

# TNPG TRB ENGLISH

## New Syllabus Study Material

### UNIT-2-

# STUDY MATERIAL

## WITH MCQ UNIT TEST

## ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM (1601-1798)

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<b>UNIT-2-</b>	<b>*TEST FREE FREE*</b>	<b>MCQA</b>

## Paradise Lost Book IX-John Milton

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

- ❖ Milton was an English Poet, polemicist, man of Letters and a civil servant for the commonwealth of England under Oliver Cromwell.
- ❖ He is best known for his Paradise Lost (1667 & 1674) written in Blank verse. He wrote in English, Latin, Greek & Italian and became internationally famous. Milton's first Latin elegy is 'Elegia Prima'.
- ❖ His Aeropagitica (1644) is among history's most influential and impassioned defences of free speech and freedom of press. William Hayley in his 1796 biography called him "the greatest English author".
- ❖ Dr. Samuel Johnson appreciated "Paradise Lost" as – "A poem which... with respect to design may claim the first place, and with respect to performance, the second, among the productions of human mind."
- ❖ At Christ College Cambridge, Milton was called "Lady of the Christ".
- ❖ In 1626, he wrote the first Latin elegy to Charles Diodati.
- ❖ He wrote another elegy, Lycidas (1638) on the death of his friend Edward King in the collection of elegies-"Just a Edouardo King Naufrago"
- ❖ Samuel Johnson, in his "Life of the Most Eminent English Poets" wrote about Milton as – "It appears in all his writings that he has the usual concomitant of great abilities, a lofty and steady confidence in himself, perhaps not without some contempt of others; for scarcely any man ever wrote so much, and praised so few." His two masques Arcades and

Comus were both composed for noble patrons' connections of the Egerton family and performed in 1632 and 1634 respectively.

- ❖ Milton's first foray into polemics was – Of Reformation Touching Church Discipline in England (1641), followed by Of Prelatical Episcopacy.
- ❖ In 1644 he wrote a short tract "Of Education" urging a reform of the national universities.
- ❖ At the age of 34, Milton married Mary Powell, a 16-years-old girl.
- ❖ In 1652 Milton went completely blind and his wife Mary Powell also died. He remarried in 1656 to Katherine Woodcock.
- ❖ In 1659 he wrote "A Letter to a Friend, Concerning the Ruptures of the Commonwealth" in response to General Lambert's recent dissolution of the Rump Parliament.
- ❖ Upon the restoration in May 1660, Milton was briefly imprisoned.
- ❖ In 1663, Milton married for the third time with Elizabeth 'Betty' Minshull. Milton published minor prose works such as a grammar text book Art of Logic and History of Britain.
- ❖ In 1674, Milton died of Kidney failure.
- ❖ Milton's first published poem was On Shakespeare (1630) and it was anonymously included in the second folio edition of William Shakespeare in 1632. Milton collected his works in 1645 Poems, published by Humphery Mosley. His famous work Paradise Regained (1671) appeared along with another tragedy play Samson Agonistes

together in 1671. Milton's theological views are presented in his *De Doctrina Christiana*, in this he also expresses support for polygamy.

- ❖ In his 1641 treatise *Of Reformation*, Milton expressed his dislike for Catholicism and episcopacy.
- ❖ In 1643, he wrote *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.
- ❖ John Dryden began the trend of describing Milton as the "poet of the sublime".
- ❖ William Blake placed Edmund Spenser as Milton's precursor, and saw himself as Milton's Poetical son.
- ❖ Blake in his poem *Milton a Poem*, used Milton as a character. Blake considered him a major poet. Blake
- ❖ made the illustration on both poems *L'Allegro* (The Happy man) & *Il Penseroso* (The Melancholy man).
- ❖ William Wordsworth began his sonnet "London", 1802 with –  
"Milton! Thou should'st be living at this hour" and modelled his *The Prelude*, a blank verse epic on *Paradise Lost*.
- ❖ John Keats exclaimed that:  
"Miltonic verse can not be written but in an artful or rather artist's humour."
- ❖ Harold Bloom in his *The Anxiety of Influence* wrote that –
- ❖ "Milton is the central problem in any theory and history of poetic influence in English".
- ❖ Milton's '*Aeropagitica*' is cited as the "First amendment to the United States Constitution"

### Quotation from 'Aeropagitica'

- ❖ "A good book is the precious lifeblood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."
- ❖ In 1631, appeared his two narrative poems together L'Allegro and Il Penseroso. L'Allegro means "Happy man" contrasting the comparison pastoral poem Il Penseroso, that means "melancholy man".
- ❖ He also wrote a sonnet entitled "On His Having arrived at the age of 23". L'Allegro is written in "Octosyllabic Couplet" (tetrameter couplet).
- ❖ His sonnet – 'On his Blindness' & 'On the Late Massacre in Piedmont' are written in Iambic pentameter. The elegy, Lycidas (1638) is written in irregular meter and rhyme.
- ❖ **Dryden said** – "Milton was the Poetic son of Spenser".
- ❖ Tennyson called Milton – "The mighty mouthe inventor of harmonies – good gifted organ, voice of England".
- ❖ Wordsworth said – "The Sonnet in Milton's hand becomes a trumpet".
- ❖ His masque Comus (1634) is subtitled – "A Masque presented at Ludlow Castle, 1634, On Michaelmas Night ". It is written in blank verse. It's music is composed by Henry Lawes. It was first presented before John Egerton, the 1st earl of Bridge Water.
- ❖ The masque Arcades (1632) was written in praise of Alice Spencer, Countess Dowager of Darby.
- ❖ The masques of Milton was influenced by the masques of Ben Jonson.

- ❖ Horton Poems: From 1635, Milton spent 6 years at Horton in intensive private study. The poems written during this period are called Horton Poems. They are –
- ❖ Upon the Circumcision
- ❖ At a Solemn music
- ❖ On Time
- ❖ Arcades & Comus
- ❖ Lycidas.
- ❖ Mathew Arnold called Milton's style as "Grand Style".
- ❖ Lycidas is written in 6 sections – a prologue, four main parts and an epilogue. "and calm of mind all passion spent" is a famous line from Samson Agonistes.
- ❖ Dryden called Milton "Poet of Sublime".
- ❖ "Love virtue, she alone is free" – a line from Comus.
- ❖ "Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil" – from Lycidas.
- ❖ Dr. Johnson's criticised Lycidas for the 'inherent improbability' of its pastoral convention.
- ❖ Dryden was the first to say that "Satan is the real Hero of Paradise Lost".
- ❖ William Blake in his "Marriage of Heaven and Hell" said about Milton –
- ❖ "... he was a true poet and of the devil's party without knowing it."
- ❖ William Hazlitt in the essay "On Milton's Sonnet" said about Milton's sonnet –
- ❖ "Compared with Paradise Lost, they are like tender flowers that adorn the base of some proud column or stately temple".

- ❖ “Milton’s Grand Style” is a famous book by Christopher Rick.
- ❖ Milton has written 24 sonnets (19 in English and 5 in Latin). His sonnets are Petrarchan Sonnets comprising an octave and a sestet (Octave may be divided into two stanzas abba abba and sestet into two stanzas of three lines each called tercet cdc cdc or cdecde).
- ❖ Spenser was Milton’s Master.
- ❖ Wordsworth said– “The sonnet in Milton’s hand became a trumpet.”
- ❖ “Milton was the poetic son of Spenser” – Dryden
- ❖ Tennyson called Milton “The mighty mouthe inventor of harmonies-god gifted organ voice of England.”

**Paradise Lost:** It is an epic poem written in blank verse in 1667.

- ❖ World Literature in Your Fist: An Assortment of English Literature 141
- ❖ It consisted of ten books. A second edition followed in 1674 which was arranged into twelve books. On
- ❖ the reader’s request and also to neatly match with Virgil’s Aeneid which was also written into 12 books,
- ❖ Book VII, and Book X was split into two, thus total 12 books.
- ❖ Milton’s purpose to write this book as per Book I, is to “Justify the way of god to man.”
- ❖ In 1674 edition Milton also added an introductory prose “argument” summarizing the plot of each book to prepare readers for the complex poetry that was to follow. In Paradise Lost, Satan takes various shapes as:
  - Comet or meteor

- Cherub
- Cormorant
- Toad
- Serpent/snake
- ❖ Prologue
- ❖ Milton opens his poem's subject: Human kind's first act of disobedience towards god.
- ❖ The act is Adam and Eve's eating forbidden fruit of the tree of knowledge.
- ❖ The first book of the bible is called Genesis.
- ❖ Milton asserts that the sin of Adam and Eve's brought death to human beings for the first time, causing to lose our home in paradise until Jesus comes to restore humankind to its former position of purity.
- ❖ Milton's speaker announces that he wants to be inspired with this sacred knowledge because he wants to show his fellowman that the fall of humankind into sin and death was part of the god's greater plan and that god's plan is justified. Thus prologue finishes.
- ❖ Book I
- ❖ Immediately after the prologue, Milton raises the question of how Adam and Eve's disobedience occurred and explains that their actions were tempted by Satan.
- ❖ Satan and his followers are residing in Hell after defeated by god. He turns himself into a serpent.



- ❖ The second-in-command of the hell is Beelzebub who stands in a lake of fire that gives darkness instead of light.
- ❖ Satan does not repent on his rebellion against god while Beelzebub now believes that God can't be overpowered.
- ❖ The two devils then decide to pervert god's good works to evil purposes.
- ❖ All the devils who were following Satan were angels, but they choose to follow Satan in his rebellion and turns into devils.
- ❖ God was allowing the devil's intentions because god wanted the evils to turn good at the end.
- ❖ Satan believes that it is better to be a King in Hell rather servant in heaven. He also remarks that the mind can make its own hell out of heaven.
- ❖ Satan appears like a comet or meteor, a fallen angel, in the beginning.
- ❖ The devils dig into the bowels of ground, unearthing gold and other minerals. With their inhuman power they construct a great temple in a short time, called Pandemonium (which means "all the demons").
- ❖ All the demons make Pandemonium as their meeting place.
- ❖ Being spirits, they compact themselves and thousands of demons enter in the Pandemonium.
- ❖ His classmates used to call him 'The Lady of christ'
- ❖ Milton's Poetic drama ' Samson Agonistrs' is considered the last work of Milton The length of the poem, 13355 lines in all.

### **In Book IX – 1189 lines**

- ❖ Book IX (longest book, 1189 lines)

- ❖ The actual disobedience of Adam and Eve takes place in this book.
- ❖ Milton asserts that the fall of humankind is more heroic than the tales of Virgil and Homer.
- ❖ Satan returns after 8 days when he caught and banished by Gabriel.
- ❖ Satan feels jealous to see the beauty of earth that is even more beautiful than Heaven. Satan enters in the body of a snake and becomes a serpent.
- ❖ The next morning, because of much work to do, Adam and Eve decides to work separately.
- ❖ Satan speaks in a man's voice to Eve who surprises to see such creature. She asked the serpent about how he can speak and he tells that it is all the magic of the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge. Eve is convinced and eats the forbidden apple.
- ❖ Adam now thinks that Eve alone will be punished by God now, so he eats the apple too, because he loved Eve so much.
- ❖ 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 calvinisuy followers of johncalvin, 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

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

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

Lines 1067 – 1080 – Adam upraids 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

### **Summary**

In the prologue to Book IX, Milton says that his work must now take a tragic tone and that this Christian epic, though different, is nonetheless more heroic than earlier epics like the *Iliad* and the *Aeneid*. Again, he calls on Urania as the muse of Christian inspiration to help him complete his work and show the true heroism that lies in the Christian idea of sacrifice. Then Milton returns to his story. Satan returns to Eden eight days after being forced out by Gabriel. He has

from the tree. Satan says that God forbids it only because he wants them to show their independence. Eve is now seriously tempted. The flattery has made her desire to know more. She reasons that God claimed that eating from this tree meant death, but the serpent ate (or so he claims) and not only does he still live, but can speak and think. God would have no reason to forbid the fruit unless it were powerful, Eve thinks, and seeing it right before her eyes makes all of the warnings seem exaggerated. It looks so perfect to Eve. She reaches for an apple, plucks it from the tree, and takes a bite. The Earth then feels wounded and nature sighs in woe, for with this act, humankind has fallen.

Eve's first fallen thought is to find Adam and to have him eat of the forbidden fruit too so that they might be equal. She finds him nearby, and in hurried words tells him that she has eaten the fruit, and that her eyes have been opened. Adam drops the wreath of flowers he made for her. He is horrified because he knows that they are now doomed, but immediately decides that he cannot possibly live without Eve. Eve does not want Adam to remain and have another woman; she wants him to suffer the same fate as she. Adam realizes that if she is to be doomed, then he must follow. He eats the fruit. He too feels invigorated at first. He turns a lustful eye on Eve, and they run off into the woods for sexual play.

Adam and Eve fall asleep briefly, but upon awakening they see the world in a new way. They recognize their sin, and realize that they have lost Paradise. At first, Adam and Eve both believe that they will gain glorious amounts of knowledge, but the knowledge that they gained by eating the apple was only of

doesn't have sex with him before they die. If she refuses to have sex with him, there will be repercussions for him, too. All his sexual desire will burn up, "ashes" for all time.

In the third stanza he says, "NOW," I've told you what will happen when you die, so let's have sex while we're still young. Hey, look at those "birds of prey" mating. That's how we should do it – but, before that, let's have us a little wine and time (cheese is for sissies). Then, he wants to play a game – the turn ourselves into a "ball" game. (Hmmm.) He suggests, furthermore, that they release all their pent up frustrations into the sex act, and, in this way, be free.

In the final couplet, he calms down a little. He says that having sex can't make the "sun" stop moving. In Marvell's time, the movement of the sun around the earth (we now know the earth rotates around the sun) was thought to create time. Anyway, he says, we can't make time stop, but we can change places with it. Whenever we have sex, we pursue time, instead of time pursuing us. This fellow has some confusing ideas about sex and time. Come to think of it, we probably do, too. "To His Coy Mistress" offers us a chance to explore some of those confusing thoughts.

### Lines 1-2

*Had we but world enough, and time,*

*This coyness, Lady, were no crime*

**Lines 23-24**

*And yonder all before us lie*

*Deserts of vast eternity.*

- Then, he seems to have a hallucination.
- Look, he tells the mistress, look at all this sand. The future is just endless sand.
- We're all going to die.

**Line 25**

*Thy beauty shall no more be found,*

- And you won't look so pretty there, missy.

**Lines 26**

*Nor, in thy marble vault, shall sound*

- You sure won't be able to hear my pretty song when you are in a "grave."

**Lines 27-28**

*My echoing song: then worms shall try*

*That long preserved virginity,*

- This next part is even creepier.
- The speaker tells the mistress that, in the grave, worms will have sex with her.
- According to the line, she's a virgin.

➤ 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.)

### Summary

The speaker asks his addressee to be quiet, and let him love. If the addressee cannot hold his tongue, the speaker tells him to criticize him for other shortcomings (other than his tendency to love): his palsy, his gout, his "five grey hairs," or his ruined fortune. He admonishes the addressee to look to his own mind and his own wealth and to think of his position and copy the other nobles ("Observe his Honour, or his Grace, / Or the King's real, or his stamped face / Contemplate.") The speaker does not care what the addressee says or does, as long as he lets him love.

- ❖ In 1700, his family moved to Popeswood, because of strong anti-Catholic sentiment and a statute preventing Catholics from living within 10 miles (16 km) of either London or Westminster.
- ❖ Pope described the countryside around his house in “Windsor Forest”.
- ❖ He educated himself by reading Horace and Juvenal, the epic poets Homer, Virgil, and English authors as Chaucer, Shakespeare, and Dryden.
- ❖ Pope had a closed attachment with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, and also had lifelong relationship with Martha Blount.
- ❖ ‘The Translation of Homer’ brought Pope a financial independence and became first professional poet.
- ❖ His famous work “The Rape of the Lock” is dedicated to John Caryll.
- ❖ The first major work of Pope is “The Pastorals”.
- ❖ He was removed from the society as he was a Catholic.
- ❖ In May 1709 Pope’s Pastorals was published in sixth part of Tonson’s Poetical Miscellanies, when he was only 16 years old.
- ❖ In 1711 he wrote Essay on Criticism. (Don’t confuse with Essay in Criticism by Mathew Arnold).
- ❖ His friends were Tory writers along with whom he formed Scriblerus Club in 1713:  
**John Gay**
- ❖ World Literature in Your Fist: An Assortment of English Literature 160
- ❖ Jonathan Swift



- ❖ Dr. Johnson translated Messiah in 1728 in Latin language. Pope's Messiah deals with Virgil's 4th eclogue which was said to predict the birth of Christ. Walter Jackson Bate praised this work and called it a "major effort".
- ❖ In 1715, after the Jacobite Rebellion, strict majors were taken against the Catholics so Pope moved from London to Twickenham and came to be called "Wasp of Twickenham".
- ❖ Voltaire said about Pope as– "The best Poet of England, and at present of all the world."

**"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.

## John Dryden Absalom and Achitophel

John Dryden-(1631 – 1700)

- ❖ John Dryden is considered as “The Father of English Criticism”, according to Dr Samuel Johnson, “a new era of criticism began with Dryden”.
- ❖ Dryden upholds Aristotle’s definition of poetry as a process of imitation. According to him, poetry and painting are not only true imitations of nature but of the best nature.
- ❖ According to Dryden, the final end of poetry is delight and transport rather than instructions.
- ❖ According to Dryden a poet is neither a teacher nor a bare imitator-a photographer- but a creator.
- ❖ About Dramatic Poetry, Dryden said that, incredible scenes such as death on the stage can never be imitated and it can be avoided.
- ❖ Dryden’s “An essay on Dramatic Poesy” (1668) was written in 1666, during the closure of London Theatres due to plague.
- ❖ Dryden takes up the subject that Sir Philip Sidney had set forth in Defence of Poesy (1580), and attempts to justify drama as a legitimate form of “Poetry” comparable to the epic as well as defend English drama against that of ancients and the French. Dryden made use of historical method of criticism.

- ❖ The treatise Defence of Poesey is a dialogue between four speakers Eugenius, Crites, Lisideius, and Neander. These were first identified by “Edward Malone” in 1800.
- ❖ Eugenius: He represents Charles Sackville or Sir William Davenant, Lord Buckhurst (afterwards Earl of Dorset). The name means “Well born man”. He defends the moderns, Shakespeare and Johnson.
- ❖ Lisideius: He represents Sir Charles Sedley or Roger Boyle, defends the French.
- ❖ Neander: Represents Dryden himself. The name means “New man”. Defends contemporary English writers, tragic comedy and rhyme. He says “I admire him (Johnson) but I love Shakespeare”.
- ❖ He told about Shakespeare – “He was the man who of all modern and perhaps ancient poets had the largest and most comprehensive Soul”. He defended the English dramatic tradition and justified the use of rhymes in his tragedies.
- ❖ Crites: He represents Sir Robert Howard, playwright and Dryden’s brother in law, he defends the ancients. He attacked on Rhyme’s at the end of the essay.
- ❖ This debate is over the ancients and moderns in form of a Socratic dialogue. It dealt with 3 contemporary critical issues in an unbiased manner: -
  - Rhyme or Blank Verse in Drama.
  - Modern French and English Restoration

➤ Classical Unities and freedom.

- ❖ Dryden on the Function of Poetry: As we know, Plato wanted Poetry to instruct the reader, Aristotle to delight, Horace & Sidney to do both instruct and delight, and Longinus to transport: So, Dryden came with his own new view and opined that the final end of poetry is to “delight and transport”, rather than instruct.
- ❖ According to Dryden, Poet is neither a teacher nor imitator but creator. He felt the necessity of fancy what later Coleridge called “the shaping spirit of imagination”.
- ❖ Dryden gave comparative study of Homer, Ovid, and Chaucer in Fables Ancient and Modern. Dryden changed his religion from Anglican to Catholic.
- ❖ In “The Preface to the Fables”, Dryden translated Chaucer’s The Knight Tale, The Nun’s Priest Tale, and The Wife of Bath’s Tale.
- ❖ Samuel Johnson justified Dryden as– “If he changed, he changed with the nation”.
- ❖ “Dryden maybe properly considered as the father of English criticism.” – Johnson.
- ❖ Dr. Johnson in his “Life of Dryden” about Dryden and English poetry– “He found it brick and legit it marble”.
- ❖ Walter Scott called him “Glorious John”.
- ❖ He joined the Catholic Church

❖ He translated Virgil's Aeneid, Homer's Illiad, Ovid's Epistles, and Metamorphoses.

### SUMMARY

In holy times, before religion made polygamy a sin, one man was not confined to one woman. Law did not forbid a man from taking both a mistress and a wife, and Israel's monarch, David, spread his royal seed across the land. Michal is his queen, but several women have "godlike David's" sons. These sons, however, are not of royal birth and thus cannot legally ascend the throne. Of all David's illegitimate sons, Absalom is the most loved and admired, by both the Jews and his father. Absalom is handsome and full of grace, and he has proven himself a hero fighting in foreign wars. David is filled with "secret joy" as he watches Absalom grow into a respected man, and in his son, David sees his own "youthful image." David's reign is peaceful and quiet, but the Jews, "a headstrong, moody, murmuring race," begin to desire more liberty. It is not long before the Jews revive the Good Old Cause to "raise up commonwealths and ruin kings."

The Jebusites, who are native to Israel, begin to lose their rights. Their taxes are increased, their land is seized, and their gods and religion are discredited. Their priests are incensed, and soon the plot, the "nation's curse," begins to circulate. The Jebusites, in a clandestine plan, infiltrate all areas of Israel, including the courts and brothels, looking for converts. The plot ultimately fails because it is lacking "common sense," but it also has a "deep and dangerous consequence." The Jebusite plot makes major waves within the government, and the people begin to rise up and rebel against David. Some even oppose David

likely represents John Sheffield, 3rd Earl of Mulgrave, who opposed Monmouth's succession to the crown and supported James II.

**Hushai** – One of David's loyal supporters. In the Bible, Hushai is David's friend who agrees to spy on Absalom during his rebellion. Here, Hushai represents Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, who fought against the Exclusion Bill in Parliament.

**Amnon**– Absalom's half-brother whom Absalom murders after he rapes Absalom's sister. David forgives Absalom for the murder of Amnon, which is proof of David's, thus Charles II's, mercy and forgiving nature.

**Michal / David's Wife** – The Queen of Israel. Michal is also the daughter of Saul, and she and David have no children. She represents Charles II's wife, Catherine of Braganza; like David and Michal, Charles and Catherine did not have children.

**Annabel** – Absalom's wife. She represents the Duke of Monmouth's wife, Anne, Countess of Buccleuch.

**Michal**-She was the daughter of Saul and the wife of King David. She stands for Catherine of Braganza, the daughter of John IV of Portugal and wife of Charles II.

**Saul-Saul** was the first king of Israel; he defeated the Philistines in their first battle. He represents Oliver Cromwell, who ruled England after Charles's execution as Lord Protector.

**David**-The king of Israel, representing Charles II of England.

some are at David's side because, in his mercy, he had pardoned them—and now they pretend to be loyal.

Lines 150-229

The false [Achitophel](#) is a man of wisdom, wit, restlessness, and flexible morality. He does not brook disgrace and always desires more power. He has a “fiery soul” and is a “daring pilot in extremity” who loves the storms more than the calm. Certainly, the poet notes, “Great wits are sure to madness near alli'd; / And thin partitions do their bounds divide.” Achitophel toils and bears anarchy; he desires nothing more than to ruin or rule Israel. In carrying out his machinations, he breaks the triple bond, shakes the public's safety, and opens Israel up to a foreign power.

Not even one of the Abbethdin (the Jewish High Court) is as clean and honest as Achitophel. If only he had been content to serve David; if only the weed had not destroyed the noble seed. Sadly, though, “wild ambition loves to slide, not stand,” and Achitophel is bored and restless. He wants fame and thus “lent the crowd his arm to shake the tree.”

He takes up the old crimes and defies his prince, pretending to espouse the will of the people. He hides behind the law and buzzes his words into the crowd's ears. He claims David is a Jebusite, and even though this is a weak argument, it is easy enough to sway the people with it. After all, the scribes record that it seems as if the Jews change their lord every twenty years.

Lines 544-697

In the first rank of corrupt, disloyal men is [Zimri](#), a man full of all the wrong opinions. He takes on numerous professions and is lecherously obsessed with women. He is prone to railing, praising, and squandering riches; he is characterized by extremes.

The poet writes that it is tedious to name these names, especially as they are “below the dignity of verse.” Nevertheless, there is [Balaam](#), dull and well-hung, the cold [Caleb](#), the canting [Nadab](#), and the bull-faced [Jonas](#). None of these men has titles, and God gave them no grace.

One of the worst is [Shimei](#), who in his youth seemed promising but soon broke the Sabbath for gain and had plenty of oaths for the government. He amasses a great deal of wealth by cheating, and for that, the city chooses him as the magistrate. He wears a chain of gold around his neck as he pretends to uphold justice. During his time in office, even treason is not a crime, and the sons of Belial—wicked men—have a delightful time. Shimei loves his wicked neighbor as he loves himself, and he is quick to gather with others in criticizing the king. He puts dissenting Jews on his juries to make sure his friends are acquitted, for he knows that “laws are only made to punish those / Who serve the king, and to protect his foes.” If Shimei has any leisure time, he spends it writing persuasive diatribes against the king. He has a spare, dull table and puts all the warmth of his brain into his malice.

The rest of the men are better forgotten, but there is [Corah](#), who devised the plot. Corah is a Levite with sunken eyes and a loud voice, and his prodigious



memory lets him repeat “plots exceeding man’s belief.” Sometimes these plots have lies in them, but he is persuasive; as a priest, he seems to have power. There is a certain latitude allowed him as well.

Surrounded by men such as these, [Absalom](#) leaves the court filled with impatience, high hopes, and desire for renown. He is fired up with the thought he may possess the crown. When he comes before the people, they admire his goodly appearance, and his lovely form helps him as he enters “unfelt into their secret hearts.” He seems compassionate and mournful, covering his joy and sighing deeply. He prepares to speak a few words to the people.

### **Lines 698-816**

Absalom adopts a mournful tone and tells the people that he rues their lost estate and wishes it were only he who was banished. He knows that Egypt and Tyrus are intercepting their trade and the Jebusites are threatening their sacred rites. He admits he loves his father, but the king is “careless of his fame” and has been seduced by foreign gold. His enemies are clearly more important than his friends, and he is giving the people’s rights away.

Absalom wipes tears from his eyes and says that those tears are all he can give right now. He hopes the next successor to the throne will be good to the Israelites.

The poet writes that “youth, beauty, graceful action, seldom fail,” but that, even more importantly, Absalom makes the people’s wrongs his own. The crowd lifts their hands to bless the young man.

Absalom gathers a glorious train of chariots and horsemen and surveys the Promised Land as the sun does every morning. He hears shouts of joy calling his name, and the various houses see him as a guardian god. This moving court appears to be just pomp, but as [Achitophel](#) has devised it, it is much more. The purpose is to “sound the depths, and fathom where it went,” to figure out who is friend and who is foe. Though this looks like mere pageantry, it is a plot against [David](#); it is war masquerading as peace.

Of course, this is a problematic situation because, the poet writes, who can be assured of their private property if a sovereign can be “dissolv’d by might”? The people’s judgment can be wrong and “the most may err as grossly as the few.” Wicked people without a set of standards may attack a good king. Even high officials may be affected with this ignorance and wickedness and “share the madness of rebellious times.” Only “base rebels” desire to change the foundations and frame of the state.

As for David, he seems to have few friends and the madness grows more intense. If someone is his friend, then they are the foe of the people. The following are some who choose to support David.

Lines 817-932

First, there is [Barzillai](#), a man of great honor. He withstood rebels in the wasteland, and he yokes himself to David’s fate. He has wealth but also a large heart. Barzillai suffers because his eldest son was sadly snatched by death in his prime. This young man was honorable and brave, and everyone knew his worth.

There is [Zadoc](#), a priest who desires neither fortune nor fame; he gives himself to David.

[The Sagan of Jerusalem](#), a high priest, is eloquent and has a “hospitable soul and noble stem.” He helps lead the Prophet’s sons in their learning. [Adriel](#), the “Muse’s friend,” is loyal to David and a keen judge. [Jotham](#) is observant and learned, and he chooses to stay on David’s side. [Hushai](#) has long been a steadfast friend of David’s, helping the throne with “frugal care.” [Amiel](#) is noble and dexterous in defending the crown.

These men are the “small but faithful band / Of worthies” who dare to stand in the breach with David. They are grief-stricken at the troubles besetting Israel. They see the rightful heir removed and feel it their duty to inform the king of what is happening. They tell him it is Absalom, “ambitious of the crown,” and the “false Achitophel” filled with “pernicious hate.”

Lines 933-1031

Finally, his patience gone, the god-like David speaks from his royal throne. He admits he has delayed a bit, putting his role as father before his role as king. Now, though, he cannot dismiss the contention that mercy or tenderness of blood have made him weak. These are absurd claims and not fit for a king. As the monarch, the king is the pillar of the state is born to “sustain and prop the nation’s weight.” If Absalom wants to be a young Samson and shake the pillars, then he will have to pay the price. If only Absalom would repent, though, he would be forgiven.

David says firmly that Absalom has been used, and that he is more of a fool than a patriot. Religion and the laws do not favor him more than they do David. David will not approve the people's choice of Absalom because he knows these petitioners merely want to take his power away. Thus, David will hold on to his power, continue to rule, and pray to Heaven to preserve him from senseless plots.

David wonders if he will have to take up the sword, and he warns the people to "beware the fury of a patient man." If someone wants to attempt to look at Law close up, then let them try—they will see "the terror of her front" and die. Like the fallen angels, David's foes can fight and bleed among themselves.

David knows his foes will spend their energy in their first attempt, so he will attack when they are "breathless." He has the "lawful pow'r" and it will always stand the ground.

David concludes his oration. The Almighty consents, and peals of thunder shake the heavens. A "series of new time began" and David reigned as the lawful king and "willing nations knew their lawful lord."

### **Thomas Gray : Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard**

Thomas Gray(1716-1771)

- ❖ He was born in London and was educated at Eton College (with Horace Walpole) and Cambridge. Gray began seriously writing poems in 1742, mainly after the death of his close friend Richard West, which inspired "Sonnet on the Death of Richard West".

- 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.

### Jonathan Swift Gulliver's Travels

#### **Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)**

- ❖ Jonathan Swift was having different pen names as:
  - M.B. Drapier
  - Lemuel Gulliver
  - Isaac Bickerstaff
- ❖ He was an Anglo-Irish satirist, essayist, political pamphleteer, poet, and cleric who became a Dean of St. Patrick Cathedral, Dublin. He is known for being a master of two styles of satire, the Horatian Satire and Juvenalian Satire.
- ❖ Horatian Satire: Named after Roman satirist Horace and criticizes some social vice through gentle, mild, and light-hearted humour.
- ❖ Juvenalian Satire: Named after Roman satirist Juvenal. It addresses social evil through scorn, outrage, and savage ridicule.

- ❖ He was born in Dublin, Ireland, his father died when he was 7 months old. Glorious Revolution forced him to leave for England in 1688.
- ❖ In England he became an assistant of Sir William Temple.
- ❖ In 1708, he invented the character Isaac Bickerstaff which appeared in his series of essay “Predictions for the Ensuing Year”.
- ❖ Swift’s intimate and playful ‘Letters to Stella’ were published posthumously. At his residence at Moor Park, he met Esther Johnson, and he acted as her tutor and given her a nickname ‘Stella’. They were having ambiguous relationship throughout life.
- ❖ During his visit to England, Swift wrote ‘A Tale of a Tub’ and ‘The Battle of Books’ (1704).
- ❖ He became editor of “The Examiner”. Swift recorded his experiences and thoughts during this difficult time in a long series of letters to Esther Johnson, collected and published after his death as ‘A Journal to Stella’.
- ❖ He wrote Verses on the Death of Dr. Swift, his own obituary, published in 1739.
- ❖ Dryden told Swift, “Cousin Swift, you shall never be a poet.”
- ❖ At the time of James II reign, Swift left England and became secretary to Sir William Temple.
- ❖ He wrote ‘The Battle of The Books’ to defend his patron William Temple’s “Essay Upon the Ancient and Modern Learning”. William Temple’s work was attacked by Richard Bentley and William Wotton.

- ❖ When Temple died in 1699, Swift returned to Dublin as Chaplain to Lord Berkeley, in 1701. Swift visited London with Berkeley, and published “Discourse of the Contests and Dissensions in Athens and Rome”.
- ❖ Whigs returned to power after accession of George I in 1741. Thus Hanoverian Period is started. Swift wrote his own epitaph into Latin and W.B. Yeats translated it into English.
- ❖ Major Works of Swift
  - A Tale of a Tub (1704)
  - Gulliver’s Travels (1726)
  - The Battle of the Books (1704)
  - The Drapier’s Letters (1724) – in Ireland
  - The Journal to Stella (1766) – total 65 letters
  - The Bickerstaff – Partridge Papers
  - A Modest Proposal
  - On the Death of Dr. Swift
  - Poems to Cadenus and Vanessa (Esther Vanhomrigh is nicknamed Vanessa)
  - Meditation on a Broomstick (1710).

### Gulliver’s Travels (1726)

- ❖ Complete Title: Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World. In Four Parts. By Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of Several Ships. It is written anonymously.
- ❖ It is a prose satire (Menippean satire) by Anglo-Irish writer and clergyman Jonathan Swift.

❖ Protagonist Lemuel Gulliver is a surgeon who becomes sailor.

### Plot

- ❖ Part I: A Voyage to Lilliput (4 May 1699 – 13 April 1702)
- ❖ The book begins with a brief outline of Gulliver's life and history.
- ❖ During his first voyage, Gulliver is washed ashore after a shipwreck and finds himself a prisoner of a race of tiny people, less than 6 inches tall, who are inhabitants of Lilliput (capital of Lilliput is Mildendo).
- ❖ He is given residence in Lilliput and becomes a favorite of the court. Lilliput represents England and Blefuscu represents France.
- ❖ Gulliver roams around the city. He assisted Lilliputians to subdue their neighbors, Blefuscuans by stealing their fleets but he refuses to reduce the island of Blefuscu to a province of Lilliput, displeasing court and the King.
- ❖ He is convicted and sentence to be blinded.
- ❖ But with the help of his kind friend, he escapes to Blefuscu.
- ❖ In Blefuscu he retrieves an abandoned boat and sails out to be rescued and took a ship to home.
- ❖ This book is a topical political satire.
- ❖ Part II: A Voyage to Brobdingnag (20 June 1702 – 3 June 1706)
- ❖ In search of fresh water Gulliver is forced to sail to Brobdingnag. He is abandoned by his companion and found by a farmer who is 72 ft. (22 m) tall (the scale of Brobdingnag is about 12:1 compared to Lilliput 1:12).



- ❖ Farmer brings Gulliver home and his daughter takes care of Gulliver. His daughter's name was Glumdalclitch who used to call Gulliver Grildrig.
- ❖ When Lemual fell sick, the farmer sold him to the queen of realm.
- ❖ The Queen asked for a small house to be built for him.
- ❖ He discusses the state of Europe with the King. King is not happy with Gulliver's accounts. On a trip to the seaside his travelling box is seized by a giant eagle which drops Gulliver and his box into the sea.
- ❖ He is picked by sailors and returns him to England.

### **Part III: A Voyage to Laputa, Balnibarbi, Luggnagg, Glubbudrib and**

#### **Japan** (5 August 1706 – 16 April 1710)

- ❖ This part is called a satire on the Royal Society.
- ❖ After Gulliver ship was attacked by pirates he is marooned close to a desolate rocky island near India.
- ❖ Fortunately he is rescued by the flying island of Laputa.
- ❖ Laputa is a kingdom devoted to the arts of music and mathematics but unable to use them practically.
- ❖ There is a custom at Laputa of throwing rocks down at rebellious cities on the ground seems as the air strike (they oppress Balnibarbi, the land below them).
- ❖ Gulliver tours Balnibarbi, the kingdom ruled from Laputa (the Capital of Balnibarbi is Lagado).

- ❖ Gulliver is then taken to Maldonada, the main port to await a trader who will take him to Japan.
- ❖ While he was waiting for a passage, he makes a short trip to Glubbubdrib. In Glubbubdrib, he visits a magician dwelling and discusses history with ghosts of historical figures, the most obvious restatement of the ancient versus modern theme in the book.
- ❖ In Luggnagg, he encounters the struldbrugs, who are immortals. Struldbrugs, the unfortunates don't have the gift of eternal youth, but suffer the infirmity of old age and are considered legally dead at the age of 80.
- ❖ After searching Japan, Gulliver asks the emperor "to excuse my performing the ceremony imposed on my countrymen, of trampling upon the crucifix", which the emperor does. Gulliver returns home, determine to stay there for the rest of his days.

#### **Part IV: A Voyage to the Land of the Houyhnhnms (1710-1715)**

- ❖ Here Swift satirizes the English society and human nature.
- ❖ As his intention earlier was to remain at home but he returns to sea once again as the Captain of a merchant man, as he was bored with his employment as a surgeon.
- ❖ On his voyages, the crew does the mutiny and he was abandoned in a landing boat and comes upon a race of hideous, deformed, and savage humanoid creatures to which he conceives a violent antipathy. There he meets Houyhnhnms, a race of talking horses.

- ❖ Houyhnhnms are the rulers while deformed creatures are Yahoos, who are human beings in their base form. Gulliver becomes a member of a horse household and starts admiring them rejecting his fellow humans (Yahoos).
  - ❖ An assembly of Houyhnhnms rules, that Gulliver is a Yahoo and is a danger to their civilization so they expelled him.
  - ❖ He is rescued by a Portuguese ship and is surprised to see that Captain Pedro de Mendez, a Yahoo is a wise courteous and generous person.
  - ❖ He returns to his home England but is unable to reconcile himself to living among Yahoos and becomes a recluse, remaining in his house, spending several hours a day speaking with the horses in his stables.
- Note:** Houyhnhnms are a race of noble horses who live according to the ‘Laws of Reason and Nature’, while Yahoos, a degenerated species of man are serving Houyhnhnms.
- ❖ George Orwell in his essay ‘Politics vs. Literature: An Examination of Gulliver’s Travels’, he argues that the worlds of the Houyhnhnms is dreary.
  - ❖ In genre, Gulliver’s Travel is social and political satire.

## Summary

Lemuel Gulliver is a married English surgeon who wants to see the world. He takes a job on a ship and ends up shipwrecked in the land of Lilliput where he is captured by the miniscule Lilliputians and brought to the Lilliputian king. The Lilliputians are astonished by Gulliver’s size but treat him gently, providing him

with lots of food and clothes. Gulliver is at first chained to a big abandoned temple then, after surrendering his weapons and signing articles of allegiance to Lilliput, he is granted his liberty. He befriends the king and puts out a fire in the palace by urinating on it. He successfully assists Lilliput by stealing the neighboring Blefuscans' war ships and receives a high honor, but the Lilliputian king begins to cool towards Gulliver when Gulliver refuses to help enslave the Blefuscans. Gulliver makes friends with the Blefuscans' when they come to make peace and, soon after, an unnamed man of the court informs Gulliver that the Lilliputian court plans to accuse him of treason and put out his eyes.

Gulliver escapes to Blefuscu and then returns to England. Gulliver soon sets out on his next voyage and is stranded in the land of Brobdingnag where the Brobdingnagians are immense giants and Gulliver feels like a Lilliputian. After being forced to perform exhausting freak shows by the Brobdingnagian farmer, Gulliver is sold to the Brobdingnagian queen, the farmer's daughter and his loving caretaker Glumdalclitch in tow. In the court, Gulliver is well cared for but everyone laughs frequently at his physical mishaps. Gulliver tries to maintain his dignity with little success. He offers to help the Brobdingnagian king strengthen his power by using gunpowder and is puzzled the king's disgust, concluding that, though the Brobdingnagians are a good-hearted people, they are just not as sophisticated as humans.

One day, the box Gulliver is carried around in for outings gets snatched up by a bird on the beach and, dumped in the sea, he is picked up by a human ship and carried back to England. Back among humans, Gulliver is astonished by their

littleness. Gulliver sets out yet again to sea and is again stranded, this time getting taken up by the Laputians to their floating island. He meets the Laputian king and observes life in Laputa where everyone is so obsessed with abstract mathematical, musical, and astronomical theory that they are utterly incompetent about practical matters and can barely hold a conversation. Gulliver is disgusted when he visits the city of Lagado below and sees the destructive influence the Laputians' theories have had, turning a once functioning people into a broken society.

He tours the academy where the projectors contrive useless scientific projects. Afterwards, Gulliver visits Glubbdubdrib and meets ghosts of history, visits Luggnagg and meets the power-crazed Luggnaggian king and the grim immortal Struldburgs, and finally returns to England. Gulliver sets out on his fourth voyage only to be mutinied and stranded in a land where the noble and reasonable horses, the Houyhnhmns, do their best to control the foul degenerate human Yahoos. Gulliver tries to distance himself as much as possible from the Yahoos and, indeed, the Houyhnhmns, especially Gulliver's mentor, the master horse, see Gulliver is different because he has a rational mind and wears clothing. The more Gulliver learns from the Houyhnhmns, the more he admires their uprightness, egalitarianism, and reason, and he eventually turns against humankind, wanting to live forever among the Houyhnhmns.

As he learns about the Houyhnhmns from the master horse, the master horse also learns about humanity from Gulliver, and concludes that the Yahoos Gulliver has come from are really not very different from the filthy Yahoos

Gulliver spends a great deal of time describing the landscape of Brobdingnag, the palace that he now lives in and his manner of traveling in a small traveling box designed especially for him. He also sees and describes the largest temple in Brobdingnag, which he does not find impressive in its size.

## Chapter V

"Several Adventures that happened to the Author. The Execution of a Criminal. The Author shews his Skill in Navigation." Serving in Brobdingnag proves difficult for Gulliver. He experiences a series of dangers because of his small size-and because the dwarf relishes in making Gulliver's life difficult. The ladies at court treat Gulliver like a toy, dressing and undressing him and undressing themselves in front of him. Gulliver again mentions how offensive he finds the skin and smell of the [Brobdingnagians](#). He remembers the Lilliputians' similar reaction to his smell, which he did not understand at the time. Gulliver nearly drowns when a toad jumps onto the boat the queen has had made for him. He is also carried to the top of the palace by a monkey and narrowly survives. The monkey is killed, and it is declared that monkeys will no longer be allowed in the palace.

## Chapter VI

"Several Contrivances of the Author to please the King and Queen. He shews his Skill in Musick. The King enquires into the State of Europe, which the Author relates to him. The King's Observations thereon." Gulliver salvages several of the king's hairs from his shaving cream and makes himself a comb. He then makes

intelligent than he is. He has a hard time conversing with them and is generally ignored. He petitions to go down to Balnibarbi, and his request is granted. On Balnibarbi, Gulliver meets Lord [Munodi](#), who invites Gulliver to stay at his home. Munodi's home is beautiful and kept well, but when the two travel out into the country Gulliver finds that the rest of the land is barren and sadly kept. Munodi explains that this is because many years back, people from Balnibarbi visited Laputa, and when they returned they decided to change things to a more academic way of living. This idea has failed. Munodi's land is plentiful because he never changed his way of living.

## Chapter V

"The Author permitted to see the grand Academy of Lagado. The Academy largely described. The Arts wherein the Professors employ themselves." Gulliver visits the Grand Academy of Lagado, the largest metropolis of Balnibarbi. The scientists there are constantly working on experiments that Gulliver finds pointless. For instance, he meets a man who is trying to extract sunlight from cucumbers. Other experiments are trying to turn excrement back into the food it began as, trying to make gunpowder from ice, and trying to employ spiders as weavers of silk. Professors are also attempting to alter the communication of Balnibarbi by doing away with language altogether.

## Chapter VI

"A further account of the Academy. The Author proposes some Improvements, which are honourably received." Gulliver then visits the part of the Academy designated for studies of government. He finds the professors

After some discussion between the horse and his wife about whether or not Gulliver is in fact a Yahoo, he is brought out to the stable where the Yahoos are kept and is made to stand next to one of them. Aside from the extra hair, longer nails, and nakedness of the Yahoo, they are the same. Gulliver makes a kind of bread out of the horses' oats for his dinner and is given a small room near the house with some hay to sleep in.

### Chapter III

"The Author studies to learn the Language. The Houyhnhnm his master assists in teaching him. The Language described. Several Houyhnhnms of Quality come out of Curiosity to see the Author. He gives his Master a short Account of his Voyage."

After about three months of living among the Houyhnhnms, Gulliver has learned their language quite well and can answer most of their questions. He tells them about the mutiny that landed him on their shores, but they have a very difficult time understanding, because they have no concept of what a lie is. They tell Gulliver that "The Word Houyhnhnm, in their Tongue, signifies a Horse, and its Etymology, the Perfection of Nature."

The horses believe that Gulliver is a Yahoo-but a more rational and civilized Yahoo. Gulliver, wanting to separate himself from the Yahoos as much as possible, asks not to be called a Yahoo anymore.

### Chapter IV



He falls into a Swoon for Grief, but submits. He contrives and finishes a Canoo, by the help of a Fellow-Servant, and puts to Sea at a venture."

Gulliver is given a nice room in the Houyhnhnms' home, where he settles in very comfortably. He makes new clothes and enjoys his life very much. The other Houyhnhnms, however, begin to worry about a Yahoo living among Houyhnhnms. They fear that Gulliver may lead a revolt among the other Yahoos. They tell Gulliver's master that it is time for him to leave the island. When Gulliver hears this news, he faints from grief. Having no other choice, Gulliver builds a canoe over the next two months. Heartbroken, he sets sail, but not before kissing his master's hoof.

## Chapter XI

The Author's dangerous Voyage. He arrives at New-Holland, hoping to settle there. Is wounded with an Arrow by one of the Natives. Is seized and carried by Force into a Portugueze Ship. The great Civilities of the Captain. The Author arrives at England."

Gulliver paddles away from the shore, determined not to go too far from the Houyhnhnms. He writes, "My Design was, if possible, to discover some small island uninhabited, yet sufficient by my Labour to furnish me with the Necessaries of Life, which I would have thought a greater Happiness than to be first Minister in the Politest Court of Europe." He finds a small island, where he lives for four days on raw oysters and other shellfish until he is discovered by the

natives. He runs to his canoe and rows away, but not before being shot in his left knee.

Gulliver sees a Portuguese ship, but he feels disgusted by the thought of sharing a ship with Yahoos, so he chooses to return to another side of the same island. The Portuguese land and find Gulliver. He refuses to leave, but the crewmates decide not to leave him by himself on the island. The captain, Don Pedro, is very kind to Gulliver, but Gulliver cannot stand to be near Yahoos, so he spends most of the voyage in his cabin alone.

Finally back in England, Gulliver's family is thrilled to see him alive, but Gulliver thinks of them only as Yahoos and cannot stand to be near them. He buys two horses and spends at least four hours a day in the stables conversing with them.

## Chapter XII

"The Author's Veracity. His Design in publishing this Work. His Censure of those Travellers who swerve from the Truth. The Author clears himself from any sinister Ends in writing. An Objection answered. The Method of planting Colonies. His Native Country commended. The Right of the Crown to those Countries described by the Author is justified. The Difficulty of conquering them. The Author takes his last leave of the Reader; proposes his Manner of Living for the future; gives good Advice, and concludes."

Gulliver concludes the tale of his travels, saying that everything he has written is true. He also tells the reader that he is now able to eat at the same table with his family although he is still working to teach them to overcome their vices. He only wants to help the world he lives in to become more like the world of the Houyhnhnms.

### 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. He was an English writer and preacher and best remembered as the author of the religious allegory "The Pilgrim's Progress".
- He wrote nearly sixty titles, many of them expanded sermons.
- He joined the parliamentary army at the age of 16 only. After three years in Army he returned to Elstow to take up the trade of tinker which he had learnt from his father.
- Bunyan was arrested as he denied giving up preaching and spent 12 years in jail. He was released in 1672 and obtained license to preach. In jail he wrote a spiritual autobiography "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners".
- In jail itself he started writing his book "The Pilgrim's Progress". It was his second brief imprisonment in 1677 for 6 months.
- He died at the age of 59 after falling ill on a journey to London and is buried in Bunhill Fields.
- In Grace Abounding, he indicated an incident an evidence of the grace of god. "When I was a soldier I, with others were drawn out to go to such a place to

there for one month. Mathew marries merci, James marries phobe daughter of Gaius. In Vanity fair Samuel marries grace, daughter of Me. Mauson. Joseph marries march, II daughter christiana crosses the river of Death but the others stay on the other bank.

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

### **Daniel Defoe : Robinson Crusoe**

#### **Daniel Defoe(1660-1731)**

- ❖ He was an adventure novel writer.
- ❖ He as an English trader, writer, journalist, and pamphleteer, and spy born in 1600.
- ❖ He is most famous for his novel Robinson Crusoe.
- ❖ He was a pioneer of economic journalism. His original name was Daniel Foe.
- ❖ In 1685, Defoe joined Monmouth Rebellion but gained a pardon. He was anti-Jacobite (against of James II).
- ❖ Defoe was arrested for debts of £700. His first notable publication was “An Essay upon Projects”, a series of proposals for social and economic improvement, published in 1697. His most successful poem “The True-Born Englishmen” defended the King. ‘The Storm’ (1704) includes a collection of witness accounts of ‘The Tempest’.

- ❖ He set up his periodical “The Review of the Affair of France” in 1704-1713. It ran three times a week, ran up to 1713.
- ❖ One pamphlet is entitled “A True Relation of the Apparition of one Mrs. Veal the Next Day after her Death to One Mrs. Bargrave at the Canterbury 8th September 1705”.
- ❖ He was prosecuted for his pamphlet “The Shortest-Way with the Dissenters; Or, Proposals for the Establishment of the Church”.
- ❖ He has also written “The History of the Union of Great Britain” in 1709.
- ❖ When he was released in 1703, he published a periodical “The Review” which initially appeared weekly but later three times a week. Defoe is known to have used at least 198 pen names.
- ❖ Sir Leslie Stephan said about Defoe as– “Defoe gave his stories an air of reality and convinced his readers of their authenticity. That is why they are appropriately called as ‘Fictitious Biography’ or ‘History minus the Facts’”. Daniel Defoe is called the Poet Laureate of Market Economy. The Rise of the Novel is written by Ian Watt

### **Robinson Crusoe (1719)**

- ❖ It is about the real life adventures of Alexander Selkirk narrated in first person as an autobiography. It is a historical fiction by Defoe published in 1719 by the publisher W. Taylor.
- ❖ Complete title: “The Life and Strange Surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, of York, Mariner: Who lived Eight and Twenty Years, all alone in an un-inhabited Island on the Coast of America, near the

- ❖ Mouth of the Great River of Oroonoke; Having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, wherein all the Men perished but himself. With An Account how he was at last as strangely deliver'd by Pirates”
- ❖ Epistolary confessional and didactic in form, the book is presented as an autobiography of the title character Robinson Crusoe. The story has been perceived to be based on the life of “Alexander Selkirk”, a Scottish who lived for four years on the Pacific Island called “Mas a Tierra” which was renamed as Robinson Crusoe Island.

### Plot

- ❖ Crusoe (the family name corrupted from German name “Kreutznaer”) set sail from Queen’s dock in Hull on a sea voyage in August 1651, against the wishes of his parents who wanted to study him law.
- ❖ The journey ends in disaster as the ship is taken over by Sale pirates and he is enslaved by a Moor. Two years later he escapes in a boat with a boy named Xury, a captain of Portuguese ship. The ship enroutes to Brazil.
- ❖ Crusoe joins an expedition to bring slaves from Africa, but he is shipwrecked in a storm and reaches an island (he called this island, Island of Despair) near the mouth of the river Oroonoke in 1659.
- ❖ At his arrival, only he and three animals, the captain’s dog and two cats were there, on September 1 1659. Before the ship wrecks he fetches arms, tools, and other supplies to make a habitat near a cave. By making marks in wood cross he creates calendar.

- ❖ On the island he hunts, grows barley, and rice, dries grapes to make raisins, learn to make pottery, raises goats and adopt a parrot. The years pass and Crusoe discovers native Cannibals who occasionally visit the island to kill and eat pirates.
- ❖ Crusoe made a new companion named Friday as he was a prisoner and was helped by Crusoe while he was escaping.
- ❖ Crusoe teaches him English and converts him to Christianity.
- ❖ When more natives arrived to participate in Cannibal's feast, Crusoe and Friday kills most of the natives and saved two prisoners. One is Friday's father and the other Spaniard. He asked Spaniard to return his mainland with Friday's father and bring back others and sail to Spanish port.
- ❖ An English ship appears in which the mutineers are planning to maroon their Captain on the island. Crusoe and Captain makes a deal in which Crusoe helps the royal sailors to retake the ship and leaves the mountaineers on the island.
- ❖ He leaved the island on 19 December 1686 and arrived England on 11 June 1687. He learned that his family believed him dead so he was nothing left in his father's will.
- ❖ Friday accompanies him and they go for one last adventure together to his island and finds that it is governed by Spaniards.
- ❖ He survived for 28 years 2 months 19 days on this island.
- ❖ The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe (1719)
- ❖ It is sequel to Robinson Crusoe and it is a historical novel by Defoe.

- ❖ Original title: “The Farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe; Being the Second and Last Part of His Life,
- ❖ And of the Strange Surprising Accounts of his Travels Round three Parts of the Globe”
- ❖ The novel is followed by ‘Serious Reflections of Robinson Crusoe’.
- ❖ The book starts with the statements of Crusoe’s marriage in England and had three children, two sons, and a daughter.
- ❖ In this book following voyages takes place:
  - ❖ Crusoe’s return to his island
  - ❖ Crusoe’s adventures in Madagascar
  - ❖ Crusoe’s travels in Southeast John Dryden

The adventures of Crusoe on his island, the main part of Defoe's novel, are based largely on the central incident in the life of an undisciplined Scotsman, Alexander Selkirk. Although it is possible, even likely that Defoe met Selkirk before he wrote his book, he used only this one incident in the real sailor's turbulent history. In these days the island was known as the island of Juan Fernandez. Selkirk was not the first person to be stranded here--at least two other incidents of solitary survival are recorded. A Mosquito (Guyanese) Indian, Will, was abandoned there in 1681 when a group of buccaneers fled at the approach of unknown ships. The pilot of Will's ship claimed that another man had lived there for five years before being rescued some years before. Three years later, Will was picked up alive and well by an expedition that contained William Dampier, a



of the same year, he spied cannibals sitting around a campfire. He did not see them again for quite some time.

Later, Crusoe saw a ship in distress, but everyone was already drowned on the ship and Crusoe remained companionless. However, he was able to take many provisions from this newly wrecked ship. Sometime later, cannibals landed on the island and a victim escaped. Crusoe saved his life, named him Friday, and taught him English. Friday soon became Crusoe's humble and devoted slave.

Crusoe and Friday made plans to leave the island and, accordingly, they built another boat. Crusoe also undertook Friday's religious education, converting the savage into a Protestant. Their voyage was postponed due to the return of the savages. This time it was necessary to attack the cannibals in order to save two prisoners since one was a white man. The white man was a Spaniard and the other was Friday's father. Later the four of them planned a voyage to the mainland to rescue sixteen compatriots of the Spaniard. First, however, they built up their food supply to assure enough food for the extra people. Crusoe and Friday agreed to wait on the island while the Spaniard and Friday's father brought back the other men.

A week later, they spied a ship but they quickly learned that there had been a mutiny on board. By devious means, Crusoe and Friday rescued the captain and two other men, and after much scheming, regained control of the ship. The grateful captain gave Crusoe many gifts and took him and Friday back to England. Some of the rebel crewmen were left marooned on the island.

merchandise before settling to down and marrying his mother, whose surname is Robinson. His true last name is Kreutznaer, but has been corrupted into Crusoe by the English. There are two older brothers in the family; one died in the English regiment, and Robinson does not know what became of the other.

Crusoe's father has designed him for the law, but early on his head is filled with "rambling thoughts" of going to sea. No advice or entreaties can diminish his desire. His father gives him "excellent advice and counsel," telling him that only men of desperate and superior fortunes go abroad in search of adventures, and that he is too high or too low for such activities. His station is the middle station, a state which all figures, great and small, will envy eventually, and his happiness would be assured if he would stay at home. Nature has provided this life, and Robinson should not go against this. After all, look what happened to his brother who went into the army. The narrator is truly affected by his father's discourse, but after a few weeks he decides to run away. He prevails upon his mother to speak to his father and persuade him to allow one voyage. If Robinson does not like it, he resolves to go home and think of the sea no more. She reluctantly reports their conversation, but no headway is made, no consent given. About a year later, he is able to procure free passage on a friend's boat heading to London. Asking for no blessing or money, he boards the ship and leaves.

Misfortune begins immediately. The sea is rough, and Robinson regrets his decision to leave home. He sees now how comfortably his father lives. The sea calms, and after a few days, the thoughts are dismissed. The narrator speaks with his companion, marveling at the "storm." His companion laughs and says it was

They have to at least try and swim. Once they jump into the sea, Robinson has some good luck and is helped to shore by a wave. He runs as the sea continues to chase him. The water fights him, but he manages to land safely on shore. Robinson thanks God for his deliverance. He looks around, sees nothing to help him, and runs about like a madman until he falls asleep in a tree. The next day is calm and sunny. The narrator now sees that if they had stayed on board, the ship would have made it to land without being dashed. But the rest of the company is dead, and Robinson grieves. He swims out to the ship and takes a few pieces to build a raft. On this he loads the provisions, everything from food to weaponry. Robinson looks about the island for a good place to live and store his supplies. There are no people, only beasts. A tent serves as his lodging. He makes a number of voyages to the ship in the next few weeks and brings back everything salvageable. In order to guard against possible savages, the narrator moves his tent near a cave with steep sides. He sets up a home with cables and rigging. A hammock is his bed. He makes a cave behind the tent to serve as a cellar. Discovering goats on the island, Robinson goes out daily to kill his food. This leads to his making a cooking area. When desolation threatens to overwhelm him, he forces himself to remember the dead company, and how much better off he is. At the very least he has housing and guns to kill food.

### **Part 3 Summary:**

After having been there about 12 days, Robinson decides to keep a calendar by marking a large wooden post. He is very happy to have some pen and paper, three Bibles, two cats and a dog, all from the ship. The work upon his home is

Robinson's clothes have begun to wither. He manages to use the skins of creatures he has killed to make a "sorry shift." The skins keep him very dry in the rain, so he decides to make an umbrella. He also makes another boat, small enough that he can get it to the water. In the sixth year of his "reign or captivity," he sets out on a voyage around the island. The current is strong and sweeps him away from the island. Crusoe begins to fear that he will not be able to return. Gradually the wind changes, and the narrator immediately goes back to shore, drops to his knees, and thanks God. He is able to reach his country house by nightfall. He is terribly frightened to hear a voice calling his name, asking where he is, until he sees it is the parrot Poll. For the next year Robinson lives a quiet, sedate life. He perfects his carpentry skills and is able to make a wheel tool to aid in his building. His powder supply is decreasing, so he begins to set traps to catch the goats and have his own flock. Eleven years have past. The goats provide him with milk, from which the narrator is able to make butter and cheese. He now dines like a "king among his subjects." Still the narrator longs to sail around the island, but he is afraid of being swept away. Thus he decides to have a boat on either side of the island. One day going to visit his boat, he spies a man's footprint near it. Robinson is thunderstruck with fear: it must be a savage from nearby lands. He wonders if there are on the island, if it is the mark of the devil. His religious hope is abating. But the narrator resolves to let God decide--if he is not to be delivered from the evil, so be it.

### **Part 6 Summary:**

that more of his men are living with the savages, but in peace. The narrator would like to join these Europeans, but he fears being a prisoner in New Spain and being sent to the Inquisition. The Spaniard assures him this would not happen. He is so impressed with Robinson's island that he wants to bring the rest of his men there to live. Everyone works to increase the livestock and crops in preparation. Finally the Spaniard and Friday's father are sent back in the canoe to gather the men.

As Friday and Robinson await their return, they spy another ship close to shore. It appears to be an English boat. Some men row to the island. Three of them are prisoners. The seamen are running about, trying to explore this strange place. Robinson dearly wishes that the Spaniard and Friday's father were here to help fight. While the seamen sleep, Crusoe and Friday approach the prisoners, who see them as God-sent. They learn from one that he is the captain of the ship, and his crew has mutinied. They want to leave him with the first mate and a passenger to perish. Robinson says he will try to save them on two conditions: that they pretend no authority on the island, and that if the battle is won, that they take Friday and himself to England passage-free. It is agreed. They are able to surprise everyone on land, killing some and granting mercy to those who beg for their lives. Crusoe tells the captain of his life on the island. The captain is visibly moved. Next they want to recover the ship. On the water they hear shots. With the aid of a binocular-type instrument, they see another small boat of men approaching. The captain says only a few can be trusted; the chief organizer of

the island or return to England and be hanged. They choose to stay on the isle. Robinson takes time to show them where all his amenities are. He and Friday leave on the ship with the rest of their little army.

Robinson arrives in England thirty-five years after he left it. He finds the old Portuguese captain in Lisbon and is able to get in contact with his old plantation partners. He finds he is very wealthy and successful. He pays the Portuguese man and the widow who was his trustee very well for all the kindness they have shown him. He sends his two sisters in the English countryside some money. Crusoe thinks of going to Brazil, but decides he could not bear the rule under the religion of Catholicism. Thus he resolves to sell the plantation and settle in England. To get to England from Portugal, Robinson decides not to sail but to go by land. The journey is treacherous. They are almost attacked by wolves. The guide becomes ill. At one point Friday must fight a bear. Happily enough, they are successful and arrive unscathed in Dover. Robinson eventually marries and has three children. When his wife dies, he takes a voyage with his nephew to the East Indies. There he sees that his island is faring well, the Spaniards having arrived at the behest of Friday's father and the first [Spaniard](#) who landed on the isle. There are women and young children as well as men. Crusoe looks in on the inhabitants of the island from time to time. He is always on a voyage.

### **ALL FOR LOVE – John Dryden**

John Dryden (1631 – 1700)

- ❖ John Dryden – the first great English Critic to make a close study of the dramatic literature of England.

bizarre tendency to speak with exaggerated timidity to "modest" women, while speaking in lively and hearty tones to women of low-class. When he has his first meeting with Kate, she is dressed well, and hence drives him into a debilitating stupor because of his inability to speak to modest women. She is nevertheless attracted to him, and decides to try and draw out his true character. Tony and Hastings decide together that Tony will steal the jewels for Hastings and Constance, so that he can be rid of his mother's pressure to marry Constance, whom he doesn't love.

**Act III** opens with Hardcastle and Kate each confused with the side of Marlow they saw. Where Hardcastle is shocked at his impertinence, Kate is disappointed to have seen only modesty. Kate asks her father for the chance to show him that Marlow is more than both believe. Tony has stolen the jewels, but Constance doesn't know and continues to beg her aunt for them. Tony convinces Mrs. Hardcastle to pretend they were stolen to dissuade Constance, a plea she willingly accepts until she realizes they have actually been stolen. Meanwhile, Kate is now dressed in her plain dress and is mistaken by Marlow (who never looked her in the face in their earlier meeting) as a barmaid to whom he is attracted. She decides to play the part, and they have a lively, fun conversation that ends with him trying to embrace her, a move Mr. Hardcastle observes. Kate asks for the night to prove that he can be both respectful and lively.

**Act IV** finds the plots almost falling apart. News has spread that Sir Charles Marlow (Hardcastle's friend, and father to young Marlow) is on his way, which will reveal Hastings's identity as beloved of Constance and also force the question of whether Kate and Marlow are to marry. Hastings has sent the jewels in a casket to Marlow for safekeeping but Marlow, confused, has given them to Mrs. Hardcastle (whom he still believes is the landlady of the inn). When Hastings learns this, he realizes his plan to elope with wealth is over, and decides he must convince Constance to elope immediately. Meanwhile, Marlow's impertinence towards Hardcastle (whom he believes is the landlord) reaches its apex, and Hardcastle kicks him out of the house, during which altercation Marlow begins to realize what is actually happening. He finds Kate, who now pretends to be a poor relation to the Hardcastles, which would make her a proper match as far as class but not a good marriage as far as wealth. Marlow is starting to love her, but cannot pursue it because it would be unacceptable to his father because of her lack of wealth, so he leaves her. Meanwhile, a letter from Hastings arrives that Mrs. Hardcastle intercepts, and she reads that he waits for Constance in the garden, ready to elope. Angry, she insists that she will bring Constance far away, and makes plans for that. Marlow, Hastings and Tony confront one another, and the anger over all the deceit leads to a severe argument, resolved temporarily when Tony promises to solve the problem for Hastings.

**Act V** finds the truth coming to light, and everyone happy. Sir Charles has arrived, and he and Hastings laugh together over the confusion young Marlow was in. Marlow arrives to apologize, and in the discussion over Kate, claims he



barely talked to Kate. Hardcastle accuses him of lying, since Hardcastle saw him embrace Kate (but Marlow does not know that was indeed Kate). Kate arrives after Marlow leaves the room and convinces the older men she will reveal the full truth if they watch an interview between the two from a hidden vantage behind a screen. Meanwhile, Hastings waits in the garden, per Tony's instruction, and Tony arrives to tell him that he drove his mother and Constance all over in circles, so that they think they are lost far from home when in fact they have been left nearby. Mrs. Hardcastle, distraught, arrives and is convinced she must hide from a highwayman who is approaching. The "highwayman" proves to be Mr. Hardcastle, who scares her in her confusion for a while but ultimately discovers what is happening. Hastings and Constance, nearby, decide they will not elope but rather appeal to Mr. Hardcastle for mercy. Back at the house, the interview between Kate (playing the poor relation) and Marlow reveals his truly good character, and after some discussion, everyone agrees to the match. Hastings and Constance ask permission to marry and, since Tony is actually of age and therefore can of his own volition decide not to marry Constance, the permission is granted. All are happy (except for miserly Mrs. Hardcastle), and the "mistakes of a night" have been corrected.

There are two epilogues generally printed to the play, one of which sketches in metaphor Goldsmith's attempt to bring comedy back to its traditional roots, and the other of which suggests Tony Lumpkin has adventures yet to be realized.

**\*\*\*\*\*ALL THE BEST\*\*\*\*\***

# TNPG TRB ENGLISH

## New Syllabus Study Material

### UNIT-2-

# STUDY MATERIAL

## WITH MCQ UNIT TEST

### ENGLISH LITERATURE FROM (1601-1798)

1. "Sky lowered, and muttering thunder, some sad drops/ wept at completing of the mortal sin". The lines are taken from –

- (a) Don Juan (b) Paradise Lost  
(c) Divine Comedy (d) The Faerie Queene

2. Who disapproved Milton's "Lycidas" for its "inherent improbability"?

- (a) Samuel Johnson (b) I.A. Richards (c) F.R. Leavis (d) T.S. Eliot

3. Who among the following regarded Satan as the real hero of Paradise Lost?

- (a) Alexander Pope (b) S.T. Coleridge (c) John Dryden (d) T.S. Eliot

4. Who among these is not among the University Wits?

- (a) Thomas Kyd (b) Thomas Nashe  
(c) Christopher Marlowe (d) **Ben Jonson**

**5. Leviathan is a famous work by–**

- (a) John Lyly (b) Francis Bacon (c) **Thomas Hobbes** (d) Robert Burton

**6. Milton's 'Lycidas' is a/an-**

- (a) Epic (b) **Elegy** (c) Ode (d) Lyric

**7. Milton begins paradise Lost book I with**

- (a) Lament (b) **Invocation** (c) Soliloquy (d) Refrain

**8. The word that completes the famous line "Better to reign  
in Hell than serve in " –**

- (a) Sky (b) **Heaven** (c) Earth (d) Moon

**9. Milton is most famous for his –**

- (a) Narrative style (b) Dramatic style (c) **Grand style** (d) Aphoristic style

**10. Paradise Lost is written in –**

- (a) Free verse (b) **Blank verse** (c) Rhymed verse (d) None of the above

**11. Paradise Lost Comprises \_\_\_\_ books.**

- (a) **12** (b) 16 (c) 10 (d) 14

**12. In which of the following works did Milton promote freedom of speech and oppose licensing and censorship?**

- (a) Paradise Regained                      (b) Areopagitica  
(c) Eikonoklastes                          (d) Samson Agonistes

**13. When was Paradise Lost published?**

- (a) 1660 (b) **1667** (c) 1658 (d) 1654

**14. In whose memory did John Milton write “ Methought I Saw my late espoused saint”?**

- (a) Oliver Cromwell                          (b) Mary Powell  
(c) **Katherine Woodcock**                      (d) Charles I

**15. By what age had Milton become totally blind ?**

- (a) 34 (b) 46 (c) **44** (d) 56

**16. When was John Milton born?**

- (a) 22 April, 1600                          (b) 19 August, 1604  
(c) 6 June, 1606                              (d) **9 December, 1608**

**17. Who said that in Paradise Lost Book I “ Milton belongs to the Devil’s party without knowing it.”**

- (a) Frank Kermode                          (b) William Empson

(c) C.S. Lewis (d) **William Blake**

**18. Where was John Milton born ?**

(a) Bristol (b) Yorkshire (c) Liverpool (d) **London**

**19. The famous line "What though the field be lost all is not best is spoken by –**

(a) Adam (b) **Eve** (c) Satan (d) Beelzebub

**20. One of the following poets was nicknamed 'the Lady of Christ's by his fellow undergraduates. Spot the correct name of the poet.**

(a) **Milton** (b) Spenser (c) Shakespeare (d) Marlowe

**21. 'When the assault was intended the city' is a sonnet written by -**

(a) **Milton** (b) Wordsworth (c) Shakespeare (d) Spenser

**22. 'On the Morning of Christ's Nativity' is a -**

(a) Sonnet (b) **Ode** (c) Masque (d) Pastoral Elegy

**23. Which of the following is a work of Milton?**

(a) Novum Organum (b) **De Doctrina Christiana**

(c) Endymion (d) Prothalamion

**24. From which book has it been taken?**

**"To be weak is miserable,**

**Doing or suffering".**

- (a) The Tempest (b) Paradise Regained  
(c) The Prelude (d) **Paradise Lost**

**25. One of the following works of Milton is a prose work mention that :**

- (a) Lycidas (b) Paradise Regained  
(c) Paradise Lost (d) **Areopagitica**

**26. Milton's Paradise Lost –**

- (a) has no trace of personal element  
(b) **is notable for its autobiographical passages**  
(c) is quite objective  
(d) has none of the above qualities

**27. Who is the hero of Paradise Lost?**

- (a) God (b) **Satan** (c) Adam (d) None of them

**28. "They also serve who only stand and wait". This line occurs in –**

- (a) Lycidas (b) Comus  
(c) Paradise Lost (d) **On His Blindness**

**29. Milton's Paradise Lost has been praised for its –**

- (a) lightness of touch (b) **grand style**

(c) its satirical tone (d) none of these

**30. Paradise Lost has been divided into.....Books.**

(a) ten (b) nine (c) eleven (d) **twelve**

**31. Samson Agonistes by Milton –**

(a) **is a play** (b) is a long poem

(c) is a masque (d) a long treatise

**32. Which of the following is a pastoral poem by Milton?**

(a) Adonis (b) Thyrsis (c) **Lycidas** (d) None of the above

**33. “Milton’s poetry is a mirror in which the writer’s character is very clearly reflected.” Who made this statement?**

(a) Verity (b) Macmillan (c) **Pattison** (d) Bush

**34. The period known as the age of Milton is-**

(a) 1621-1681 (b) 1620-1665 (c) **1625-1660** (d) 1628-1655

**35. The age of Milton had three kinds of poets-**

(a) Religious, Heroic, Puritan (b) **Metaphysical, Cavalier, Puritan**

(c) Metaphysical, Romantic, Dramatic (d) Cavalier, Religious, Classical

**36. Paradise Lost was written by Milton in the phase of his life.**

(a) Middle (b) **Last** (c) Student (d) First

**37. Which of the following is a masque written by Milton?**

(a) **Comus** (b) Aereopagitica (c) Lycidas (d) None of the above

**38. In which poem does the following statement appear?**

**"Solitude, sometimes is best society".**

(a) Paradise Regained (b) Lycidas

(c) **Paradise Lost** (d) Comus

**39. 'De Doctrina Christiana' casts doubt on the orthodoxy of-**

(a) **Paradise Lost** (b) History of Britain

(c) Paradise Regained (d) Pro Se Defensio

**40. Comus by John Milton is in the form of a-**

(a) **Masque** (b) Hymn (c) Epic (d) Lyric

**41. Milton was appointed to the position of Latin Secretary to Cromwell's Government chiefly due to his work-**

(a) Paradise Lost

(b) Reason of Church Government

(c) **On the Tenure of Kings and Magistrates**

(d) Defensio Secunda

**42. Samson Agonistes shows Milton's desire to bring over into English-**



- (a) the mythology of Samson for all to know
- (b) the gravity and calm dignity of the Greek tragedies**
- (c) the story of Samson was akin to his own life
- (d) the bitter irony with which he could write

**43. L' Allegro and II Penseroso mean-**

- (a) 'the blind man' and 'the unhappy man'
- (b) 'the desperate man' and 'the pensive man'
- (c) 'the joyous man' and 'the meditative man'**
- (d) 'the philosopher' and 'the stalwart'

**44. The *Paradise Lost* was completed by-**

- (a) 1666 (b) 1667 (c) **1665** (d) 1663

**45. John Milton's magnificent *Ode On the Morning of Christ's Nativity* was written when the poet's age was –**

- (a) 24 years (b) **21 years** (c) 26 years (d) 35 years

**46. Milton's *Samson Agonistes* is :**

- (a) an elegy (b) an ode (c) a classical epic (d) **a classical tragedy**

**47. Who of the following become blind?**

- (a) John Milton** (b) William Wordsworth

(c) P.G. Wodehouse (d) A. Tennyson

**48. 'Paradise Regained' was the work of –**

(a) **John Milton** (b) William Shakespeare

(c) William Wordsworth (d) William Pitt

**49. 'Paradise Lost' consists of ..... books.**

(a) 10 (b) **12** (c) 06 (d) 08

**50. 'Lycidas' is Milton's :**

(a) **A Pastoral Elegy** (b) General poem (c) An Ode (d) None of these

**51. When was 'Paradise Lost' completed by Milton?**

(a) 1640 (b) **1665** (c) 1641 (d) 1660

**52. 'In Milton', there is always an appearance of effort; in Shakespeare, scarcely any. This remark has been made by :**

(a) Thomas Hardy

(b) Nissim Ezekiel

(c) **William Hazlitt**

(d) Matthew Arnold

**53. Which of the following was an epic?**

(a) Wordsworth's Daffodils

(b) **Paradise Lost**

(c) Coleridge's Kubla Khan

(d) Keat's Hyperion

54. "Who overcomes By force, hath overcome but half his foe". The lines occur in –

- (a) Venus and Adonis (b) **Paradise Lost**  
(c) Tintern Abbey (d) Christabel

55. Who called Shakespeare- Sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child'

- (a) **Milton** (b) Coleridge (c) Ben Jonson (d) Arnold

56. The age of Milton when he wrote-

'On the morning of Christ's Nativity' was -

- (a) **21** (b) 23 (c) 43 (d) 47

57. Lycidas was written in the memory of -

- (a) Sir Christopher Milton (b) **Edward king**  
(c) Arthur Hugh Clough (d) Arthur Hallam

58. Milton was born in Bread Street London in the year-

- (a) 1616 (b) 1620 (c) **1608** (d) 1643

59. John Milton was blinded in the year 1652, What other event is peculiar in the year.

- (a) Published Comus (b) Married  
(c) **His wife died** (d) Started Paradise Lost

113. "A mind not be changed by place or time, The mind is its own place, and in itself Can make a Heaven of Hell, a Hell of Heaven." These lines show the spirit of :

- (a) Revolution    (b) **Renaissance**    (c) Puritanism    (d) Reformation

114. "O might mouth'd inventor of harmonies, O skill'd to sing of Time or Eternity, God-gifted organ-voice of England Milton, a name to resound for ages."

Who praises Milton in these words ?

- (a) Wordsworth    (b) Keats    (c) Shelley    (d) **Tennyson**

115. "Nor second he that rode sublime Upon the seraph-wings of poesy, The secrets of the abyss to spy, ..... Where angels tremble when they gaze, He saw." Who praises Milton in these poetic lines ?

- (a) Tennyson    (b) **Thomas Gray**    (c) Wordsworth    (d) Matthew Arnold

116. ".....He died Who was the sire of an immortal strain,

Blind, old and lovely, When his country's pride,

The priest, the slave, and the liberticide

Trampled and mocked with many loathed rite of lust and blood." Who praises

Milton in these Lines ?

- (a) **Shelley**    (b) Wordsworth    (c) Tennyson    (d) Coleridge

**163. 'To enliven morality with wit and temper wit with morality' is professed aim of-**

- (a) The Tatler (b) **The Spectator**  
(c) The Pickwick Papers (d) Gulliver's Travels

**164. Which of the following is not a work by Sheridan?**

- (a) The Rivals (b) The School for Scandal  
(c) **She Stoops to Conquer** (d) The Critic

**165. Arabella Fermor is a character in Alexander Pope's-**

- (a) Dunciad (b) Essay on Man  
(c) **The Rape of the Lock** (d) Essay on Criticism

**166. Horace Walpole and Ann Radcliffe are known as the authors of-**

- (a) Epistulary Novels (b) **Gothic Novels**  
(c) Bildungstoman (d) Romantic Novels

**167. Which of the following is not a work by Ms Fanny Burney?**

- (a) Evelina (b) Cecilia (c) Camilla (d) **Rasselas**

**168. Which one of the following is not a pastoral elegy?**

- (a) Milton's Lycidas  
(b) Shelley's Adonais

(C) 26 December 1716

(D) 21 July 1714

224. *Where did Thomas Gray have his education in 1725-1734?*

(A) *Queen Mary School*

(B) *Kilkenny Grammar School*

(C) *Eton College*

(D) *Holy Family School*

225. *Who was with Thomas Gray during European tour of 1739- 1741 and quarrelled and separated in Italy?*

(A) *Richard West* (B) *Horace Walpole* (C) *Horace Mann* (D) *Thomas Ashton*

226. *What other major poet tends to upstage Thomas Gray in eighteenth-century literature?*

(A) *William Shakespeare*

(B) *Alexander Pope*

(C) *John Keats*

(D) *Alfred Lord Tennyson*

227. *Thomas Gray's The Bard and The Progress of Poesy are \_\_\_\_\_*

(A) *Long lyrics* (B) *Narrative poems* (C) *Elegiac Poems* (D) *Pindaric odes*

260. *Who wrote “No farther seek his merits to disclose, Or draw his frailties from their dread abode, (There they alike in trembling hope repose), The bosom of his Father and his God.”*

(A) William Collins (B) Alexander Pope (C) Ben Jonson (D) Thomas Gray

261. *“Full many a gem of purest ray serene, The dark unfathom’d caves of ocean bear”. In these lines ‘pure gems’ refers to \_\_\_\_\_*

(A) renowned poets (B) bravest soldiers

(C) greatest musicians (D) unseen heroes

262. *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard is a dignified elegy in eloquent classical diction celebrating the graves of \_\_\_\_\_*

(A) Monarchs of England (B) Poets buried in Westminster Abbey

(C) Humble and unknown villagers (D) Rich people at Stoke Poges

263. *“For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn”. Here ‘blazing hearth’ refers to \_\_\_\_\_*

(A) fire place of cottage (B) light by evil spirit

(A) Fifty-six (B) Fifty-eight (C) **Forty-six** (D) Forty-eight

316. What alternative title to She Stoops to Conquer was given by Goldsmith?

(A) The Errors of a Night (B) The Follies of a Night

(C) The Blunders of a Night (D) **The Mistakes of a night**

317. The Age of Johnson covers the period:

(A) (1750-1790) (B) (1748-1795) (C) **(1745-1798)** (D) (1745-1802)

318. Dr. Johnson was born in:

(A) 1708 (B) **1709** (C) 1710 (D) 1711

319. What was the name of the Periodical which Johnson started in imitation of the Spectator?

(A) **The Rambler** (B) The Grumbler (C) The Awakener (D) The Morning star

320. Dr. Johnson's most ambitious work was A Dictionary of the English Language. How many years he took in finishing it?

(A) **Eight years from 1747-55** (B) Seven years from 1748-55

(C) Nine years from 1746-55 (D) Six years from 1749-55

321. Another equally ambitious work of Dr. Johnson was Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets. The Live of how many poets were written by him?

(A) 50

(B) **52**

(C) 54

(D) 55