

TNPG TRB ENGLISH

UNIT-4-

STUDY MATERIAL

WITH MCQ UNIT TEST

MODERN LITERATURE (1832 To The Present Day)

Poetry-For Detailed Study:

Matthew Arnold (1822-1888)

1. Sohrab and Rustum
2. Tristram and Iseult
3. Balder Dead
4. Empedocles on Etna
5. Stanzas From the Grande chartreuse
6. The strayed Reveller and Other Poems
7. Dover beach
8. Scholar Gypsy
9. On the Study of Celtic Literature
10. Essays in Criticism
11. Culture and Anarchy
12. Literature and Dogma
13. Mixed Essays
14. Friendship's Garland
15. God and the Bible
16. The Study of Poetry

Robert Browning (1812-1889)

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. The Ring and the Book (A series of ten Monologues) | 11. Bells and Pomegranates |
| 2. Mr. Sludge the Medium | 12. Christmas Eve and Easter Day |
| 3. Bishop Blougram's Apology | 13. Men and Women |
| 4. <u>Andrea del Sarto</u> | 14. Dramatis personae |
| 5. The Epistle of Karshish | 15. The King and the book |
| 6. Men and Women (A volume of several Monologues) | 16. Asolando |
| 7. Pauline | 17. Pippa Passes |
| 8. Paracelsus | 18. Fra Lippo Lippi |
| 9. Strafford | 19. King Victor and King Charles |
| 10. Sordello | 20. Dramatic Lyrics |
| | 21. Dramatic Romances and Lyrics |

Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809-1892)

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Morte D' Arthur</u> | 12. Locksley Hall |
| 2. The Princess | 13. Locksley Hall Sixty Years After |
| 3. In Memoriam | 14. Dora |
| 4. Maud | 15. Poems by Two Brothers |
| 5. Enoch Arden | 16. The Falcon |
| 6. Idylls of the king | 17. The Cup |
| 7. Queen Mary | 18. Poems Chiefly Lyrical |
| 8. Harold | 19. Ulysse |
| 9. Backet | 20. The Lotos -Eaters |
| 10. Akbar's Tomb | 21. The Death of Oenone and |
| 11. Crossing the Bar | Other Poems |

W.B. Yeats (1865-1939)**1. Byzantium**

2. Lake Isle of Innisfree
3. The Winding stair and other poems
4. The Tower
5. The Wanderings of Oisín
6. The Wind among the Reeds
7. Discoveries
8. Ideas of Good and Evil

9. The Cat and the Moon
10. On Baile's Strand
11. The Resurrection
12. The Hour-glass
13. The Shadowy Waters
14. The Countess Cathleen
15. The Land of Heart's Desire
16. The Resurrection

T.S. Eliot (1888-1965)**1. The Waste Land**

2. Purfrock and Other Observations
3. Gerontion
4. The Hollow Men
5. Ash Wednesday
6. Four Quartets
7. Sweeney Agonists
8. Murder in the Cathedral
9. The Rock
10. The Family Reunion
11. The cocktail Party
12. The Confidential Clerk

13. The Sacred Wood
14. After Strange Gods
15. The Elder Statesman
16. The idea of a Christian Society
17. Elizabethan Essays
18. For Lancelot Andrews
19. The Use of Poetry and the Use of Criticism
20. Point of View
21. What is a Classic?

22. Tradition and Individual Talent

23. For Non-Detailed Study:

Gerard Manley Hopkins (1844-1889)**1. The Wreck Of the Deutschland**

2. Pied Beauty
3. The Wind hover
4. God's Grandeur

5. The Caged Skylark
6. Felix Randal
7. Harry Ploughman
8. Inversnaid

9. That Nature Heraditean

10. Spelt from Sibyl's Leaves

The selections from

(i) Owen (ii) W.H.Auden (iii) Stephen Spender in the FaberBook of Modern Verse.

W.H. Auden (1907-1973)

1. Look Stranger

5. The poet's Tongue

2. The Orators

6. Collected Shorter Poems

3. New Year Letter

7. The Oxford Book of Light

4. The Age of Anxiety

Verse

Stephen Spender (1909-1977)

1. The Still Centre

7. Collected Poems

2. Vienna

8. Strangers and Broth

3. Ruins and Visions

9. The Conscience of the Rich

4. Poetry Since

10. Corridors of Power

5. The Destructive Element

11. The Two Cultures and the

6. World within World

Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881)

1. Sartor Resartus

2. The French Revolution

3. Heroes and Hero-Worship

4. The Hero as a Man of Letters (from "On Heroes and Hero Worship")

5. The letters and speeches of Oliver

6. Past and present

7. Latter-day pamphlets
8. Life of John Sterling
9. Chartism
10. For Non-detailed Study:

Charles Dickens (1812-1870)

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Pickwick papers | 10. Edwin Drood |
| 2. Nicholas Nickleby | 11. Oliver Twist |
| 3. Martin Chuzzlewit | 12. Little Dorrit |
| 4. Dombey and Son | 13. Baraby Rudge |
| 5. David Copperfield | 14. The Uncommercial Traveller |
| 6. Bleak house | 15. A Christmas Ca |
| 7. A Tale of Two Cities | 16. Hard Times |
| 8. <u>Great Expectations</u> | 17. old Curiosity Shop |
| 9. Our Mutual Friend | |

George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans)- (1810-1880)

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|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Adam Bede | 6. Romola |
| 2. The Mill on the Floss | 7. Felix Holt the Radial |
| 3. Silas Marner | 8. <u>Middlemarch</u> |
| 4. Scenes of Clerical Life | 9. Daniel Deronda |
| 5. Life of Jesus | |

Thomas Hardy (1840-1828)

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|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Under the Greenwood Tree | 12. The Woodland |
| 2. Desperate Remedies | 13. The Well-beloved |
| 3. A Pair of Blue Eyes | 14. A Laodicean |
| 4. Two on a Tower | 15. A Group of Noble Dames |
| 5. Far From the Madding Crowd | 16. Life's Little Ironies |
| 6. The Return of the Native | 17. Wessex Poems |
| 7. The Mayor of Caster bridge | 18. The Dynasts |
| 8. Tess of the D'Urbervilles | 19. A changed Man |
| 9. <u>Jude the Obscure</u> | 20. Tales |
| 10. The Hand of Ethelbert | 21. The Waiting Supper and Othe |
| 11. The Trumpet Major | 22. Winters Words |

Virginia Woolf (1882-1941)

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The Voyage Out | 8. The Common Reader |
| 2. Jacob's Room | 9. Roger Fry |
| 3. Mrs. Dalloway | 10. The Death Of the Moth |
| 4. <u>To the Light House</u> | 11. Mr. Bennett and Mrs. Brown |
| 5. The Waves | 12. A Room Of One's Own |
| 6. Flush | 13. Between the Acts |
| 7. Orlando: A Biography | |

Graham Green (1904-1991)

1. England Made Me
2. **The Power and the Glory**
3. Brighton Rock
4. The Heart of the Matter

Poetry-For Detailed Study:

Dover Beach – Mathew Arnold

- Mathew Arnold poet and critic was born in 1822.
- He was the eldest son of Thomas Arnold, the great headmaster of Rugby.
- He became fellow of Oriel college in 1845 and inspector of schools in 1851, a post which he retained for the greatest part of his life.
- His first volume of poetry, “The strayed Reveller and other poems” in 1849.
- Among other poems “The forsaken merman, the sick king in Bokhara”, the well – known sonnet on Shakespeare.
- Empedocles on Etna in 1852.
- Arnold was appointed to chair of poetry and he grew up under the influence of Wordsworth

About the poem

- Dover Beach is one of a group of elegiac poems published in 1867 in the volume entitled New poems.
- Arnold’s definition of poetry is “Criticism of life” in accordance with the laws of poetic truth.
- Shakespeare gives us a very realistic sketch of the Dover cliffs in his tragedy, King Lear.
- In this poem, the poet is viewing the beach at Dover with his beloved.
- He concludes this poem with personal note

- ‘The description of the nature’ is a kind for the poet to elaborate his favorite view of life.
- In this poem, as in his famous ‘Rugby chapel’ which is a tribute to his father’s memory, the lines are all unrhymed.
- The last two lines form a couplet which indicates the end. This is like Shakespeare’s device of using a couplet to denote the end of his individual scenes.

The poem

- The poem is composed of four stanzas of unequal length.
- It is a calm, beautiful night, with the moon shining brightly.
- In the distance of the line of the horizon, He can see the French coast twenty miles away.
- The poet sees the cliffs of Dover jutting out into the sea from the window of his room.
- He calls his beloved to come and enjoy the scene.
- The rising and falling, flowing and ebbing, the noise of the waves carries to the poet’s mind a message of melancholy inseparable from life.
- Wordsworth called it as “sad music of humanity” and it had been heard by spirits from the days of the Greek tragedian, Sophocles.
- The undulations of the sea are an allegoric representation of the ups and downs of life.
- The reason for frustration in us is ‘Both the moderns and the ancients suffered from want to faith’.

- But when Christianity was organized by the Roman church during the middle ages, people had implicit faith in its message and lived happily with spiritual certitude.
- The present condition of the world is disquieting. Men have grown strong in intellect and in their scientific and reasoning faculties.
- They grow lacks of faith in religion. This lack of faith emptied peace and calm.
- The foundations of man's faith been shaken, life (modern) seems devoid of 'Aim or purpose'
- The poet addressed his beloved and bids her be true to him and in return he would be true to her.
- The poet hopes to find a substitute for the faith that has gone away.
- The world is blurred in out line and confusing their minds by its cross-purposes and divided aims.
- The spirit of man longs for joy, constancy, certificate or peace.
- The ultimate victory is not for the forces of good but for those of evil. (forces of evil)
- Finally the poet compares our sojourn in this world to the lives of soldiers in camps during war time.
- In the darkness and confusion of surprise, all blindly fight against one another, unable to distinguish friend from foe.
- In such a distressing state, the only consolation or happiness is mutual loyalty and trust.

- In the riddle existence, we must recover some measure of personal solace from the loyalties friendship and loves of our near and dear ones.
- There are 37 lines in this poem.

(b – The Scholar Gipsy)

- In this poem he reflects the spirit of his university.
- Elegiac element is the most arresting element in Arnold's poetry.
- Milton, Shelly, Gray and Tennyson are also elegiac poets but they have given grand expression to their sorrows in single elegies.
- In this poem the scholar becomes not a shepherd but a sort of Gipsy. Invocation to the muses and Nature's mourning of the dead person had become the pastoral conventions. So this poem is called as a Pastoral elegy.
- This poem was published in volumes of poems in 1853.
- The source of title is from 'Vanity of Dogmatizing' by Glanvill.
- Glanvill gave the story of 'A lad of Oxford University'
- The poem is in 25 stanzas
- In this poem, he celebrated his friendship with Arthur Hugh clough.

The Poem

Stanza – I

- The poet assumes himself to be a shepherd. The poet follows the pastoral tradition.
- The poet asks the shepherd to go and his flock .

➤ In the moon light meadow the shepherd may begin his search for the scholar Gipsy. It is like the search of external truth.

Stanza – II

➤ The poet would rest on the eastern slope of the cumner hill. It is a sheltered place where the reaper would take rest.

Stanza – III

➤ In the elevated spot of the half- harvested field, the poet would remain till the evening. The scarlet poppies peeped through the thick corn. The pale pink convolvulus crept through the green roots and yellowing stalks. The lime trees rustled in the breeze. From the cumner hills the poet had views of the towers of Oxford in the august sun.

Stanza – IV

The poet had a copy of Joseph Glanvil's 'The vanity of Dogmatizing. He often read the story of the Oxford scholar from the book. The scholar was shy and gentle. so he could not get any promotion in the college. One summer morning he left Oxford and joined a group of Gipsies. He went to learn Gipsy-lore.

Stanza – V

Two of his college friends met him in a rural place. The scholar told his friends that the gypsies had the special skill of controlling the way and they could influence and guide the thinking of othermen.

Stanza – VI

➤ The fields, hills and the Thames have been immortalized. There was a popular belief that he was seem to wander about the country in a strange dress. The shepherds had met him on the Hurst in spring. He was seem in a solitary ale house in the Berkshire moors.

Stanza – VII

From the boat he saw the green cumner hills and wondered if the scholar had not haunted those beautiful hills.

Stanza – VIII

The riders from Oxford while crossing the shallow Thames at Bab-lock hithe had seen him the ferry boat. He had a heap of flowers and in some bowers of Wychwood.

Stanza - IX

The maidens who came to dance around the Fyfieldelm in may had also seen him. He often gave them a bunch of flowers. He loved to gather white anemone, bluebells withdew and purple orchises with spotted leaves.

Stanza – X

➤ Men about Godstow Bridge had seen him in the field in June (-hay-time) when scythes were shining in the sky.

Stanza XI

Some times he stood at the door of a lovely farm house in the cunner Hills. Children who gathered cresses (herbs) in April saw him.

Stanza XII

In Autumn he was passing along the border of Bagley wood. there was a camp of gypsies. just above the wooded region called Thessaly. The scholar was familiar in that region.

Stanza XIII

The poet saw the scholar reaching the cunner range in winter and from the top the scholar looks at the Christ church college.

Stanza – 14

The poet stopped to learn if these was any truth in that popular belief or he was dreaming. Glanvil wrote “The vanity of dogmatizing” two hundred years ago.

15) Now Arnold asserts that the scholar novel have live for he never lived in the ordinary sense. The other people sent all their energy in their gain joys and useless sorrows.

16) The scholar did not lead crazy and useless lives. So he was immortal for his pursuit was so good and great.

17) Most people busy but achieve nothing. But the scholar remained stead fast in his Endeavour.

18) He was confident and in god. He waited for the celestial inspiration.

19) Without any goal, the people waited for happiness but in vain.

20) The whole life of the wisest men was a long unhappy dream.

- 21) The scholar was born when the short comings of modern life were not known. As dido turned away from Aeneas in hades, the scholar should also flee from people infected by modern disease. (sick, hurry, divided aims)
- 22) The scholar pursued his goal with a stead fast mind.
- 23) He lived at an age that was free from the short coming of modern life.
- 24, 25) simile - (A Phoenician merchant vessel from Tyre in trade with east Mediterranean countries)

Andrea Del Sarto

-Robert Browning

Introduction:-

- Browning was born in 1812 in camber well south of Thomas.
- In 1832 he published poem 'Pauline' (Keats influence on and Shelly)
- In 1835 – a longer blank verse poem 'Paracelsus'.
- In 1840 – a semi –epic poem – 'Sordello'
- Between 1841 and 1846 – a publisher moyon by name brought out 8 numbers of the series of pamphlets Title "Bells and pomegranates".
- In 1846 he married the poetess, Elizabeth Barret till her death in 1861 resided in Italy.
- The first literary influence on Browning was Byron then to Shelley.
- This poem was published in 1855, it is written in Italy. It is a dramatic monologue It represents art and philosophy of art. (a story in verse told by one person)

- Browning attained mastery in dramatic monologue.
- Fra Lippo Lippi is the other poem with the same theme.
- 'Andrea Del Sarto' called the 'Faultless painter' was included in the volume entitled 'men and women' published in 1855.
- Theme – the painter Andrea and his art of painting. Life given by George Vasari (Andrea's disciple)
- Andrea Del Sarto (1486 - 1531) was the son of a Florentine tailor. In 1513 he married 'Lucrezia' who served model for his "madonnas" and other paintings.
- He betrayed his patron's confidence to please her wife and he even deserted his parents for her sake.
- She was unfaithful to him and at last deserted him.
- He died of the plague in utter poverty and disgrace.

Poem

- The poem opens with Andrea pleading to his wife Lucrezia for the little consideration for him.
- He wants her to show a little interest in his and he would like to sit with her and look for an hour at Fiesole. The hands of her have serpentine beauty.
- Seeing her smile, he can paint a picture she is the moon of Andrea.
- He tries to justify this failure of life and art by saying that human beings are not free agents but chained and fettered by the hands of God.
- The life and art is compared to Twilight.

- He never experiences Divine inspiration and his work is devoid of divine touches.
- He mentions at least 20 artists would not be able to paint a picture equalling in skill.
- The half skilled artists are superior to him because of their high ideals and divine visions.
- His paintings are superior from the point of technique and execution.
- The other artists cannot translate their superiority into their art.
- A man's ideals should be higher than his capacities.
- Whatever ideal is unattainable here, may be attained in heaven.
- It is useless now to wish that if he had a more suitable wife, he could attain greater heights in the artistic world.
- He compares himself with Raphael who poured his soul into his paintings and drew the admiration of kings and popes.
- Because of Lucrezia, he is not able to rise to the level of Raphael.
- Next he compares himself to the level of Michael Angelo.
- Raphael and Michael Angelo had no wife to inspire them.
- He therefore looks upon himself as a half-man struggling vainly to do great things.
- He says God punishes a man who did not use of his gifts (talents).
- He next tells his wife that he is afraid to go for his cheating the French king.

- He recalls the time he spent at the French court at Fontainebleau (Kingly days)
- The French king highly valued his art and treated him very kindly and generosity. (Golden life)
- He thinks that if she had not called him back to Florence (where in a house for her), he might have risen to great heights.
- He then holds her face in hands and feels that she is his.
- But Lucrezia has to go because her cousin (her lover) waits for her outside.
- She needs more money from Andrea for her lover who has to pay certain gambling debts.
- To get money she gave him smiles twice.
- If she stayed with him he would give her more money.
- He would like to paint 'Virgin Mary' without Lucrezia as his model.
- Perhaps in heavel he will be one of the four artists. (Leonard, Rafel and Michael Angelo) appointed to decorate Jerusalem's four walls.
- Even there he could not paint without her.
- Andrea accepts the situation and asks her to go and meet her lover
- Andrea has painted 200 pictures.
- To Andrea, Lucrezia's love is greater than perfection of art.
- Andrea and Lucrezia's portrait was hung in Pitti Palace, Florence.

Tennyson

– Morte D'Arthur

- Tennyson was born in 1809. He won the chancellor medal at Cambridge in 1829 for the poem on Timbucto.
- He became poet – Laureate in 1850 in succession to William Wordsworth.
- The age of Tennyson corresponds very closely with the Victorian 'Age'
- Victoria ascended the throne in 1837, the reform bill passed in 1832.
- The Victorian age was an age of social interests and practical ideals materialism assumed practical ideals.
- 'In memoriam' – a philosophic elegy inspired by the death of his friend Arthur Henry Hallam in 1850.
- 'Ulysses' published in 1842 and it is a victory of Tennyson.
- 'In the Idylls of the king' Tennyson has endeavored to portray in 'Arthur' an ideal Christian monarch.
- 'Morte 'D' Arthur' gives the finishing touches to this noble, saintly and heroic figure.
- Tennyson involved in the movement of Spanish independence.
- In morte 'D' Arthur we do not see the king in the hey day (power)
- Morte 'D' Arthur – Published in 1842
- 'Idylls of king' has 3 parts.
- 1. Coming of Arthur 2. The round table 3. Passing of Arthur.

- This poem deals with the concluding part parsing of Arthur (based on Arthurian legend)
- In 1469, Thomas Mallory wrote morte 'D Arthur.
- The earliest legends of Arthur are found in welsh tales.
- King Arthur is Dramatic opera of Dryden.
- Four persons are introduced in the Epic which is the Prologue.
- The wounded king is brought to a chapel between the ocean and a lake.
- The pride and glory of Arthur's life is Excalibur, the sword which he got it by the lovely maiden of the lake. She held the sword in her hands for 9 years.
- The king was brought by Bedevere, one of the knights.
- The king ordered him to throw the sword at the lake but he hid it. Thus he betrayed his king.
- Bedevere did not obey his king because he was dying and he had no power.
- A dark boat was standing on the water of the lake and there were three queens on it in black drers.
- But they had crowns of Gold. They received the king on their laps.
- The king prayed to God and he realized that more things can be achieved by prayer not by war. Sheeps or goats are better than men who do not pray.
- The barge with the king disappeared and looked like one black dot.

- The poet has partially succeeded in recapturing some thing of the strange world charm of Malory's 'Morte de Arthur'.

W.B. Yeats

– Byzantium

- William Butler Yeats (1865 - 1939) – 20th century poet.
- Yeatsian Scholars – attribute his greatness in the development of his art, to the bulk, variety and uniform excellence of his poet.
- Yeats devoted his life to the art of poetry.
- T.S. Eliot says, “Unlike many writers he cared more for poetry than for his own reputation as a poet”. Art was greater than the artist, and this feeling he communicates to others”.
- His father was a painter, sceptic, and intellectual.
- After leaving Horcourt High school, Dublin in 1883, he joined the metropolitan school of Art where he met George Russell, a well known philosopher and critic.
- The first important poetical work 'The wandering of osin and other poems' was published in 1889.
- He was a great adrocate of symbolism”.
- Yeats studied 'Blake', 'Rosetti' and 'Sweden Berg' his faith in Theosophy and spiritualism strengthened his love of symbolism.
- Arthur Symons, the author of the symbolic movement in English Literature.
- In 1891 he became a member of Rhymer's club.

- In 1923 – he was awarded noble prize.
- In the beginning, he imitated the English ‘Romantic poets.
- Collins says “Yeats was a poet of all time and a great poet”.
“Imagination is his forte and it formed his conscience”.
- He was often ridiculed as a black boy or an Indian.
- Yeats made friendship with Cyril vesa and he was impressed by the Bengali Brahmin ‘Mohini chatterjee”
- ‘Madame Blavatsky’ established ‘Theosophical society’ was a mixture of ‘Science, religion and philosophy”. It revealed the short coming of Christianity and science.
- He has a belief in magic and has an involvement in Irish Nationalism.
- In 1902, Irish National Dramatic society was formed and Yeats was its president. He established Abbey theatre in 1904 and he was the producer manager of it.
- Yeats wanted to ride a sort of European bite and his last poem is ‘A Black Tower’ in 1928.
- Symbols are derived from 3 sources by the poet.
1. From myths and history 2. From the archetypal symbols 3. personal mythology.
- they can be divided into two, emotional and intellectual.
- ‘The theory of mask’ by Yeats can be studied a two levels 1. Political 2. personal.
- ‘Sailing to Byzantium’ and ‘Byzantium’ are companion poems.

- This poem is a result of his meditation on the life after death at the holy city Byzantium.
- 'Byzantium' symbolically represents purgatory, a place of cleansing flames. The soul leaving the world of flesh gets purified at Byzantium. so the poem is about soul and its purification.
- It is written in 1930, Italy.

Stanza I – Non – human Atmosphere of the place

- It is a description of a night at the city of Byzantium. The poet imagines himself to be in Byzantium. The poem expressed the central theme of Gita.
- The Original name of Byzantium is the historical city of Roman Empire which is known for mosaic, Gold enameling, art and culture.
- In this poem it means a country of mind, is a place out of Time and space, and is compared to paradise.
- The drunken soldiers are in beds. The dome of St Sophia's cathedral shines majestically in the starlit or moonlight. It is a contrast to man who is full of imperfections. It laughs at the fire (fury) and the earth (mire) the two extreme elements in human nature. It is a symbol of heavenly life.

Stanza II The miracle Bird

It describes an image seen by the poet. The image looks like a walking mummy. The holy souls are roaming during the day. The super human spirit is alive beyond death (death in life and life – in - death). Life and

death are two sides of the same truth. To Yeats, the dead are more alive than the living. The Zombie – figure (super human) leads the poet to a miracle bird, a golden handiwork. fashioned by the Grecian Goldsmiths superior to the natural bird. Gold resembles purified souls here.

Stanza III

The bird is sitting on the starlit golden bough of the mystic tree. (tree of life in Christian Heaven) It crows like the cock of Hades, the kingdom of the dead. The cock Hades is the herald of rebirth. The bird sings for eternal life of the soul. The moon is inconstant. The bird is symbolic of Art.

Stanza IV- The strange Flame

Byzantium as a purgatory where the souls purify themselves. The poet sees a series of mysterious flames on the mosaic pavement of the emperor's palace at Byzantium. Dress is not harmed by flames. No storm can extinguish the flames. The flame purifies but not consumes. The flesh symbolizes conflicting passions and lust and purified spirit symbolizes knowledge and freedom.

Stanza V – The sea, The Flood of Life

It describes the flood from the sea. The spirits rode on Dolphin's back. The sea is a symbol. Byzantium is Yeats's city of imagination.

T.S.Eliot 'The Waste land'

- He was born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1888, After a Harvard degree he came to Europe and he did Low-paid work as a teacher and bank-clerk.
- He was helped and influenced at this time by Ezra Pound on whose advice he is said to have cut his most famous poem, "The Waste Land" in 1922 by about half.
- 'Ash Wednesday' (1930) and 'Four quartets' (1944) are poems based on Christian faith.
- He called himself as old possum. He is also called as the invisible poet (by Hugh Kenner)
- His grand father is the founder of Washington university.
- He was interested in the book of Arthur's 'The Symbolist Movement in Literature'. He was the assistant editor of 'The Egoist'.
- He was the editor of 'The Criterion' and joined the public firm 'Faber and Faber'.
- He was awarded Nobel prize in 1948.

The Wasteland:-

- It is a poem of some 433 lines, uses techniques of connotation and literary allusiveness.
- There is neither clear narrative line nor logical consecutiveness.
- The angle of vision shifts from shot to shot as in a film.
- It was written in Autumn of 1921, Lusanne, Switzerland.

- There are 5 parts 1. The Burial of the dead 2. A game of chess 3. The Fire sermon 4. Death by water 5. What the Thunder said.
- the poem was first published in serial form in 'The criterion'.
- Ezra pound suggested to remove 'Quotations from conrod's Heart of darkness' (epigraph).
- It is also considered as a epic of a modern age.

1. The poem

It is the complete title of the burial service in the church of England, as derived from 'The Book of common prayer'. The poet draws contradistinctions and comparisons between living death and death proper. The protagonist of the poem is 'Tiresias' with wrinkled female ducks. He is all ages. He is Omniscient 3 blind and his blindness is symbolic of the inability of the waste landers to see the wasteness. The burial of the fertility gods and all the dead are referred here. Death is followed by rebirth. April, the harbinger of spring, is also connected with 'Easter' (Resurrection) is the cruelest month for wastelanders. Lilac flowers are the symbols of spring. (renewal in nature and fertility). Tiresias is a representative of humanity. The waste landers preferred winter (spiritual death. Marie is the typical globe trotter of the wasteland leading a directionless, pointless and soulless life. (Rootlessners). Tiersias and German princess marie are having alight chat. But she remembers her cousin (the Arch-duke sexual partner). Red rock is the shelter which symbolizes Christian church. The humanity accept the

message of Christ only. All the characters in the poem including the Fisher king and the poet merge and melt in one. Marie is homeless and rootless as the waste landers are. The rootless cosmopolitan tourists not part of the rhythm of life cycle. The death is the shadow of man (handful of dust) man can find freedom from fear by approaching the God. The modern wasteland is linked up with Biblical wasteland. Tarot pack was used to forecast the rise and fall of the Nile. Now it is used for forbidden fortune telling. Here sostris is the fortune teller, suffering from Bad cold, in the fear of price.

The first personage in the tarot pack is drowned Phoenician sailor, symbolizes fertility God which was thrown into the sea every year in the end of summer and drowning is a process of transformation. The sailor's eye have been transfigured in to pearls and it is reminiscent of (Ariel's song in the Tempest).

The guilty love of Wagner's opera Tristan and the Isolde and German opera empty (Hyacinth girl) and Black sea is referred here.

Belladonna is from the title of the painting madona of the rock by Leonardo, is the painting of Virgin Mary. Belladonna symbolizes women hood.

The man is with staves compared to King Fisher symbolizes degenerated humanity. The wheel symbolizes the effects of the cycle of seasons. The Syrna merchant with one eye brought sex and religion to Europe. The blank card represents Religion and the hanged man

represents 'Dead fertility god or Jesus'. The protagonist surveys in the unreal Christ city (London) which is covered in Brown fog. The people start their work at a, which is the time of Christ's crucifixion.

Tiresias stops Stetson who symbolizes humanity Stetson has a dog (friend). He likes to dig up his dog (in the corpse). The corpse stands for spiritual failure while the dog for conscience.

The second section 'The game of chess' explores the failure of sexual relation ship and it lost its spiritual significance. The title is in "Middleton's play women beware women". The chair of the lady of the rocks is compared to Cleopatra's Invarge. The dressing table reminds The toilet table in pope's rape of the Lock. In the fire place, Philomela is transformed in to the Nightingale of golden voice. (purification and transformation through suffering).

The third section 'The Fire Sermon' the title is taken from sermon of Lord Buddha. It also reminds the confessions of St. Augustine. Tiresias surveys Thames deserted in Autumn. The water is the source of purification and regeneration. The sermon shows the world is burning with "Lust, passion degeneration and it reminds us Spenser's prothalamian. In the river bank Tiresias is reminded of Bonnivard of Byron and fishing is the symbol of transformation. Mrs. Porter, a brothel keeper and her daughter wash their feet in soda to attract males. In the lower end of Thames street St. Magnus matire church is there. To the modern wastelanders water is the source of Destruction. Three Thames

Daughters are singing the song. Osiris is the man to pass the various stages of life in rivers order and God speaks in Thunder in the way of salvation. Emmaus is the evil land in the Bible. Da, Da, Da are spoken by God. First Da means Datta, to give, Second Da means Dayathvam, to sympathize, third Da means Damyata, be controlled.

In this poem 2 journey told by the poet 1. Journey with a purpose 2. journey with success. wisdom of India is recommended by Eliot for the spiritual salvation of the modern. Shanthi, a Sanskrit word is used by T.S. Eliot at the end of the poem. (Line no 433)

The selections from

(i) Owen (ii) W.H.Auden (iii) Stephen Spender in the Faber Book of Modern Verse.

The wrock of the Deutschland

– G.M. Hopkins

- He was born in 1844 at Stratford. the poem written during the years 1862-1866 show his love of Nature, his gift for friendship.
- In 1868 he entered the Jesuit Novitiate and began a new life of hard discipline which in Newman's words would bring him to heaven.
- His poetry combines the sensuousness of Keats, the intellect of the metaphysical poets, the discipline of Milton and the alliterative technique of old and middle English poetry.

- The new metro was what Hopkins called “Sprung rhythm” It consists of a single stressed syllable or a stressed syllable with any number of unstressed or “Slack syllables”.
- This poem was the first poem in which Hopkins put his new theory fully into practice.
- ‘The integration’ or ‘unity of life’ in all the poems which includes the sensuous beauty and the believer in catholic Christianity.
- The great advantage of sprung rhythm is that two strong stresses can follow each other in quick succession or at very long intervals. The history of Germany in the end of the last century is marked by a conflict between the R.C. Church and the German princes.
- In 1870 German Catholics were called ‘Old catholic’ in Prussia.
- Adalbert Falk legislated a series of Laws against catholic domination. (Falk Laws). The measures included the exile of Jesuits from Germany (1872).
- Five nuns were affected by the Falk laws of the Franciscan order who boarded the German steamer “The Deutschland” to sail to America.
- As the ship en route to London for refueling, it was caught in a storm and hit the Kentish knock, a submerged sand-bank in 1875. (mouth of Thames)
- The poem is in two parts and it is the form of a Pindaric ode.
- The victor here is God himself because he did not destroy the nuns in the storm but elevated them to Heaven.

Part the first (stanzas 1 to 10)

Meditation of God's infinite power and master hood, the beauty and love of his maker. since the incarnation and passion, the human heart has become sensitized to the mystery of suffering and loss – the paradox of God's mastery and mercy. Adoration to him save his rebellions creature, man.

Part the second (11 to 17)

Sudden unexpected disaster over took the Deutschland with her emigrants and exiles bound for America. A hurricane of wind and snow drove her to sandbank. For a whole. night, the passengers and crew of the crippled, many were drowned.

(Stanzas 18 to 31)

Amid the tumult and horror, the voice of a nun was heard calling on Christ to 'come quickly'. She is one of the five Franciscan nuns (exiles): surely fire the number of Christ's wounds is the symbol of sacrifice and the heavenly reward. In the nun, the meaning of Christ is reborn (a second virgin birth) touched by the finge of God, she had created faith and hope in those around her.

Stanzas 32 to 35

The dead nun, the prophethess of the faith is asked to intercede for the conversion of "rare – dear Britain" part I celebrates the spiritual storm in Hopkins as he experienced it during the observance of fasts, vigils and other form of self – mortifying penance in the spiritual Excercises

written by Ignatius Loyola (the founder of Jesuit order). The work expects the novice to go through 4 weeks. Sin is contemplated in the I week. The life of Christ in the II. The passion and crucifixion in the III and the resurrection of Christ. The episode of the drowning of the nuns by the storm is highlighted from the point of view of the spiritual salvation.

a. The Poems of Owen

- A for Owen's style, his use of half-rhyme is significant.
- Only four poems by Owen were published during his life – one in the magazine 'The Hydra' and three in 'The Nation'.

1. Strange Meeting

- It is a strange poem. It is a first-person report of a meeting the poet has had with his counterpart-soldier of the enemy camp. The venue of the meeting is a sort of pagan underworld. The location hell is thus ironically more rest worthy than the Earth's where friendliness little abides.

2. Anthem for doomed youth

- This poem is a sonnet. The title 'anthem' suggests the swan-song sung for and on behalf of the dead soldier. This poem is a blended form of his love for the soldiers and the pity of their fate. The sonnet is in the form of Shakespearean sonnet there is a holy glimmer and 'Orison' acting on the sacrifice of a soldier.

Other Poems

From my Diary, July 1914, Exposture, Greater Love, mental cases, Futility.

2 (b) Poems of W.H. Auden

- He was a major poet of the modern Age in 1907.
- At Christ church, Oxford from 1925 to 1928 he became an ardent lover of old English and middle English poetry, and the poetry of F.S. Eliot.
- His contact with Freudian Psychology enabled him to think that a poet is a mental surgeon.
- The poets of 1930's under the head of Auden tapped out a new world of 'communal disease' and "communal core" and wrote radical poetry while adopting the technique of their immediate ancestors, Eliot Hopkins and Owen.
- He perceived in the clinical reality of Freudian love a new healer to 'the lions of earth'.

1. In memory of W.B. Yeats

- This occasional poem written to mourn the death of W.B. Yeats, was first published in Auden's Another time in 1940. The poem divided in the 3 sections of varying lengths.
- The first section of the elegy deals with the actual day of Yeat's death. "He disappeared in the dead of winter".
- In the second section, the poet stresses that Yeats was a human being like us with common follies and weaknesses.

➤ the third and the last section of the poem is the most formal. Time will pardon Yeats.

Other Poems

Prologue, watch any day, Taller Today be remember consider this and in our time., Sir no man's enemy our hunting fathers, A Bride in the 30's, Epilogue from the orators, In praise of Lime stone.

2(c) The poems of Stephen spender

- He was born in 1909 in London to a Journalist father.
- A group of young poets gathered in Oxford as students at the University of Oxford during the late twenties. Auden, Spender, Day Lewis and Mac Neice.
- The great prophets of the age Marx and Freud, widened the range of thinking spender and his contemporaries and helped them explore the depth of the chaos brought about by the war.

1. The prisoners

- It is a sympathetic poem. The prisoners are dark with dark. They never see the light of the day.

Other Poems

In Railway halls, Not palaces, An Era's crown after they have tired, The North, An Elementary school class Room, Ice.

Carlyle – Hero as a man of letters

(from “On Heroes and Hero Worship”)

- He was born in 1795. This spiritual new birth was very largely the result of the course of reading which Carlyle had been following during these Edinburgh years.
- His nature was essentially religious and the materialistic and sceptical systems laughed at religious.
- He is considered as a titan of English literature .
- The correspondence between Carlyle and Goethe continue almost the death of Goethe in 1829. Carlyle became a disciple of Goethe.
- His first book “Sartor Resartus” was written in 1830.
- Heros and Hero worship contains fourth series of lectures.
- The book contains 6 lectures. The “Hero as a man of letters is the fifth essay.
- Samuel Johnson, Rousseau and Burns are the men of letters.
- This essay deals with a hero who knows the divine reality and who leads to know it can be considered the man of letters.
- Books are the most miraculous of all the things in the world and they shaped the characters of universities. (collection of books)
- Goethe was the greatest of all literary men for 100 years.
- Men of letters is the guidance and misguidance of the world and the dis-organization of society is the result of dis-organization of literature.

- Church is endowed with power in the past and Literature preaches on a wider scale than church in the present and it shapes the mental outlook of men and women.
- Books can do anything and everything and brought out the social, political and ecclesiastical reforms. Books influenced the Government of men.
- Poverty burns a man into pure gold and so it is not an evil.
- In the pages of literature, the vanished Greek still lives.
- In 'Hero as poet – Dante and Shakespeare are heroes.
- In china men of letters are made governors and in France and Prussia, there is an organization for men of letters.
- Encouragement is necessary to individual man of letters.
- The eighteenth century is called as Godless century and in that century human life was reduced to Dead Machine. The people of dully blind to spiritual reality and skepticism was the spring-head of all the evils of 18th century.
- Johnson was a strong and noble man and Hypocandria was a physical and spiritual pain of Johnson and sincerity is the chief virtue of him. Johnson preached the doctrine of moral prudence. Belief is the healthy act of man's mind. He was worshipped by Bose well.
- Rosseau was worshipped by princess. Rosseau was morbid and excite man and he is the hero for his Earnestness. Egoism is the fault of Rosseau 'Emile' and 'social contract' are referred in this essay.

- Burns was the giant original man and he wrote in a special dialect. He is compared to 'Thor', the present God.
- Sincerity is the virtue of Burns and he was worshipped by waiters and ostlers.
- These lectures were delivered from 1837 to 1840.
- They were published in 1841.

2. The study of Poetry

- Mathew Arnold

- Arnold, son of Dr. Arnold, the famous head master of Rugby was born in 1822.
- About the essay:
- 'The future of poetry is immense'. Mankind will seek and find poetry a greater source of sustenance and solace. Poetry alone as time goes on would provide an anchor to man.
- According to Wordsworth, poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge. Science will appear incomplete without poetry. Religion and philosophy will soon be replaced by poetry. It is a criticism of life on the basis of poetic truth and poetic beauty.
- We should guard ourselves against the fallacies of the historical estimate (with regard to poets of the past) and of personal estimate. (with reference to the modern poets)
- Exaggerations resulting from the historical estimate lead to a harmful abuse of language.

- The touch-stone method of criticism serves as a concrete system in the place of abstract theory. It is by method of touchstone lines.
- Lines and expressions of great masters like Shakespeare, Milton, Dante and Homer should be applied as touchstone to other poetry for identifying the true excellence.
- Chaucer is the “well of English undefined” but he is not one of the greatest classics. He lacks the high seriousness of the great classics.
- Aristotle gave two essential qualities of excellent poetry, they are truth and High seriousness.
- Chaucer is the first poet of Arnold’s examination of and his poetry has a first standard of excellence (truth substance)
- He is a genuine source of joy and strength.
- To Arnold, Dryden fulfills the need of his Age by writing in prose. Dryden and pope have a splendid contribution to English prose. Dryden is the glorious founder and pope, the high priest of the Age of prose and reason. the are classics of prose.
- Arnold praises Gray as a classic of poetry of his age. “He is of course, the frailest and scantiest of classics’ yet he is a classic.
- We see the real Burns in his scotch poems. Sincerity is lacking in Burn’s poetry.
- Our estimate of Wordsworth, Shelley and Byron becomes personal with a passion.

3. T.S. Eliot – Tradition and Individual Talent

- From 1917 to 1919 – he was assistant editor of. ‘The Egoist’ – the periodical of the imagist movement.
- This essay was first published in ‘The Egoist’ in 1919. In 1922 ‘The wasteland’ won the 2000 dollar Dial Award and brought Eliot Fame.
- In 1948 he was awarded the Nobel prize and received the order of merit.
- His essays are of 3 types 1. Essays of generalization, 2. Appreciation of individual authors, 3. Social and religious criticism. This essay belongs to the category of essay of generalization.

An unofficial manifesto:

- “An Eliot Essay is a statement of an attitude” says George Watson. The love of this essay is pontifical, Ezra Pound and Irvn Babbit are main influences. This essay shows the importance of the problem of time .

Tradition and critical labour:

- Tradition is not a matter of mere repetition. It rightly understood can be acquired only by great labour. In the first place, it presupposes a historical sense. In present, the poet must be judged by the standards of the past.

Tradition and learning:

- 'The wasteland' contains more than 200 allusions within 433 lines reveal 17th century metaphysical, the 19th century symbolists. The European mind is more important than poet's private mind. He claims to be a classicist in criticism" though his classicism is not classicism enough" (wimsatt and Brooks)

Reference to the pattern:

- The literature of the past has a pattern. When a new poem is brought into existence, it should fit into this pattern.
- This essay is in three sections. The first section examines the relation between the poet and the poets of the past.
- The second section examines the relation of the poet and the poem.
- His empiricism (the idea of the past and the use of experiments) led him to the impersonality concept. He actually borrowed the idea from the French critic. Rome de gourmand. He is the guiding light of new criticism. He is an exponent of conservation and Tradition in Literature. He is often called as 20th century Dryden.
- Keats formulated the theory of negative capability
- Literature is constantly developing and no poet can escape the effects of the past completely.
- The past is rather a continuing tradition as much involved in the present as the present is in the future. The past and present fuse to make a work

of art. The poem and the poet are two different things, there is no necessary connection between the personality of the poet and the poem.

- Eliot compared the poet's mind (personality) to a shred of platinum when introduced into a chamber containing oxygen and sulphur dioxide. But the medium remains unaffected.
- There should be a great variety of this fusion of thought and feeling.
- His anti-Wordsworthian definition of poetry "poetry is not a turning loose of emotion but an escape from emotion"
- English people praise for individuality and they regarded the term 'tradition' as the term of Spenser.
- Art never improves as there can be no qualitative improvement. Poetic sensibility is absolutely necessary for poetic creation.

Charles Dickens--Great Expectations

- This novel was published in 1861. It appeared in a serial form in the periodical called "All the Year Round". The book was written by the first person.
- Charles Dickens was born in 1812. At the age of 18, he became a parliamentary reporter for Mirror of Parliament.
- In 1832, Pickwick papers appeared in serial forms and it made Dickens very famous. It is considered as an epic of Humour. Nicholas Nickleby is the longest romance of Dickens. Dickens was the great observer of Human nature. David Copperfield is an auto-biographical work.

About the Novel:

- Philip purrip – pip, an orphan was brought by his sister who was married to Joe Gargery, a black Smith Philip saw a man with a chain on his leg in the village churchyard. He told pip to bring a file and food. Pip's sister is a stern woman, fault - finding by nature but Joe Gargery in – kind to pip. But for Joe pip would have been beaten for his late coming.

Pip takes a file and with food, he goes to the churchyard. On the way he sees an another stranger with a chain on his legs. When he is eating, pip tells about the other man. He wants to kill the other man.

That day being christmasday Joe and pip go to church. They are joined by Mr. Wopsle, (Church clerk) Mr. and Mrs. Hobbles and Pumblechook, pip's uncle for dinner. Pistole some pie for the convict.

A sergeant walks with pip in to Joe's house. The sergeant requests Joe to mend him a handcuff. The sergeant casually asks about two convicts. Joe, Mr. Wopsle and pip a company the search party. When they reach the place the two convicts were fighting. They were arrested.

- Pip however did not open that he himself helped one of the convicts.
- pip becomes Joe's apprentice. He often visits the school run by Mr. Wpsle's aunt. He tries hard to learn the alphabets, he manages to read. Mrs. Joe decides to send pip to Miss. Havisham's house.

It is a dismal looking house with many iron bars. House is known as "Manor house" or satis. He sees an old lady (broken heart) dressed in

white satin and silk sitting in chair. (Wedding gown) She stopped all the clocks at 20mts to 9. She wants pip to play cards with her ward Estella. She keeps teasing pip. She tells pip that he may go home after the game is over.

- Pipes sister and his uncle are eager to learn about his experience at miss. Havisham's. It is a memorable day for him.

Biddy, the relation of a neighbour helps pip to learn.

Pip visits miss Havisham's house. Estella insulted him. Pip has the gentleman's figure in his mind. His job is to walk with Miss. Havisham round the room a number of times. In the card game he won. He kissed her and she also kissed him.

- Pip continues to visit Estella and Havisham for 8 months and learns more about their strange life.
- Pip begins to dream life would be like a gentleman's life. Havisham gives Joe 25 five pounds for pip's service and says Good Bye.
- Mrs. Joe suffered from brain damage lost her speech her hearing and her memory. Biddy moves in to the house.
- It is the 4th year of pips apprenticeship and he is sitting with Joe at the pub when they are approached by a stranger. (a man of miss Havisham's House)
- In the house, Jaggers (lawyer) explains that pip has now ' Great Expectations' , pip comes to know that Miss Havisham is his unknown sponser.

- Pip goes to live in London and meets Wemmick (Jagger's clerk) wemmick brings pip to Bernard's inn when pip will live for next 4 years with Mathew pocket's son Herbert. (one of the best friends of pip). Pip finds that Miss. Havisham adopted Estella to revenge the male gender.
- Wemmick's slogan is "office is one thing and pride life is another". The next day pip and friends are invited to dinner by Jagger's. Pip looks carefully at Jagger's servant woman about forty (a tigress) according to wemmick.
- Pip goes back to Satis house to Miss. Havisham and Estella (becoming older and much more beautiful). Pip stays away from Joe and Biddy's house. Soon he returns home to attend Mrs. Joe's funeral. Back in London pip asks wemmick for advice how to give Herbert some of his yearly stipend.
- Pip finds out that Drummle (another student comes from an upperclass) years go by pip is living the same wasteful life. He meets the man (convict) Magwitch after his 24th birthday. The man reveals that he is pip's benefactor. Herbert and pip decide that pip will try and convince magwitch to leave England with him.
- Magwitch tells that Compeyson had his hand in every thing illegal and he left miss Havisham on her wedding day. Pip goes to Estella and confesses his love but she tells him she will soon be married to Drummle.

- Herbert has hidden Magwitch in his fiancée 'Clara's house' Compeyson tries to make trouble against Pip and Magwitch.
- In the party at Jagger's house Pip finds that the servant woman is Estella's mother. She was the Jagger's first big break – through case. (Killing a woman)
- Miss. Havisham gives Pip 900 pounds to help Herbert. She asks Pip for forgiveness. When Pip goes for a walk she is on fire. Pip puts out fire and saves her.
- Herbert takes care of Pip's burns and he comes to know that Magwitch was the husband of Jagger's servant. (Estella's father)
- Herbert and Pip help Magwitch to escape but in vain Compeyson comes there in a boat and collapses at last Magwitch again arrested by the police.
- In jail Magwitch is visited by Pip and he tells Pip that he will see his daughter one day. But Pip says that she is a beautiful lady and he loves her.
- Pip falls in to a fever for nearly a month. Pip discovers that Joe has paid off all his debtors.
- Pip asks Joe for forgiveness and asks Joe to marry Biddy. Pip goes to work for Herbert's firm. In a year he becomes a partner.
- 11 years later he visits Joe and Biddy and their son little Pip. He goes to Estella's house he finds that Estella was badly treated by Drummle and he died. The two walk out of the garden hand in hand.

2) George Eliot – Middle march

- The original name of George Eliot is Marry Anne Evans. She was born in 1819. She was introspective and quiet like her character Dorothea in middle march. In 1856 she began writing Novels. She began writing ‘Middle march’ in 1869 and it was serialized through 1871 and 1872. Walter Scott taught George Eliot the value of local dialect in Regional Novel. ‘Middle march’ was serialized in the Black wood’s magazine.
- Maria Edge worth is the first English Regional Nove list. Virginia Woolf comments that “Middle march is one of the few English Novels written for grown-up people. It is a multi-plot novel.
- 5 plots are there in the novel. I plot deals with Dorothea’s two marriages, II plot deals with Lydgate’s marriage, III plot deals with Bulstrode downfall, IV plot deals with Mary Garth’s love and V plot deals with Featherstone’s last will and testament .

Novel

- Dorothea and Celia are two middle march sisters of marriageable age. Dorothea chooses Casaubon, an old scholar for her husband Celia chooses sir James chettam, a local noble man wanted to marry Dorothea. Mr. Brooke (Dorothy’s uncle) and Celia counsel her against marrying Casaubon. Dorothy likes him because he is educated.
- Dorothea and Casaubon got married. They go on honeymoon in Rome and they meet Will Ladislow, Casaubon’s young cousin whom he

dislikes. Dorothea and Will become friends. Dorothea feels alone as her husband spends his full time to his studies.

- Fred vincy is an irresponsible young man. He has Caleb Garth, an honest family man, co-sign for the debt. Fred receives money from his uncle Feather stone with which to pay the debt. But he wastes his money and he is very sad and his hopes for oldest daughter. (Mary Garth's)
- A young doctor named Lydgate moves to the town. Rosamand the vincy's vain daughter takes to him and is new to middle march. His new method cures some difficult cases. He is drawn towards Bulstrode who runs a bank, a hospital and other institutions. He pleases Bulstrode with his activities.
- Featherstone, a relative of the Garths and Vincys is dying. His relatives and Fred have hopes that they will get money. He dies and leaves every thing to his illegitimate son. Mr. Rigg leaving Fred very disappointed.
- Dorothea's marriage continues to be a unpleasant thing. Will Ladislav moves to middle march. Mr. Brooke, Dorothea's uncle has bought a newspaper. The pioneer and hires will to work on it. Will and Mr. Brooke are not well-liked in the neighbourhood.
- Lydgate proposes to Rosamond and she accepts and they are to be married. She has no sense of money.

- Casaubon is in a bad condition. He is dead. In Casaubon's will, if Dorothea marries Will, she will lose his property. Dorothea visits her sister and her new baby Arthur.
- Fred gets a job instead all that he can do is go back and finish school which makes Mary a little happier. The Garths come upon a great deal of good fortune. Dorothea gives Fare brother (clergyman) and his family her large parish and the extra income will allow Fare brother to marry.
- Lydgate is deeply in debt. Rosmand applies loans to her father and her uncle. Rosmand hates him and begins keeping company with Will Ladislaw and he loves her.
- Will finds out Casaubon's will and becomes determined to leave and he goes to London.
- Fred has Fare brother speak to Mary for him. Mary says that she is determined to marry Fred if he will make good on his promise to get a job. Fred becomes an assistant to Mary's father.
- Bulstrode buys stone court from Mr. Rigg. Bulstrode meets Mr. Raffles (Rigg's stepfather) and Rigg wouldn't give Mr. Raffles any money. Raffles dies at Bulstrode's house under Lydgate's care.
- Will comes back but Dorothea catches him with Rosamond (a bad situation)
- Raffles told his story to a few more people than just Caleb Garth. Dorothea believes that Lydgate is innocent.

- Bulstrode has to leave middle march because the scandal is so bad. Mrs. Bulstrode leaves him the management of stone court and he takes care of the property. Fred continues to prove himself through work and saves money.
- At last Dorothea gives up all of Casaubon's money and property to marry Will. Will and Dorothea go to London and Will is elected to parliament.
- Middle march is described as 'home epic' Dorothea, an idealist, the heroine of middle march.

Hardy : Jude the Obscure

- He was born in 1840. At the age of 16 he was apprenticed to a local architect, John Hicks. He loved the apprenticeship because it allowed him to learn the histories of the houses and the families that lived there.
- In 1862, he was sent to London to work with the architect Arthur Boom Field.
- From 1867, he wrote poetry and novels. In 1895 this novel was written. In 1910 he was awarded the 'order of merit'.
- He was an important influence on modernism.
- Swinburne praised Jude the obscure and this novel got a ban from public Libraries and it was thrown into fire and it received threat and nameless letters. This novel shocked his wife also.
- Poverty and the crushing of the spirit by unfulfilled aims is the theme of the novel.

- Hardy is a humanist and he dislikes wars.
- This novel tells the story of Jude Fauley, a village stone mason in the southern English region of Wessex who yearns to be a scholar at 'Christminster'. In his spare time, while working in his aunt's bakery, he teaches himself Greek and Latin. Jude marries Arabella Donn who deserts him within two years. By this time, he has abandoned the classics altogether.
- After Arabella leaves him Jude moves to Christminster and supports himself as a mason. There he meets and falls in love with his free-spirited cousin, Sue Bridehead. Jude introduces Sue to his former school teacher Phillotson whom she later marries. She quickly finds the relationship an unhappy one in addition to being in love with Jude not her husband.
- She eventually leaves Phillotson, for Jude, Sue and Jude spend some time living together without sex. They are both afraid to get married because of law. They have two children together. They are also bestowed with a child from Arabella. He is named Jude and nick named 'Little Father Time' because of his intense seriousness and moroseness.
- The disturbed boy comes to believe that he and his half-siblings are the source of the family woes. He murders Sue's two children and commits suicide by hanging.
"Done because we are too menny"

- Sue believes that the children's deaths were divine retribution for her relationship with Jude. Arabella discovers Sue's feelings and makes Phillston and sue re marry. Jude is devastated and remarries Arabella.
- After one final Jude becomes seriously ill and dies in a year. Arabella fails to mourn instead setting the next suitor.

Virginia Woolf : To the Light House

- Adeline Virginia Stephen was born in 1892.
- Her father was Leslie Stephen who began his career as a clergyman but soon became agnostic and took up journalism.
- James Russell is the God father of Woolf.
- Her admiration for strong women was coupled with a graving dislike for male domination in society.
- She immersed herself in the intellectual company of her brother Thoby, E.M. Forster and Lytton Strachey later formed Blooms bury group. under the Cambridge Don G.E. Moore. She married Leonard Woolf in 1912.
- In 1917, Leonard and Woolf founded the Hogarth press to publish their own books.
- She was a leading writer of the modernist movement with her use of innovative literary techniques.
- She imparted form and discipline for stream of consciousness novel and made it popular.

- “Stream of consciousness” is first used by William James in principles of psychology.
- Stream of consciousness novel is also called as “novel of subjectivity” or “The psychological novel”.
- “To the light house” was published in 1928 and the novel was divided in 3 parts. The first part deals with ‘window’. The second part is “Time passes” The third part is “The light house
Window – House party on the island of Skye.
The lighthouse – visit to the light house.

Summary

- Mrs. and Mr. Ramsay (a philosopher), their 8 children and several guests are staying at the family’s summer home in the Hebrides, just before world war I. Just across the bay is light house which becomes a prominent presence in the family’s life. James Ramsay, the youngest child wants to go to the light house. the next day but Mr. Ramsay crushes his hopes that the weather is not pleasant.
- The house guests include Lily Briscoe, a young painter who begins a portrait of Mrs. Ramsay. Charles Tansley, an odious atheist is not very well liked. William Bankes an old friend of Ramsays whom Mrs. Ramsay wants Lily to marry but Lily never does. Paul Rayley – young friend of Ramsays Minta Doyle – a young woman visiting Ramsays at their summer home become engaged during their visit.

- Mrs. Ramsay spends afternoon reading to James as Lily watches her from the lawn, attempting to paint her portrait. Andrew Ramsay, Nancy Ramsay, Paul Rayley and Minta Doyle take a walk on the beach, where Paul proposes to Minta.
- For the evening Mrs. Ramsay has planned a dinner for 15 guests including Augustus Carmichael, a friend and a poet. Mr. Ramsay becomes angry with Mr. Car Michael for requesting more soup. Following dinner Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay sit together in the parlour.
- In the second section “Time passes” the house is abandoned for 10 years. Mrs. Ramsay unexpectedly dies one night, as does Prul (eldest daughter) in an illness related to childbirth. Andrew (eldest son) is the third Ramsay to die when he is killed in battle. Mrs. McNab (house keeper) goes to the house occasionally to restore it.
- In the third section ‘The Light house’ all of the living Ramsays, as well as other guests including Lily Briscoe return to summer home. Mr. Ramsay decides that he, James and Cam Ramsay will take the trip to the light house. He is angry about the delays and he approaches Lily for sympathy but she is unable to feel any sympathy for him. Lily decides to finish the painting that she started 10 years ago.
- The ship the approaches the light house, the children find a new tenderness for and connection to him. As the boat reaches the destination, Lily finishes the portrait and achieves her vision.

- The characters of Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay are drawn after parents of Virginia Woolf.
- The character of Lily Briscoe reflects Virginia Woolf.
- The absence is recorded in parenthesis.

Graham Greene : The Power and the Glory

- He was born in 1904. His father was the Headmaster of the well known public school. The entire atmosphere was highly intellectual that the clan was called ‘intellectual greens’ His house hold consists of a battalion of aunts and uncles, a nanny, a nurse maid, a gardener and many assistant maids.
- In Nottingham, he became a Roman catholic and it offered him the grand cosmic background.
- ‘The power and the Glory’ is written in 1940 and it is a catholic based novel.
- Greene regards his childhood as hell and he wrote a travelogue ‘The lawless roads’.
- Greene covered the Indo-Chinese war in his novel ‘The New Republic’.
- He was made companion of Honour in 1966.
- The totalitarian Government, has been established in Mexican state when it abolished church and religion.
- Greene was one of the most ‘cinematic’ of 20th century writers.
- In his later years, he was a strong critic of American imperialism and supported the Cuban leader.

- In green's opinion " conservatism and Catholicism should be impossible bed fellows"
- "In human relationships, kindness and lies are worth a thousand truths"
- The title is an allusion to the doxology often added to the end of the Lord's prayer.
- "For thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory now and forever, amen"
- This novel has been published in the US under the name of "The Labyrinthine ways" In 2005 the novel was chosen by TIME magazine as one of the 100 best English novels from 1923 to 2005.
- Totalitarian Government (Red shirts or fascists or Marxists) tried to destroy feudalism.
- Mexican revolution started in 1910 and went on till 1940 and Redshirts took control.
- The main character in the story is a nameless whisky priest. He combines a great power for destruction with pitiful cravenness. By the end the priest acquires a real holiness. The other main character is a lieutenant of the police who is given the task of hunting down this priest. The lieutenant is name less but based upon Tomas Garrido canabal (committed socialist).
- The story starts with the arrival of the priest in a country town in an area where Catholicism is outlawed. Then he goes to Mexico. He is also haunted by his personal demons that he had fathered a child in his

Parish seven years before. He meets the child but is unable to feel repentant. He feels a deep love for the evil looking and awkward little girl and decides to do everything in his power to save her. The priest's opposite among the clericals is Padre Jose, a priest who has been forced to renounce his faith and marry a woman and lives as a state pensioner. (by order of the Government)

- During his journey, the priest also encounters a mestizo (half Indian peasant) who later reveals himself to be a Judas figure. The lieutenant is morally irreproachable yet he is cold and inhumane. He also had bad experiences with the Church in his youth and as a result there is a personal element in his search for the whisky priest. He thinks that all members of the clergy are fundamentally evil and believes that church is corrupt.
- The priest escapes into a neighboring province the mestizo persuades the priest to return in order to hear a confession of a dying man. He finds the dying man but it is a trap and the lieutenant captures the priest. On the eve of the execution the lieutenant shows mercy. In the final scene, possible readings suggests that the catholic church cannot be destroyed. Maria – is the mother of Brigitte – the priest's daughter. In 1947, the novel was freely adapted into a film 'The fugitive' directed by John Ford In 1959 the story was adapted for British television. In 1961 U.S television version released.

Choose The Best Alternative From The Choices Given:

1. Dover beach is the last two lines form of

- A) Sonnet **B) Couplet** C) Octaves D) None

2. Dover beach was published in

- a) **1867** b) 1891 c) 1895 d) 1897

3. Dover is a

- A) Arnold B) King **C) Cliff** D) Rugby

4. Moderns and ancients are suffered from

- a) Want Of Faith** B) Loves C) Romantic D) Life

5. Who is unable to distinguish friends from foe

- A) Faith B) Believes **C) The Soldiers** D) None

6. The lady joins the company of ?

- A) Truth **B) Gipsy** C) Lie D) Heaven

7. When did Arnold read Glanvill in?

- a) 1845** b) 1846 c) 1847 d) 1848

8. The scholar Gipsy is a seeker of ?

- A) Tinker B) Poet **C) Truth** D) Speaks

9. The scholar Gipsy made re –appearance in ?

- a) 100years **B) 200years** C) 300years D) 400years

10. What is the local of the poem ?

- a) Oxford** B) School C) Poem D) Nature

11. What is the time of the poem ?

- A) june b) july **c) august** d) march

12. The scholar Gipsy is immortal as the immortal bird of ?

- A) **keats** b) words worth c) shelly d) words worth

13. Arnold is compared to ?

- A) **Words Worth** B) Shelley C) Pauline D) Keats

14. Arnold poetry is haunted by ?

- A) Sad **B) Melancholy** C) Joy D) Cheer

15. The actual state ids given by ?

- A) **World** B) My Life C) Gold D) Words

16. From Byron he turned to ?

- A. Sir philip sidney c. Edmund Spenser b. Marlowe **d. Shelley**

17. Browning was suffering from ?

- A. Coldc. Fever **b. Head ach** d. Could

18. Which work of Browning shows the influence on Keats & Shelley?

- a. Sydney **c. Pauline** b. Spenser d. Marlowe

19. Andrea is a ? Painter

- a. **Painter** c. Lover b. sister d. Brother

20. Which French king invited Andrea to Paris?

- A. Francis-I** b. Francis-II b. Francis-III **d. Francis-IV**

21. How did Andrea die?

- a) fever **b) Of plague** c) cold d) none

22. Andrea married Lucrezia in ?

- a) 1516 b) 1514 c) 1511 **d) 1512**

23. Pauline has _____ line sonnet?

- a) 1250 **b) 1000** c) 1001 d) 43

24. Paracelusus is a history of ?

- A) A Soul** B) Life C) God D) Nature

25. Andrea del sarto was written in ?

- A) Italy** B) Greek C) Tamil D) English

UNIT-TEST-4 (SELF EVALUATION)

1. The term 'objective correlative' was introduced by T.S. Eliot in his.

(A) Hamlet and His problem

(B) Tradition and individual Talent

(C) The metaphysical poets

(D) Milton

2. Dicken's Chief auto biographical novel is.

(A) Oliver Twist (B) Great Expectations

(C) David Copperfield (D) hard Times

3. Dorothea and Celia appear in the novel.

(A) Adam Bode (B) Middle march

(C) Great Expectations (D) Jude the Obscure

4. Who wrote the novel 'Jude the Obscure'.

(A) Hardy (B) Dickens (C) Virginia Woolf (D) Scott

5. The technique 'The stream of consciousness' associated with.

(A) T.S. Eliot (B) Virginia Woolf (C) Dickens (D) W.B. Yeats

6. 'Great Expectations' is narrated by.

(A) Joe Gargery (B) Magwitch (C) Mr. Jaggers (D) Philip Pirrip

7. 'The touch stone method' was evolved by.

(A) T.S. Eliot (B) Mathew Arnold (C) Carlyle (D) Ezra Pound

8. Which of the following does not belong to the trilogy of 'Graham Greene's novels?'

(A) The power and the Glory (B) The Heart of the matter

(C) The heart of Darkness (D) Bright on Rock

9. Mary Ann Evans is the Original name of .

(A) Emily Bronte (B) Jane Austen

(C) George Eliot (D) James Joyce

10. Virginia Woolf uses 'light house' in her novel 'To the light house' as a symbol of ----- in human life.

(A) Stead fastness (B) light and darkness

(C) guidance (D) Joy and sorrow

11. Hardy's 'Jude the Obscure' is a mild satire on ----- century social structures and moral codes.

(A) Sixteenth (B) Seventeenth (C) eighteenth (D) nineteenth

12. The frustration of high minded idealist is the theme of .

(A) middle march (B) Great Expectations

(C) Jude the obscure (D) The Power and the Glory

13. 'Great Expectations' belongs to the genre called .

(A) Bildungs roman (B) epistolary (C) Gothic (D) Picaresque

14. Dorothea's more conventional younger sister who does not share her idealism and asceticism is.

(A) mary (B) Rosamond (C) Susan (D) Celia

15. ----- accompany Mr. Ramsay to the light house at the end of the novel.

(A) James and Mr. Ramsay (B) James and cam

(C) James and Lily Briscoe (D) James and minta Doyle

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16. 'Tradition and Individual Talent' by T.S. Eliot was first published in.

(A) The Egoist (B) Critical Quarterly (C) Granta (D) interventions

17. Carlyle states that 'the infinite is made to blend itself with the finite' is the definition of.

(A) Symbol (B) Aesthetism (C) Marxism (D) none of the above

18. 'To the light house' is set in the island of.

(A) Majorca (B) Rhodes (C) Corfu (D) Skye

19. Which one of these is not Virginia Woolf's work.

(A) A room of one's own (B) Three Guineas

(C) Orlando (D) A Portrait of a artist as a young man

20. Estella married.

(A) Pip (B) Drummle (C) Herbert (D) Joe

21. Middlemarch was George Eliot's ----- novel.

(A) Second (B) Fourth (C) Sixth (D) Third

22. ----- is the Carlyle's second essay.

(A) hero as poet (B) hero as Prophet

(C) hero as Divinity (D) hero as Priest

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23. Carlyle says that poverty burns man into.

- (A) Pure gold (B) ashes (C) heaven (D) eternal life

24. According to Carlyle, ----- is the fault of Rosseau.

- (A) Earnestness (B) Egoism (C) Prudence (D) skepticism

25. According to Arnold, without Poetry our ----- will appear incomplete.

- (A) life (B) history (C) science (D) future

26. Burns Poetry lacks.

- (A) touch stone method (B) truth
C) high seriousness (D) reality

27. ----- Poetry has the first standard of excellence.

- (A) Chaucer's (B) Burns (C) Milton's (D) Keats

28. Tradition and Individual Talent shows the importance of .

- (A) place (B) Time (C) character (D) talent

29. According to Eliot 'past' directs.

- (A) the past (B) the future (C) the present (D) None of these

30. Poet's ----- is a medium for Poetry, according to Eliot.

- (A) sensibility (B) creativity (C) thought (D) Personality

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31. ----- of Dickens has a Picture of French Revolution.

- (A) The tale of Two cities (B) David copper field
(C) Oliver Twist (D) Nicholas Nickleby

32. Wemmick is a .

- (A) Clerk (B) Lawyer (C) convict (D) Doctor

33. Dickens reported the speeches in.

- (A)The Egoist (B) The Spectator
(C) House of commons (D) parliament

34. ----- was the favorite poet of George Eliot.

- (A) Keats (B) Coleridge (C) Wordsworth (D) Byron

35. Middle march is a ----- novel.

- (A) Gothic (B) Multiplot (C) epistolary (D) Picaresque

36. Lydgate falls in love with.

- (A) Mary (B) Celia (C) Rosamond (D) dorothea

37. ----- is the highest work of Hardy's life.

- (A)the Dynasts (B) Judo the obscure
(C) The man he killed (D) The poor man and the lady

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38. Hardy was a /an -----.

- (A) idealist (B) humanist (C) egoist (D) symbolist

39. Jude goes to ----- to study priesthood.

- (A) London (B) Moncestor(C) Melchester (D) paris

40. ----- is the greek teacher of Woolf.

- (A) Stella (B) janet (C) henry (D) Thoby

41. Mrs. And Mr. Ramsay had ----- children.

- (A) seven (B) Eight (C) six (D) Nine

42. ----- is Jude's Aunt.

- (A) sue (B) marry (C) Drusilla (D) Arabella

43. ----- is the Woolf's first novel.

- (A) The Voyage out (B) Night and Day
(C) Jacob's room(D) Mrs. Dalowas

44. Greene regards his childhood as.

- (A) Hell(B) heaven (C) paradise (D) nature

45. Greene was appointed the critic of.

- (A) The times (B) The spectator
(C) The new Republic (D) The Tatter

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46. ----- the locale of the novel 'The power and the Glory'.

- (A) America (B) Germany (C) Mexico (D) London

47. ----- is the daughter of the priest.

- (A) maria (B) Bridgitta (C) Coral (D) Barn

48. ----- allow the whisky Priest stay with them after the crosses the state border.

- (A) Juan (B) The lehrs (C) Luis (D) The fellows

49. Which one of the following is the autobiography of Greene?

- (A) The quiet American (B) A sort of life
(C) Travels with my aunt (D) the tenth man

50. ----- is a dissatisfied English dentist who longs to return from Mexico to England.

- (A) Mr. Tench (B) Coral fellows (C) Maria (D) Luis

51. Who wrote the poem 'Sailing to Byzantium'?

- A) Walt Whitman (B) **W.B. Yeats**
C) Walter Scott D) William Faulkner

52. 'have been writing about the state of soul.... When Irishmen were illuminating the Book of Kells and making jeweled croziers...

Byzantium was the centre of European Civilisation...symbolize the search of the spiritual life by a journey to that city'. Who said this quote about Byzantium in a BBC interview in 1931?

A) T.S. Eliot B) W.H. Auden C) **W.B. Yeats** D) Ezra Pound

53. Which of the following is **not** correct in the relation of W.B. Yeats?

A) The Nobel Prize in Literature 1923 was awarded to him.

B) He was born in 1865

C) He was an Irish Poet

D) He did not receive the Noble Prize

54. The structure of the poem 'Sailing to Byzantium' is _____.

A) Terza rima **B) ottava rima** C) quatrain D) tercet rima

55. Complete the line of Sailing To Byzantium

'That is no country for _____.'

A) **old men** B) spirit C) young men D) mortality

56. The poem 'Sailing to Byzantium' is included in the poem collection _____, which is published in 1928.

A) **The Tower**

B) Leda and Swan

C) The Wild Swans at Coole

D) The Second Coming

57. 'And therefore I have sailed the seas and come

To the holy city of _____.'

A) Constantinople

B) Istanbul

C) **Byzantium**

D) the place where the spirit could rest

58. Who, the American Writer borrowed the title from 'Sailing To Byzantium' for his novel entitled 'No Country For Old Men'?

A) John Steinbeck

B) Toni Morrison

C) **Cormac McCarthy**

D) Evelyn Waugh

59. Choose the **alliteration** from the following lines:

'Fish, Flesh or fowl, commended all summer long

Whatever is begotten, born, and dies.'

- A) begotten, born, dies B) summer, whatever
C) commended, begotten D) **fish, fowl, fowl**

60. which is a rhythmical pause in a poetic line or a sentence?

- A) Assonance **B) Caesura** C) Enjambment D) Tautology

61. 'Soul clap its hands and sing, and louder sing' which of the following figure of speech is emphasized in the line?

- A) Metaphor B) Enjambment
C) Personification D) Simile

62. What is the rhyme scheme is followed by the author in 'Sailing to Byzantium'?

- A) **abababcc** B) abc abc dd C) abababab D) abcd abcd

63. Whom did the author describe about a man 'a tattered coat upon a stick' in 'Sailing to Byzantium'?

- A) **old men** B) musician C) young men D) poet himself

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64. Who has sailed the seas and come to the holy city in 'Sailing To Byzantium'

A) The old man **B) The poet** C) Jesus Christ D) Grecian goldsmith

65. Complete the line

'O sages standing in God's holy fire As in the _____ mosaic of wall,'

A) sand B) clay C) silver **D) gold**

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