel John son

10. The bard is written by ?

- (B) Thames (C) Ganga (D) Tigris **(D) Thomas gray**

11. Herbert was ordained as ?

- (A) **priest** (B) Phoenix (C) Griffin (D) Sphinx

12. Afflication has -----stages?

- (A)5** (B)4 (C)3 (D)7

13. Which makes man to think about god?

- (A) Philistines (B) Phoenicians **(C) Want of rest** (D) Sytians

14. What is the first blessing?

- (A) Strength** (B) Heroic Couplet (C) Pastorals (D) Limericks

15. Which words is used in different senses ?

- (A) Ode on Dejection (B) Ode to Nativity  
**(C) rest** (D) Ode to solitude

16. Syllogism is a form of ?

- (A) Disease **(B) reasoning** (C) Lovers (D) ascetics

17. To his coy mistress has -----phases ?

- (A) 5 (B) 2 **(C) 3** (D) 1

18. Who remain Coy ?

- (A).Miss Hardcastle (B) Neville **(C) the lady** (D) Marwood

19. The poem is based upon \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Disease **b) Paradox** c) Allegory d) None of these

20. Donne was busy writing verses for \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Keats b) Shelly **c) Ben Jonson** d) Byron

21. Who are canonized in this poem?

- a) The Lovers** b) The Friends c) God d) Sprites

22. The lovers are worthy of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) God                      b) Sprite                      c) Evil                      **d) Poetry**

23. Which escaped from the bodies of the lovers?

- a) Sprites                      **b) Souls**                      c) Naturals                      d) None of these

24. Love is not a thing of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Body**                      b) Soul                      c) Blood                      d) Sprite

25. Which issue these spirits?

- a) Soul                      b) Body                      **c) Blood**                      d) God

26. Authentic epic is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Oral**                      b) Aural                      c) Dialogue                      d) None of these

27. Which devours beauty and love?

- a) Time**                      b) Date                      c) Place                      d) Minute

28. Life of Milton can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parts.

- a) 5                      b) 4                      c) 6                      **d) 3**

29. Johnson's inheritance was \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 18 pounds                      **b) 20 pounds**                      c) 25 pounds                      d) 23 pounds

30. Mrs. Johnson brought a fortune of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 500 homes                      b) 800 homes                      **c) 1000 homes**                      d) 700 homes

31. Johnson died at the age of \_\_\_\_\_

a) **76**

b) 75

c) 77

d) 74

32. Book of Martyrs was written by \_\_\_\_\_

a) Johnson

b) Milton

c) Pope

d) **Foxe**

33. How many lions confronted Christian?

a) 4

b) **2**

c) 1

d) 3

34. The second part of the Pilgrim's Progress came in \_\_\_\_\_

a) 1685

b) 1683

c) 1682

d) **1684**

35. Alworthy was betrayed by \_\_\_\_\_

a) Bridget

b) **Blifil**

c) Tom

d) Jonny Jones

36. Antony has \_\_\_\_\_ children by Octavia.

a) **2**

b) 3

c) 1

d) 4

37. Joseph and Charles are \_\_\_\_\_

a) Kings

b) Enemies

c) **Brothers**

d) Friends

38. Who had a soft corner for Mirabell?

a) **Mrs. Marwood**

b) Mrs. Millament

b) c) Lady Wishfort

d) None of these

39. Lady Wishfort is a women of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 50                      b) 55                      c) 53                      **d) 56**

40. What Is The First Work Of Done-----

- (A) Andrew Marwell                      (B) Mathew Arnold                      **(C) Satires**

41. The poem reveals Donne's platonic strain of love True or False

- (A) true**                      (B) False                      (C) all

42. The Poem Is Based Upon

- (A) Fashion                      (B) Morality                      **(C) paradox**

43. Donne was busy writing verse for

- (A) John Bunyan                      **(B) Ben Jonson**                      (C) Elizabeth Brury

44. Who Is The Dove?

- (A) his lady love                      (B) Metaphysical                      **(C) His lady love**

45. What is the title given to the lovers?

- (a) lord Richard                      **(b) love saints**                      (c) lord

46. No ship will sink due to ?

- (A) The Pastoral world  
(B) Duties of a child  
(C) **the sights of the lovers**



47. love is considered as a-----?

- (A) **Disease** (B) Heroic Couplet (C) Pastorals

48. What can be written on their love ?

- (A) Donne (B) **Songs and sonnet** (C) Pope

49. love is a thing of ?

- (A) Andrew Marvell (B) Llife (C) **soul**

50. The poem has a ---setting ?

- (A) **Pastoral** (B) A Poem On Divine Mind  
(C) Fear Of Death (D) Hero Worship

51. What is pantus?

52. (A) The wye (B) The Nile (C) The Thames (D) **Black sea**

53. Book IX deals with ?

- (a). **The fall of the man** (b) ice (c) river (D) bank

54. literary epic is –

- (A) **written** (B) John Gregory  
(C) Elizabeth Brury (D) Samuel John

55. Which is like a metal ?

- (A) Spiritual (B) Metaphysical  
(C) **The Body** (D) Patroctic

56. who is the common friend?

- (A) **John carylly** (B) wealth (C) rest (D) family

57. Saturn moves in the space for \_\_\_\_\_ nights.

- a) 12 b) 10 c) 5 **d) 7**

58. Book-IX opens after \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sunset** b) Sunshine c) Noon d) None of these

59. Saturn sinks with the river and rises as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Ashes **b) Mist** c) Water d) Snake

60. Who made a request of delay the labours?

- a) Adam b) Saturn **c) Eve** d) Balthazar

61. Did Eve obey Adam?

- a) No** b) Yes c) Nor d) None of these

62. What is the name of young man in Belinda's dream?

- a) Ariel** b) Scissors c) Clarissa d) The Baron

63. Who has cut the curl of Arabella?

- a) Lord King b) Lord Christ  
c) Lord The Baron **d) Lord Petre**

64. Who gave the scissors to the Lord Petre?

- a) Sprite      **b) Clarissa**      c) Ariel      d) The Baron

65. Pope was a poet of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Society**      b) Satiric      c) Classical      d) Historical

66. Who is the close friend of Pope?

- a) Johnson      b) Milton      **c) Swift**      d) Wordsworth

67. Agonistes is a \_\_\_\_\_ word.

- a) Italian      **b) Greek**      c) French      d) Dutch

68. Parados is an \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Beside      b) Narrow      c) Cross      **d) Aside**

69. Samson is in the prison of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Kommos      b) Philistines      **c) Gaza**      d) Manoa

70. Shimshon means \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Sunlight**      b) Daylight      c) Moonlight      d) None of these

71. Herbert sent to his mother two sonnets at the age of \_\_\_\_\_

- a) 18      b) **16**      c) 20      d) 15

71. Herbert was ordained as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Writer                      b) Story Teller                      c) Critic                      **d) Priest**

72. This pulley hoists man upwards to \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Man                      b) Evil                      **c) God**                      d) sprite

73. Who go to sea?

- (A) Tom**      (B) Joseph Andrews      (C) Amelia                      (D) Don Quixote

74. Tom jones has -----book?

- (A) 18**                      (B) 19                      (C) 20                      (D) 22

75. The name Sophia means ?

- (A) **wisdom**                      (B) Novel                      (C) Drama                      (D) Poetry

76. Tom jones deals with in the third ?

- (A) Nancy                      **(B) the city**                      (C) Sophia                      (D) Jones

77. Who did die by the snake poison ?

- (A) Cleopatra**                      (B) Fainall                      (C) Waitwell                      (D) Foible

78. Who is the eunuch of Cleopatra ?

- (A) Alexas**      (B) Antony      (C) Iras and Charmion      (D) Alexas and Antony

79. All for love is dedicated to ?

A) Blank verse (B) **Earl Of Derby**

(C) Heroic couplet (D) Allegory

80. Who is the hero of the play?

(A) Action (B) **Mark Antony**

(C) Thought (D) Comedy

81. Antony has -----children by

(A) **Octavia** (B) Othello

(C) Ferdinand (D) Octavius

82. What is the cost of this winning?

(A) Caesar (B) Othello

(C) **Cleopatra** (D) Octavius

83. Who is the old lover of Cleopatra?

(A) Caesar (B) **Julius Caesar**

(C) Ferdinand (D) Octavius



84. The school for scandal was performed in-----?

- (A) 1775 (B) **1777** (C) 1888 (D) 1800

85. Maria is a rich ?

- (A) Giant maul (B) Father Honest  
(C) **Heires** (D) Great Heart

86. The school for scandal this The play is ?

- (A) Romantic comedy (B) Farcial comedy  
(C) Sentimental comedy (D) **Antisentimental comedy**

87. Peter has a high opinion of ?

- (A) **Joseph** (B) The church (C) Sentimentalism (D) Puritanism

88. Who is the son in-law of lady wishfort?

- (A) Mrs. Millament (B) Mirabell (C) Fainall (D) **Mr Fainall**

89. Who is the candle ?

- (A) Mrs. Millament (B) **Mirabell** (C) Fainall (D) Foible

90. The comedy of Congreve is ?

- (A) Romantic comedy (B) **immortal**  
(C) Sentimental comedy (D) Antisentimental comedy

91. Waitwell married ?

**(A) Foible**

(B) Lady Wishfort

(C) Mrs. Millament

(D) Mrs. Marwood

92. Lady wishfort is a woman of ?

**(A) 56**

(B) 46

(C) 66

(D) 36

93. Congreve had an association with ?

(A) Marlow

**(B) Dryden**

(C) Tony

(D) Sir Charles Marlow

94. The way of the world is a----

(A) Romantic comedy

(B) Farcial comedy

**(C) comedy of manners**

(D) Antisentimental comedy

95. Who stole the casket?

(A) Pamela

(B) Joseph Andrews

**(C) Tony**

(D) Don Quixote

96. Who is the chief of the servant?

**(A) Diggory**

(B) Lady Wishfort

(C) Mrs. Millament

(D) Mrs. Marwood

97. Goldsmith died of ?

(A) **Fever**

(B) Cold

(C) could

(D) all

98. Goldsmith spent this Guinea on ?

(A) **His Drink**

(B) Lady Wishfort

(C) Mrs. Millament

(D) Mrs. Marwood

99. Who is the veterinary Surgeon ?

(A) Jenny Jones

(B) Mrs. Bridget

(C) Sophia

(D) **Jack Slong**

100. Who is the daughter of Hardcastle ?

(A) Lucy

(B) Kate

(C) Kaviya

(D) Great fire

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