

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

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THE ANGLO-SAXON OR OLD-ENGLISH PERIOD (450-1050)

We are going to discuss:

1. Background of ancient British Literature
2. The Old English Language
3. Old English Poetry
4. Beowulf
5. Old English Christian Poetry
6. Alfred and the Beginning of English Prose

Overview:

Many cultures and ethnic groups were in conflict in Ancient Britain. The Romans, Germanic invaders and Christian missionaries brought a diverse mix of culture to Celtic Tribes who occupied the island.

Roman Influence:

- It begins in 43 A.D
- The island becomes the part of the Roman Empire.
- They built:
 - i) Impressive roads .
 - ii) Towns.
 - iii) Peace under the Roman Law.
- iv) Roman and Celtic Britons intermarried.

Northern European Invaders:

- Roman withdrew in Early 5th century
- Conflict starts between native tribes
- Conflict between:
 - i) Romanized Britain
 - ii) Celtic Tribes: Scotland and Wales
- Germanic Tribes from Western Europe Invaded
- Angles
- Saxon and

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- Jutes
(Generally called Anglo-Saxon)

Anglo-Saxon: The old Saxon **word *angul* or *ongul* means a hook**, and the English verb *angle* is used invariably by Walton and older writers in the sense of fishing. The name Saxon from *seax*, *sax*, a short sword, means the sword-man. By gradual changes this became first Angleland, Engleland and then England.

- Two social classes
- Ruling Class , called Earls
- Lower Class , Called Churls

Religion:

- Many deities
- Believe In Immortality being dead in Battle
- Destiny was controlled by WYRD(means fate)

Birth of Christianity:

- The Monk Augustine Arrived in Kent in 597.
 - He converted King Ethelbert.
 - Within two generations Christianity had spread throughout Britain.
 - Monks began Teaching Latin and Greek in Monastery Schools.
 - Then, Alfred was Crowned in 871.
 - He ordered to translate important classics into West Saxon.
- BEFORE THE CHRISTIANITY , POEMS WERE COMPOSED AND PRESENTED ORALLY LIKE: BEOWULF.

OLD ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

- The vocabulary was small
- Resistant to change , unlike modern English
- The old English word *stān* is the same as modern English stone

DIALECTS:

- There were great differences among four major dialects spoken in Anglo-Saxon England:
 - I) NORTHUMBRAIN
 - II) MERCIAN
 - III) KENTISH AND
 - IV) WEST SAXON

OLD ENGLISH POETRY:

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- Before the coming of Christianity
- Poems composed and presented orally
- Most of the early poetry is concerned with heroic battle feats
- However some are lyrical.
- Their poetry was full of Kennings, Alliteration and Repetition.

WHAT IS KENNING?

A metaphorical compound word or phrase used especially in Old English and in Old English Poetry.

Examples:

1. Swan-road for Ocean or sea
2. Bone-house for Body

What is ALLITERATION?

The use of words that begin with the same sound near one another or the repetition of usually initial consonant sounds in two or more neighboring words.

Example:

Wild and woolly

Babbling Brook

Threatening throngs

Repetition: Statements are repeated, in different words for emphasis.

Beowulf Summary

- The poem begins with a brief genealogy of the Danes. Scyld Shefing was the first great king of the Danes, known for his ability to conquer enemies. Scyld becomes the great-grandfather of Hrothgar, the king of the Danes during the events of Beowulf. Hrothgar, like his ancestors before him, is a good king, and he wishes to celebrate his reign by building a grand hall called Heorot. Once the hall is finished, Hrothgar holds a large feast. The revelry attracts the attentions of the monster Grendel, who decides to attack during the night. In the morning, Hrothgar and his thanes discover the bloodshed and mourn the lost warriors. This begins Grendel's assault upon the Danes.
- Twelve years pass. Eventually the news of Grendel's aggression on the Danes reaches the Geats, another tribe. A Geat thane, Beowulf, decides to help the Danes; he sails to the land of the Danes with his best warriors. Upon their arrival, Hrothgar's thane Wulfgar judges the Geats worthy enough to speak with Hrothgar. Hrothgar

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remembers when he helped Beowulf's father Ecgtheow settle a feud; thus, he welcomes Beowulf's help gladly.

- Heorot is filled once again for a large feast in honor of Beowulf. During the feast, a thane named Unferth tries to get into a boasting match with Beowulf by accusing him of losing a swimming contest. Beowulf tells the story of his heroic victory in the contest, and the company celebrates his courage. During the height of the celebration, the Danish queen Wealhtheow comes forth, bearing the mead-cup. She presents it first to Hrothgar, then to the rest of the hall, and finally to Beowulf. As he receives the cup, Beowulf tells Wealhtheow that he will kill Grendel or be killed in Heorot. This simple declaration moves Wealhtheow and the Danes, and the revelry continues. Finally, everyone retires. Before he leaves, Hrothgar promises to give Beowulf everything if he can defeat Grendel. Beowulf says that he will leave God to judge the outcome. He and his thanes sleep in the hall as they wait for Grendel.
- Eventually Grendel arrives at Heorot as usual, hungry for flesh. Beowulf watches carefully as Grendel eats one of his men. When Grendel reaches for Beowulf, Beowulf grabs Grendel's arm and doesn't let go. Grendel writhes about in pain as Beowulf grips him. He thrashes about, causing the hall to nearly collapse. Soon Grendel tears away, leaving his arm in Beowulf's grasp. He slinks back to his lair in the moors and dies.
- The Danes, meanwhile, consider Beowulf as the greatest hero in Danish history. Hrothgar's minstrel sings songs of Beowulf and other great characters of the past, including Sigemund (who slew a dragon) and Heremod (who ruled his kingdom unwisely and was punished). In Heorot, Grendel's arm is nailed to the wall as a trophy. Hrothgar says that Beowulf will never lack for riches, and Beowulf graciously thanks him. The horses and men of the Geats are all richly adorned, in keeping with Hrothgar's wishes.
- Another party is held to celebrate Beowulf's victory. Hrothgar's minstrel tells another story at the feast, the story of the Frisian slaughter. An ancient Danish king had a daughter named Hildeburh; he married her to a king of the Frisians. While Hnaef, Hildeburh's brother, visited his sister, the Frisians attacked the Danes, killing Hnaef and Hildeburh's son in the process. Hengest, the next leader of the Danes, desired

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vengeance, and in the spring, the Danes attacked the Frisians, killing their leader and taking Hildeburh back to Denmark.

- After this story is told, Wealhtheow presents a necklace to Hrothgar while pleading with her brother-in-law Hrothulf to help her two young sons if they should ever need it. Next she presents many golden treasures to Beowulf, such as necklaces, cups, and rings. Soon the feast ends, and everyone sleeps peacefully.
- In the night, Grendel's mother approaches the hall, wanting vengeance for her son. The warriors prepared for battle, leaving enough time for Grendel's mother to grab one of Hrothgar's counselors and run away. When Beowulf is summoned to the hall, he finds Hrothgar in mourning for his friend Aeschere. Hrothgar tells Beowulf where the creatures like Grendel live in a shadowy, fearful land within the moors.
- Beowulf persuades Hrothgar to ride with him to the moors. When they reach the edge of the moors, Beowulf calls for his armor, takes a sword from Unferth, and dives into the lake. After a long time, Beowulf reaches the bottom of the lake, where Grendel's mother is waiting to attack. Beowulf swings his sword, but discovers that it cannot cut her, so he tosses it away. They then wrestle until Beowulf spies a large sword nearby. He grabs it by the hilt and swings, killing Grendel's mother by slicing off her head. Still in a rage, Beowulf finds the dead Grendel in the lair and cuts off his head as a trophy.
- As they wait, the Danes have given up all hope for Beowulf because he has been underwater for such a long time. They are shocked when Beowulf returns with Grendel's head and the hilt of the sword (which melted with the heat of Grendel's blood). They bear the hero and his booty back to Heorot, where another celebration takes place. Beowulf recounts his battle; Hrothgar praises him and gives him advice on being a king. A grand feast follows, and Beowulf is given more priceless treasures. The next morning, the Geats look forward to leaving Denmark. Before they leave, Beowulf promises aid for Hrothgar from the Danes. Hrothgar praises Beowulf and promises that their lands will have an alliance forever. As the Geats leave, Hrothgar finds himself wishing Beowulf would never leave.

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- The Geats return with much rejoicing to their homeland, where their king Hygelac and his queen Hygd greet them. In an aside, the narrator compares Hygd to the queen of the ancient Offa, who is not tamed until Offa comes to subjugate her. Beowulf tells his lord the events of his trip to Denmark. In the process, he tells another story that had previously been unmentioned. Hrothgar betrothed his daughter Freawaru to a prince of the Heathobards in order to settle an old feud. Beowulf speculates that someone will goad this Heathobard prince to take vengeance upon the Danes for all their past wrongs. Hygelac praises Beowulf for his bravery and gives him half the kingdom. They rule the kingdom together in peace and prosperity. Hygelac is killed in a battle soon after, so Beowulf becomes king of the Geats and rules the kingdom well.
- In the fiftieth year of Beowulf's reign, a monster arises to terrorize the Geats. A treasure trove was left by an ancient civilization, which guarded it jealously until only one member of the race was left. After the last person's death, a fire-breathing dragon found the treasure and guarded it for three hundred years. One day, a slave stumbled upon the treasure and stole a cup as an offering to his lord. The dragon awakened to find something missing from his treasure, and began his rampage upon the Geats.
- One day, Beowulf learns that this dragon has destroyed his own great hall. This attack sends him into deep thought. Soon he orders a shield to use for battle, but not without a heavy heart at what may happen to him. He recalls Hygelac's death in battle and his own narrow escape from this battle. He recalls a number of battles he has seen as he travels to the dragon's lair with eleven of his thanes. The servant who stole the cup leads them to the lair.
- As they wait to attack the dragon, Beowulf recounts the Geat royal family's plight, in which Hygelac's oldest brothers killed each other and left their father to die of a broken heart. Beowulf says he served Hygelac well, and a sword (named Naegling) that he won while serving Hygelac will help him save the kingdom once again. Beowulf leads the charge to the dragon's cave. The shield protects him from the dragon's flames, but his men flee in fear, leaving only one man behind. This man is Wiglaf, Beowulf's kinsman through Ecgtheow. Wiglaf becomes angry, but swears that he will stay by Beowulf's side.

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- Just then the dragon rushes up to them. Beowulf and the dragon swing at each other three times, finally landing mortal blows upon each other the last time. The dragon is beheaded, but Beowulf is bitten and has a mortal poison from the dragon flowing through his body as a result. Wiglaf bathes his lord's body as Beowulf speaks on the treasure. He says that Wiglaf should inherit it as his kinsman; then he dies.

- After his death, the cowards return, to be severely chastised by Wiglaf. He sends a messenger to tell the people of their king's death. The messenger envisions the joy of the Geats' enemies upon hearing of the death of Beowulf. He also says that no man shall ever have the treasure for which Beowulf fought. Wiglaf and Beowulf's thanes toss the dragon's body into the sea. They place the treasure inside a mound with Beowulf's body and mourn for "the ablest of all world-kings."

WIDSITH. The poem "Widsith", It expresses the wandering life of the gleeman.

DEOR'S LAMENT. In "Deor" we have another picture of the Saxon scop, or minstrel, not in glad wandering, but in manly sorrow.

"Deor" is much more poetic than "Widsith," and is the one perfect lyric¹⁶ of the Anglo-Saxon period.

THE SEAFARER. The wonderful poem of "The Seafarer" seems to be in two distinct parts.

The first shows the hardships of ocean life; but stronger than hardships is the subtle call of the sea.

The second part is an allegory, in which the troubles of the seaman are symbols of the troubles of this life, and the call of the ocean is the call in the soul to be up and away to its true home with God.

THE FIGHT AT FINNSBURGH AND WALDERE:

Two other oldest poems. The "Fight at Finnsburgh" is a fragment of fifty lines.

"Waldere" is a fragment of two leaves, from which we get only a glimpse of the story of Waldere (Walter of Aquitaine) and his betrothed bride Hildgund, who were hostages at the

court of Attila.

Now we will learn about prominent personalities of this era

BEDE (673-735)

The Venerable Bede, he is generally called, first great scholar and "the father of English learning,". His works, over forty in number, covered the whole field of human knowledge in his day. The most important work is the "*Ecclesiastical History of the English People*".

CÆDMON (7th Century)

The greatest work attributed to Cædmon is the so-called *Paraphrase*. It is the story of

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Genesis, Exodus, and a part of Daniel, told in glowing, poetic language, with a power of insight and imagination which often raises it from paraphrase into the realm of true poetry. Bede's assurance is that Cædmon "transformed the whole course of Bible history into most delightful poetry". Similarity is found between Caedmon and Milton's "PARADISE LOST".

CYNEWULF (8th CENTURY)

Signed poems of Cynewulf are :

- *The Christ*
- *Juliana*
- *The Fates of the Apostles*
- *Elene*.

Dream of the Rood is his best work. It is a poem about the Crucifixion as told by Cross itself.

ALFRED (848-901)

KING ALFRED THE GREAT, saw the need for educating his people and translated Latin works into the language actually used by the people of that day.

He wrote prefaces for his various translations and added explanations and expansions of the text. For this he is called the "Father of English prose".

He is also credited with preserving most of the Old English Literature.

His important translations are four in number:

Orosius's Universal History and Geography

The leading work in general history for several centuries; *Bede's History*.

The first great historical work written on English soil; Pope Gregory's *Shepherds' Book*.

The favorite philosophical work of Boethius's *Consolations of Philosophy of the Middle Ages*.

More important than any translation is the *English or Saxon*

Chronicle. Alfred enlarged this scant record, beginning the story with Cæsar's conquest. When it touches his own reign the dry chronicle becomes an interesting and connected story. The oldest history belonging to any modern nation in its own language. The record of Alfred's reign, probably by himself, is a splendid bit of writing and shows clearly his claim to a place in literature as well as in history. The *Chronicle* was continued after Alfred's death, and is the best monument of early English prose that is left to us.

Old English Period

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- 1.** BEOWULF is the national poem of:
(a) England (b) American
(c) France (d) None
- 2.** Hrothgar was the king of:
(a) Danes (b) Rome
(c) France (d) None
- 3.** Heorot is the name of:
(a) Monster (b) witch
(c) Hall (d) None
- 4.** BEOWULF is an/a:
(a) Novel (b) Epic
(c) Play (d) None
- 5.** The battle of Maldon is from...Period
(a) Old English (b) Middle English
(c) Both (d) None
- 6.** Which is the national poem of England?
(a) Iliad (b) Odysse
(c) Paradise Lost (d) None
- 7.** Who converted the Germanic tribes?
(a) Monk Augustine (b) Bede
(c) King Alfred (d) None
- 8.** The upper class of Anglo-Saxon was:
(a) Earls (b) Churls
(c) Both (d) None
- 9.** Who converted first in Old English?
(a) King Athelbert (b) King Alfred
(c) King Augustine (d) None
- 10.** Ancient Britain became the part of Roman Empire in....A.D?
(a) 40 (b) 41 (c) 43 (d) None
- 11.** The lower class of Anglo-Saxon is called:
(a) Earls (b) Churls (c) None
- 12.** Germanic Tribes came from:
(a) Western Europe (b) Rome
(c) Greek (d) None
- 13.** The Monk Augustine arrived in Kent in:
(a) 596 (b) 597 (c) 599 (d) None
- 14.** The old Saxon word angul or ongul means a/an:
(a) Fish (b) Sea (c) Hook
- 15.** How many social classes were in Anglo-Saxon:
(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 2
- 16.** King Alfred was crowned in:
(a) 870 (b) 871 (c) 875 (d) None
- 17.** Alfred ordered to translate classics into:
(a) French (b) West Saxon
(c) Italian (d) None
- 18.** Before Christianity, poems were composed:
(a) Orally (b) Written (c) None
- 19.** How many major dialects were there?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
- 20.** "Bone-house for body", is an example of:
(a) Alliteration (b) Elegy
(c) Kenning (d) None
- 21.** A metaphorical compound word or phrase used especially in Old English and old poetry is:
(a) Elegy (b) Alliteration
(c) Kenning (d) None
- 22.** "The Battle of Brunanburh" belongs to Period.
(a) Norman (b) Saxon (c) None

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- 23.** The poem "The Christ" is written by
 (a) Chaucer (b) Cynewulf (c) None
- 24.** King Alfred died in:
 (a) 901 (b) 902 (c) 903
- 25.** Bede wrote his Ecclesiastical History in:
 (a) French (b) Greek
 (c) English (d) Latin
- 26.** Who is called the father of English learning?
 (a) Caedmon (b) Cynewulf
 (c) Bede (d) None
- 27.** Who is the author of "Beowulf"?
 (a) Bede (b) Gower
 (c) Caedmon (d) None
- 28.** "The Seafarer" is a poem of.....Period
 (a) Old English (b) Middle English
 (c) None
- 29.** Bede was born in:
 (a) 673 (b) 735 (c) 738 (d) None
- 30.** Juliana is written by?
 (a) Bede (b) Cynewulf (c) Alfred
- 31.** "The Fates of the Apostles" is written by?
 (a) Cynewulf (b) Bede (c) None
- 32.** King Alfred was born in:
 (a) 847 (b) 848 (c) 849
- 33.** Who is the Father of English Prose?
 (a) King Alfred (b) Bede
 (c) both (d) None
- 34.** During the Anglo-Saxon Period, England was invaded by all of the following EXCEPT the:
 (a) Celts (b) Jutes
 (c) Saxons (d) Vikings
- 35.** Much of the Anglo-Saxon poetry that has survived is:
 (a) Latin legends (b) Irish history (c) Roman
 (d) Pagan, with Christian additions
- 36.** What is another term for the Anglo-Saxon language?
 (a) Old English (b) Modern English (c) Middle English
 (d) Frisian English
- 37.** Chiefly, who introduced Christianity to Britain?
 (a) Vikings (b) Romans
 (c) Germans (d) Anglo-Saxons
- 38.** Anglo-Saxon literature survived in the form of
 (a) Spoken verse (b) Books
 (c) Magazines (d) Pictures
- 39.** In what century did the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes migrate to the British Islands?
 (a) 4th Century (b) 5th Century
 (c) 6th Century (d) 11th Century
- 40.** Anglo-Saxon culture relied heavily on one's _____ to the king.
 (a) admiration (b) loyalty
 (c) contributions (d) payments

ANSWER KYES:

1. A	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. a	6. d	7. a	8. a	9. a	10. c
11. B	12. a	13. B	14. c	15. d	16. b	17. b	18. a	19. c	20. c

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21. C	22. b	23. B	24. a	25. d	26. c	27. d	28. a	29. a	30. b
31. A	32. b	33. A	34. a	35. d	36. a	37. b	38. a	39. b	40. b

ANGLO-NORMAN OR MIDDLE-ENGLISH

The Normans, who were residing in Normandy (France) defeated the Anglo-Saxon King at the Battle of Hastings (1066) and conquered England.

OVERVIEW: The Middle Ages are sometimes referred to as the "Dark Ages," obscuring the many cultural changes that took place in language, literature, the arts, and even the political and class structures.

LANGUAGE:

- After the Norman conquest, the aristocrats embraced the Norman French dialect. Literary works were written in Latin or French.
- Therefore, the clergy insisted on the use of Latin, the nobility on the use of French.
- It was not until early in the 14th century that English again emerged as a literary and political language.
- In the mouths of ordinary citizens, English became richer; with more than 10,000 French words were added, and principles were established.

The Powerful church:

- In Norman England the Church became the increasingly strong.
- Through the Church the culture of Greece and Rome was disseminated. Manuscripts copied.
- Universities established at Cambridge and Oxford. **In medieval thought, the Church and the King were "the two swords of God"** in maintaining order in society.

English language:

PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH:

The grammar was simplified and the vocabulary greatly enlarged.

* The vocabulary of Old English was primarily Germanic, but Middle English was enriched by borrowed words.

FORM OF LITERATURE IN MIDDLE ENGLISH OR ANGLO NORMAN PERIOD

THE ROMANCES:

- The most popular form of literature during the Middle English period was the romances.
- These romances were mostly borrowed from Latin and French sources.
- They deal with the stories of King Arthur, The War of Troy, and the mythical acts.

MIRACLE PLAYS:

- MIRACLE PLAYS became popular in the Middle English period.
- Plays were dealing with Bible story, Creation of man

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- His fall and banishment from Garden of Eden. as well as
- Important matters of OLD TESTAMENT AND LIFE OF CHRIST.

MORALITY PLAYS:

- Another form of drama was the morality plays these were about the power of good and evil.

REVIVAL OF MIDDLE ENGLISH POETRY:

CHARACTERISTICS:

- THESE poems show the little of the author personality.
- Use of myth and conventional subjects seek to teach a lesson, usually through allegory.
- What is allegory?
- **An allegory is a story with two levels of meaning:**
- FIRST: SURFACE OF THE STORY
- SECOND: THE DEEPER MEANING AND SYMBOLIC LEVEL

WILLIAM LANGLAND:

- (Born c. 1330—died c. 1400)
- One of the greatest poets of the Middle-Ages was William Langland
- His poem, A Vision of Piers the Plowman holds an important place in English literature.
- It is classic work due to its style.
- It is a satire on the corrupt religious practice.
- It shows light on the ethical problems of the day.
- **Langland is essentially a satiric poet.**
- WHAT IS SATIRE?
- Satire is a literary technique which is used by writers to expose and criticize foolishness and corruption of an individual or a society.

JOHN GOWER

- (Born 1330?—died 1408, London?)
- Gower occupies an important place in the development of English poetry.
- Though it was Chaucer who played the most important role in this direction, Gower's contribution cannot be ignored.
- He is a great stylist
- He proved that English might compete with the other languages which had most distinguished themselves in poetry.
- Gower is mainly a narrative poet
- His most important work is Confession Amantis.
- Which is in the form of conversation between the poet and a divine interpreter
- **Gower presents himself as a moralist.**

John Wycliffe (1324-1384)

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- John Wycliffe was an English scholastic philosopher, theologian, Biblical translator, reformer, priest, and a seminary professor at the University of Oxford.
- The religious reformer, who first translated the gospels into English, and by his translation fixed a common standard of English speech.
- He translated Bible from Latin into English in 1382
- He is known as **"The Morning Star of Reformation"**.
- **Lollard Movement**: John Wycliffe challenged the authority of Catholic Church.
- He sent throughout the country disciples, who were called Lollards or poor priests, to spread his teachings. Lollards are those who followed Wycliffe.

THE CROWN OF 14TH CENTURY

GEOFFREY CHAUCER:

- He is the father of English literature and poetry.
- He is best known for his work "THE CANTERBURY TALES".
- **He is Humorist**
- **Sarcastic and**
- **Realist.**
- He was influenced by DANTE, PETRARCH AND BOCCACCIO
- HE worked as a courtier, a diplomat, and a civil servant, as well as working for the king from 1389 to 1391 as Clerk of the King's Works.
- In 1359, in the early stages of the Hundred Years' War, Edward III invaded France and Chaucer travelled with Lionel, 1st Duke of Clarence, Elizabeth's husband, as part of the English army.
- In 1360, he was captured. Edward paid £16 for his ransom, a considerable sum, and Chaucer was released.
- That time one pound was enough for a person to live six month.

CHAUCER'S WORKS:

- Chaucer's works are divided into three periods.
- First period is French
- Second is ITALIAN
- Third is English

The French period (to 1372):

Chaucer began his literary career under the influence of a medieval French literature. Under French influence he began his translation of the Roman de la rose most popular and influential of all French poems in the Middle ages.

Next is: THE BOOK OF DUCHES AN ELEGY.

His first ambitious original poem ON DEATH OF Blanche.

- **WHAT IS ELEGY?**
- A mournful poem; a lament for the dead.

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The Italian period (1373-84/85)

- THE poems of the second period show the influence of ITALIAN LITERATURE
- Thus the poems of Chaucer's Italian period show progress in his mastery of technique, style, and meter.

Famous poems of Italian period are:

- The House of Fame (c. 1374-80)
- In The House of Fame: the poet is carried by an eagle to the House of Fame
- Where he is to hear important tidings of love.
- The next is:

The Parliament of Fowls (c. 1377-86)

- The Parliament of Fowls tells how the birds assemble on St. Valentine's day to choose their mates.
- St. Valentine's day is a Royal Betrothal.

The next is: The Legend of Good Women (1380-86)

- It has a remarkably fresh and original prologue telling how Chaucer came to write a set of accounts of women who—whatever their other failings--were faithful in love even unto death.
- Chaucer left it unfinished, and it is not hard to see why.
- It calls for too much repetition of what is essentially the same story
- And the poet admits at one point that he is fed up with writing about these melancholy jilted females.

Troilus and Criseyde:

- Which narrates the story of the Trojan prince Troilus and his love for a damsel, Creseida.
- It is his longest completed poem.
- Adopted from Boccaccio's THE LOVE STRICKEN ONE.

The English period (1386-1400):

- The great work of the English period is The Canterbury Tales
- With its realistic setting in contemporary England.
- Here we immediately notice a difference from the other periods
- The English influence is not a literary one, like the French and Italian, but is simply the influence of the breadth, scope, and zest of Chaucer's own land and age.
- The specific literary influences are still French, AND Italian, but the setting is no longer in dream-worlds or in ancient Troy:
- It is on the road between London and Canterbury.
- Into this setting Chaucer could pour the whole wealth of his reading, knowledge, wide experience of men and humorous tolerance.

CONCLUSION:

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HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

1. It was Chaucer who first time used Heroic Couplet in English Literature.
 2. WHO introduced Italian literature to England.
 3. He was the first to use many of the meters and stanza forms which have become standard in English poetry.
 4. He was the first English poet to draw sharply individualized portraits.
 5. He was the first English poet to analyze his characters psychologically.
 6. He was the first English poet to impress his readers as a personality in his own right
 7. It is a tribute to him that since his death each age has admired him, but for different reasons ranging all the way from his satire on religious corruption to his humanism and his realism.
- Even at his funeral he made an innovation which established a new tradition, for he was buried in what has come to be "**The Poets' Corner**" of **Westminster Abbey**

Historical events:

- **Beginning of Hundred years' War**
Between England and France
1337/38-1453
- **Black Death (1348-1349)**
- The War of the Roses took place in 1455
- **Peasants' Revolt (1381)**

Middle Ages

- 1.** In what year did the Norman Conquest take place?
(a) 942 (b) 1066
(c) 1215 (d) 1350
- 2.** Who was the leader of the Normans during the Norman Conquest?
(a) William (b) Alfred
(c) Harold (d) Robert
- 3.** What was the main battle between the English and Normans?
(a) Battle of Hastings
(b) Battle of London
(c) Battle of Normandy
- 4.** What is the popular name for William the Duke of Normandy?
(a) William the Great
(b) William the Conqueror
(c) William the Bold
- 5.** Words from which language began to enter English vocabulary around the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066?
(a) French (b) Greek
(c) Latin (d) Persian
- 6.** Who was the king of England at the time of Battle of Norman Conquest at Hastings?
(a) Harold (b) John
(c) Thomas (d) None

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- 7.** Which king of England signed the Magna Carta?
(a) King John (b) Richard
(c) Harold (d) James
- 8.** In which year was Magna Carta signed?
(a) 1215 (b) 1315
(c) 1415 (d) 1512
- 9.** During which king's reign in England did the Hundred Years' war start?
(a) Henry III (b) James II
(c) Edward III (d) Richard III
- 10.** When did Peasants' Revolt take place in England?
(a) 1380 (b) 1381
(c) 1445 (d) None
- 11.** The "Black Death" in England as came in
(a) 1215 (b) 1355
(c) 1415 (d) 1348
- 12.** Who was the king in England at the time of Peasants' Revolt?
(a) Richard II (b) Richard III
(c) Henry I (d) None
- 13.** Who was Boccaccio?
(a) German (b) Greek
(c) Italian (d) French
- 14.** Who wrote the Latin "History of the Britons"
(a) Geoffrey Chaucer
(b) John Wycliffe
(c) Geoffrey of Monmouth
- 15.** Who started the Lollards' Movement?
(a) Wycliffe (b) Thomas
(c) Langland (d) Bede
- 16.** Who is the writer of 'Piers Plowman'?
(a) Langland (b) Wycliffe
(c) Gower (d) Fletcher
- 17.** Who is the writer of "Vox Clamantis"
(a) Fletcher (b) Gower
(c) Wycliffe (d) Harold
- 18.** Who is generally known as the morning star of Reformation?
(a) Wycliffe (b) Chaucer
(c) Langland (d) Gower
- 19.** Which one of the following was a contemporary of Chaucer
(a) Spenser (b) Donne
(c) Gower (d) Herrick
- 20.** When did the hundred years' war which started in?
(a) 1335 (b) 1347
(c) 1337 (d) 1348
- 21.** When did the hundred years' war come to an end?
(a) 1453 (b) 1337
(c) 1455 (d) 1452
- 22.** The *Battle of Agincourt* started in?
(a) 1445 (b) 1415
(c) 1544 (d) 1317
- 23.** The famous work of Boccaccio is?
(a) Decameron (b) Beowulf
(c) Divine comedy (d) None
- 24.** Where did the War of the Roses take place?
(a) England (b) Italy
(c) France (d) None
- 25.** The War of the Roses took place in?
(a) 1455 (b) 1456
(c) 1554 (d) None

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- 26.** Who wrote "The Parliament of Foules"
(a) Chaucer (b) Gower
(c) Langland (d) Dunbar
- 27.** Under what category, should Langland's 'The Piers Plowman' be placed
(a) Romance (b) Pastoral
(c) Religious allegory (d) None
- 28.** In writing "Canterbury Tales" Chaucer was influenced by?
(a) Decameron (b) Bible
(c) The Divine Comedy (d) None
- 29.** Besides being a poet, Chaucer was?
(a) a trader (b) a teacher
(c) a diplomat (d) None
- 30.** When did Chaucer die?
(a) 1400 (b) 1443
(c) 1343 (d) 1500
- 31.** Of the following periods, which does not belong to Chaucer?
(a) German (b) Italian
(c) French (d) English
- 32.** Which meter has Chaucer used in his Troilus and Criseyde?
(a) Ryme Royal (b) Terza Rima
- 33.** Gower was a contemporary of
(a) Langland (b) Donne
(c) Milton (d) Pope
- 34.** Who wrote Canterbury Tales?
(a) Chaucer (b) Langland
(c) Bede (d) Wycliffe
- 35.** Which of these is magnum opus of Chaucer?
(a) The Canterbury Tales
(b) Troilus and Criseyde
- 36.** Chaucer's franklin was guilty of which sin?
(a) Gluttony (b) Murder
(c) Both (d) None
- 37.** From which language the name "Chaucer" has been derived?
(a) Latin (b) Greek
(c) French (d) None
- 38.** Chaucer was imprisoned during:
(a) War of the Roses
(b) Hundred years war
(c) Both (d) None
- 39.** How many children Chaucer had?
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) 9
- 40.** Where did Chaucer bury?
(a) Westminster (b) Abbey
(c) Westminster Abbey
- 41.** Who would be called the English Homer and father of English poetry?
(a) Bede (b) Wycliffe
(c) Geoffrey Chaucer (d) None
- 42.** What was the occupation of Chaucer's father?
(a) A Knight (b) A Vintner
(c) Both (d) None
- 43.** Chaucer became a page to which king's daughter-in-law?
(a) Edward I (b) Edward III
(c) Edward II (d) Edward IV
- 44.** One of Chaucer's daughters was.....?

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

(a) A Knight (b) A Nun

(c) A Diplomat (d) Physician

45. what did Chaucer's wife use to do?

(a) A Nun (b) Musician

(c) lady-in-waiting to Queen Philip pa
of Hainaut

46. In which year Chaucer was
imprisoned by the French?

(a) 1361 (b) 1367

(c) 1360 (d) 1343

47. Chaucer became a Member of
Parliament in?

(a) 1386 (b) 1345

(c) 13385 (d) 1368

48. The first complete version of Bible in
English language was made by:

(a) King Alfred (b) Wycliffe

(c) Bede (d) Langlade

49. Where were the pilgrims going in
the Canterbury tales?

(a) Thomas Becket's Shrine

(b) For a War

(c) Saint Augustan's Shrine

50. Who used heroic couplet first in
English?

(a) Pope (b) Marlow

(c) Milton (d) Chaucer

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

ANSWER KYES:

1. B	2. a	3. a	4. b	5. a	6. a	7. a	8. a	9. c	10. b
11. D	12. a	13. c	14. c	15. a	16. a	17. b	18. a	19. c	20. c
21. A	22. b	23. a	24. a	25. a	26. a	27. c	28. a	29. c	30. a
31. A	32. a	33. a	34. a	35. a	36. a	37. c	38. b	39. b	40. c
41. C	42. b	43. b	44. b	45. c	46. c	47. a	48. b	49. a	50. d

ENGLISH LITERATURE

1. The Anglo Saxon people began their invasion and conquest of southwestern Britain around 450.
2. Words from French language began to enter English vocabulary around the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066.
3. The popular legend of the King Arthur made its earliest appearance in Celtic literature before becoming a staple subject in French, English, and German literatures.
4. Toward the close of 14th century did English replace French as the language of conducting business in Parliament and in court of law.
5. King Edward III began a war to enforce his claims to the throne of France in 1336.
6. The decision of Chaucer to emulate French and Italian poetry in his own vernacular prompted a changed in the status of English.
7. The Britain, after whom the English province of the Roman Empire was named Britannia, spoke Celtic language.
8. After the collapse of the Roman Empire, from Kent and Ireland were Christian missionaries sent to enforce the religion in Britain.
9. A code of laws promulgated by King Ethelbert is the first extended written specimen of Old English.
10. Ethelbert was the first English Christian king.
11. In Anglo-Saxon heroic poetry, everlasting shame is the fate of those who fails to observe the sacred duty of blood vengeance.
12. Old English poets, such as the Beowulf poet, were fascinated by the tension between two aspects pagan and Christian moral codes of their hybrid culture.
13. The use of "whale-road" for sea and "life-house" for body are examples of Kenning literary technique, popular in Old English poetry.
14. Ironic understatement best describes litotes, a favorite rhetorical device in Old English poetry.
15. By his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine, Henry II, the first of England's Plantagenet kings, acquire vast provinces in southern France.
16. German language did not coexist in Anglo-Norman England.
17. Marie de France and Chrétien de Troyes 12th-century poets claimed to have obtained narratives from Breton storytellers.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

18. The word the roman, from which the genre of "romance" emerged, initially applies to a work written in the French vernacular.
19. A knight proving his worthiness through nobility of character is the ethos of many romances, both aristocratic and popular alike.
20. The reign of King Arthur is the climax of Geoffrey of Monmouth's The History of the Kings of Britain.
21. The heroic combat of the virgin martyrs was a subject of Early Middle English religious prose was aimed primarily at women.
22. The styles of The Owl and the Nightingale and Ancrene Riwe show about the poetry and prose written around the year 1200. They were written for sophisticated and well-educated readers and their readers' primary language was English.
23. In addition to Geoffrey Chaucer and William Langland, the "flowering" of Middle English literature is evident in the works of the Gawain poet.
24. Attempts to enforce wage controls and attempts to collect oppressive new taxes prompted rural uprisings in Essex and Kent in 1381, which came as a profound shock to the English ruling class.
25. The Canterbury tales was Geoffrey Chaucer's final work.
26. William Langland is the author of Piers Plowman.
27. The War of the Roses event resulted from the premature death of Henry V.
28. Literary form, The morality plays, developed in the fifteenth century, personified vices and virtues.
29. Sir Thomas Malory is considered a devotee to chivalry.
30. Chaucer would be called the English Homer and father of English poetry.
31. A Vellum was parchment made of animal skin.
32. Only a small proportion of medieval books survive, large numbers having been destroyed in the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 1530s.
33. Christian writers like the Beowulf poet looked back on their pagan ancestors with admiration and elegiac sympathy. The use of "whale-road" for sea and "life-house" for body are examples of kenning literary technique, popular in Old English poetry. Statements are the accurate description of Old
34. English poetry. Its formal and dignified use of speech was distant from everyday use of language. Irony is a mode of perception, as much as it was a
35. figure of speech. Christian and pagan ideals are sometimes mixed.
36. Its idiom remained remarkably uniform for nearly
37. three centuries.
38. Ironic understatement best describes litotes, a favorite rhetorical device in Old English poetry.
39. Dutch language did not coexist in Anglo-Norman England.
40. Ancrene Riwe is a manual of instruction for women who have chosen to live as religious recluses.
41. The styles of The Owl and the Nightingale and Ancrene Riwe show about the poetry and prose written around the year 1200.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

42. They were written for sophisticated and well-educated readers. Their readers' primary language was English.
43. In addition to Geoffrey Chaucer and William Langland, the "flowering" of Middle English literature is evident in the works of the Gawain poet.
44. The rebels of 1381 targeted the church, beheading the archbishop of Canterbury because the church was among the greatest of oppressive landowners.
45. Dante's divine Comedy influential medieval text purported to reveal the secrets of the afterlife.
46. Julian of Norwich is the first known woman writer in the English vernacular.
47. She wrote the earliest surviving book in the English language to be written by a woman, Revelations of Divine Love.
48. "Cover her face, mine eyes dazzle; She died young" – this was said by Ferdinand about the Duchess of Malfi.
49. English poet Matthew Arnold referred to Oxford as "that sweet city with her dreaming spires".
50. Rossetti is a poet as well as a painter.
51. Maurya is a character in Rider to the Sea by John Millington Synge
52. Osborne's Look Back in Anger was first staged in 1956.
53. Carlyle's Sartor Resartus is a fictional biography.
54. Hopkins's Curtal Sonnet consists of 101/2lines.
55. God is referred to as the 'president of Immortals' in Tess.
56. In a book Laputa of Gulliver's Travels Balnibarbi was mentioned.
57. The phrase 'Sweetness and Light' was first used by Swift.
58. Virginia Woolf said "Life is not a luminous halo, a semi-transparent envelope".
59. Alexander's Feast is an Ode by Dryden.
60. "The Lunatic, the love and the poet are of imagination all compact". These lines occur in A Midsummer Night's dream
61. John Donne 'affects the metaphysics'. This remark was made by John Dryden.
62. The 'Movement' is a literary phenomenon in the Forties.
63. The source of E.M Forster's title "Where Angels Fear to Tread" is Pope's Essay on Criticism.
64. The Great Exhibition took place in the year 1851.
65. The Life and Strange Surprising 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 Pyrates.
66. Lamia is a poem by Keats.
67. In 'Culture and Anarchy', Mathew Arnold recommend fusion of Hellenism and Hebraism.
68. The criterion of Leavis's Great Tradition is reader-response.
69. The dictum 'only connect' is central to the writings of E.M Forster.
70. The Chartist Movement sought Extension of the political rights to the working class.
71. The author of 'Journal of the Plague Year' is Daniel Defoe.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

72. "Plurality", according to John Stuart Mill, is necessary for the intellectual enrichment of the society.
73. Negative Capability' is depersonalized empathy with experience.
74. Robert Herrick is a Cavalier poet.
75. Eliot's 'Objective correlative' signifies the writer's ability to objectify the desired states of mind.
76. The mistakes of a night is the sub-title of The Way of the World.
77. In Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson says 'There is no moral purpose'.
78. The Renaissance is written by Walter Pater.
79. The line 'Love is not Time's fool' occurs in a sonnet by William Shakespeare.
80. By 'character' Aristotle means Personages in drama.
81. A discourse Culture and imperialism is written by Edward Said.
82. A person who dislikes humankind and avoids human society. Some writers and poets are Emily Bronte, Emily Dickinson, Somerset Maugham and JD Salinger
83. The poetry of Ted Hughes emphasise the "Pitiless and violence force of nature"
84. A modern poet Elizabeth Jennings(1926-2001) was an american poet who wrote A Bird in the House and In the Night.
85. Albert Camus's 'The Outsider' as an existentialist novel.
86. Character Rashkolinov and Sonya occurred in Fyodor Dostoevsky's Crime and Punishment (1866).
87. Chinua Achebe can best be described as a writer of cross cultural encounter about Igbo society.
88. In Langland's Piers the Plowman, Piers appears finally as Jesus.
89. It is decided that each Canterbury pilgrim would tell in all four stories.
90. Pope's An Essay on Man is based on the ideas of Lord Bolingbroke.
91. Vanity of Human wishes by Johnson is an imitation of the tenth satire of Juvenal.
92. "To suffer woes which Hope thinks infinite" is written by Shelley in Prometheus Unbound.
93. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever" occurs in Keats's Endymion.
94. Thomas de quency distinguished between "the literature of Knowledge" and "the literature of power".
95. Tennyson among the Victorian poets is the most sensitive to the conflict between the old and the new.
96. Under the Greenwood Tree is written by Thomas Hardy.
97. The Office of Circumlocution occurs in Dickens's Little Dorrit.
98. The novel Mary Barton is written by Mrs Gaskell.
99. Martha Quest was written by Doris Lessing.
100. The term "Stream of Consciousness" was taken from the book The Principles of Psychology by William James.
101. Arthur Miller's Death of a Salesman relies for its tragic seriousness on the fate of Willy Loman.
102. New Criticism considers text as a Autotelic.
103. Mythologies was written by Roland Barthes.

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

104. The rejection of "Universalism" is a mark of Post Colonial Criticism.
105. Eliot's theory of "objective correlative" appeared in his essay entitled Hamlet.

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TEST PAPER III

1. The author of Beowulf is
a. Bede (b) Cynewulf (c) Chaucer (d) Unknown
2. The Anglo-Saxon period is often said to be from 450 to.....
a. 900 (b) 1000 (c) 1066 (d) 1100
3. The name of the monster in Beowulf is
a. Gomanzo (b) Grendel (c) Frankenstein (d) Mephistophilis
4. Who says "Life, life, eternal life"?
a. Christian (b) Maggie (c) Henchard (d) Chaucer's Parson
5. Beatrice was the woman whose love inspired a man to write an immortal poem. Who was that man?
a. Shelley (b) Shakespeare (c) Homer (d) Dante
6. Charles I was executed in
a. 1648 (b) 1645 (c) 1649 (d) 1650
7. Alexander Pope died in
a. 1740 (b) 1742 (c) 1744 (d) 1743
8. Robert Burns was born in
a. England (b) Ireland (c) Scotland (d) France
9. "To a Mountain Daisy" is a poem by
a. Wordsworth (b) Shelley (c) Keats (d) Burns
10. Who wrote: "The Devil's Disciple"?
a. Galsworthy (b) Barrie (c) Shaw (d) Fry
11. George Eliot believed in
a. A moral law (b) Promiscuity of sex (c) Violent Revolution (d) Indiscriminate fate
12. "A foundling" is a part of the name of the novel
a. Amelia (b) David Copperfield (c) Oliver Twist (d) Tom Jones
13. Who wrote "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire"?
a. Walter Raleigh (b) Trollope (c) Smollett (d) Edward Gibbon
14. Richard Hooker was a prose writer of the
a. Victorian period (b) Romantic period (c) Elizabethan period (d) Chaucerian age
15. Sir Walter Raleigh died in
a. 1622 (b) 1621 (c) 1618 (d) 1623
16. D' Artagnan is a character in

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Page 1

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HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- a. **The Three Musketeers** (b) Don Quixote (c) Alice in Wonderland (d) War and Peace
17. Alexander Dumas was
a. an English writer (b) an American writer **(c) a French writer** (d) a German writer
18. Who said about Wordsworth, "He uttered nothing base"
a. Keats (b) Coleridge (c) Byron **(d) Tennyson**
19. Which one was not one of the Lake poets?
a. **Shelley** (b) Wordsworth (c) Southey (d) Coleridge
20. Emma appeared in
a. 1816 **(b) 1815** (c) 1817 (d) 1820
21. Mrs. Browning's book "Sonnets from the Portuguese" is an inspiring book of
a. nature poems (b) metaphysical poems **(c) love poems** (d) didactic poems
22. D.G. Rossetti was the son of
a. **An Italian painter** (b) A German poet (c) French nobleman (d) An English peasant
23. The translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" appeared in
a. 1822 (b) 1820 (c) 1832 **(d) 1824**
24. In 'The Doctor's Dilemma' Shaw makes fun of
a. teachers **(b) physicians** (c) painters (d) politicians
25. The Theory of Catharsis is associated with
a. Plato (b) Dryden (c) **Aristotle** (d) Sidney
26. Who wrote 'In Defence of Poetry' ?
a. T.S. Eliot (b) Yeats (c) Keats **(d) Shelley**
27. 'The Playboy of the Western World' is a play by
a. Barrie **(b) Synge** (c) Fry (d) Eliot
28. For the best condensation of a novel Arnold Bennet won a prize of
a. £ 100 (b) £ 50 (c) £ 25 **(d) £ 20**
29. Who wrote: "The year's at the spring.
And day's at the morn."
a. Tennyson **(b) Robert Browning** (c) Keats (d) Swinburne
30. The Ring and the Book contains how many more lines than the Iliad?
a. about three thousand **(b) about two thousand** (c) about four thousand (d) about five thousand
31. In which poem do the following lines occur?
"...Do not all charms fly
At the mere touch of cold philosophy?"
a. Ode To A Grecian Urn (b) The Eve of St. Agnes **(c) Lamia** (d) Hyperion
32. Boswell was born in
a. 1732 (b) 1740 **(c) 1735** (d) 1742
33. 'Silent Woman' is a play by
a. Marlowe (b) Shakespeare **(c) Ben Jonson** (d) Lyly
34. The Duchess of Malfi was published in

HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- a. 1632 (b) 1635 (c) 1625 (d) 1623
35. The Scene of Beowulf is laid in
a. England (b) France (c) Spain (d) None of these
36. Pip is a character in **(PIP IS FROM GREAT EXPECTATIONS) DON'T BE CONFUSED.**
a. Great Expectations (b) Huckleberry Finn (c) Silas Mariner (d) The Mocking Bird
37. A Mad Tea-Party takes place in
a. Don Quixote (b) The Three Musketeers (c) Robinson Crusoe (d) Alice in Wonderland
38. What was the name of the girl whom Kalidas loved?
a. Shakuntala (b) Nagini (c) Kamini (d) Savitri
39. "Kidnapped" was written by
a. Dickens (b) Thackeray (c) Hardy (d) R.L. Stevenson
40. Mr. Collins is a character in
a. Sense and Sensibility (b) Pride and Prejudice (c) Emma (d) Hard Times
41. 'The Prisoner of Zenda' was written by
a. Sterne (b) Trollope (c) Anthony Hope (d) George Eliot
42. What was the full name of Cervantes
a. Jim Cervantes (b) John Cervantes (c) Miguel de Cervantes (d) Sir Roger Cervantes
43. Robert Frost lived for sometime in
a. France (b) Germany (c) England (d) Italy
44. Besides being a poet, Chaucer was
a. a trader (b) a manufacturer (c) a teacher (d) a diplomat
45. Bacon's essays were influenced by
a. Montesque (b) Montaigne (c) Boccaccio (d) Pascal
46. Charles Lamb worked as a
a. clerk (b) seaman (c) teacher (d) mechanic
47. Who wrote: "Keep right on to the end of the road."
a. Shakespeare (b) Milton (c) Sir Harry Lauder (d) Chaucer
48. Who said: "Two men look out through the same bars: One sees the mud, and the one the stars."
a. Chaucer (b) Keats (c) Milton (d) Frederick Langbridge
49. In which book does the following line appear: "What a falling off was there."
a. King Lear (b) Othello (c) Hamlet (d) Antony and Cleopatra



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1. Essay on Man - a poem by Pope
2. Essay on Milton - a prose by Macaulay
3. Essay on Criticism - a poem by Pope
4. Essay In Criticism - a prose by Mathew Arnold
5. Essays of Elia - Charles Lamb
6. Essays of Ancient & Modern - T. S. Eliot
7. The Rape of the Lock - epic poem by Pope
8. The Rape of the Lucrece - a long poem by Shakespeare
9. The way of the World - A comedy by William Congrave
10. The Way of All Flesh - a novel by Samuel Butler.
11. The Prelude - A poem by William Wordsworth
12. Preludes - A poem by T. S. Eliot
13. Elizabethan Essays - Prose by T. S. Eliot
14. Elizabeth and Essex - prose by Lytton Stretchey
15. Everyman - One of the best known morality plays.
16. Everyman in His Humour - Satirical comedy by Ben Jonson.
17. The Book of The Duchesse - A poem by Chaucer
18. The Book of Martyrs - a story by John Foxe
19. The Pilgrim's Progress - by John Bunyan
20. The Pilgrim's of the Rhine - by Bulwer Lytton
21. The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gent a novel by. Sterne
22. Tristram & Iscult - Matthew Arnold
23. Lyrical Ballads - Collection poems by Coleridge & Wordsworth
24. Prefare to Lyrical Bullads - A prose by Wordsworth.
25. All for love - A blank verse tragedy by Dryden
26. Love labour lost - A drama by Shakespeare
27. A portrait of The Artist as a Young man- A novel by Joyce
28. Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog- Dylan Thomas]
29. Portrait of dare - a novel by Francis Bret James
30. A portrait of A lady - a novel by Henry James.
31. The Duchess of Dadna - a drama by Oscar Wilde
32. The Duchess of Malfi - tragedy John Webster
33. A Tale of Two cities - a novel by Dickens

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HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

34. A Tale of Manchester Life - a novel by Mrs. E.Gaskell
35. The Anatomy of Melancholy - a critique by Robert Burton
36. The Anatomy of the world - a poem on prince Henry written by Donne
37. The Battle of Books - a satire by swift
38. The Battle of Maldon - Anglo Saxon war poem.
39. A women killed with kindress - a drama by Heywood
40. The woman in the Moon - a play by Lily

41. Ode on The Nativity - a poem by Milton
42. Ode on Duty - a poem by Wordsworth

English Lecturer Preparation Course

PPSC, SPSC & FPSC

#	Day	Time-Period	Authors	General English	General Knowledge
1. 10	Monday	<u>Ancient Greek & Italian Literature</u>	Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Virgil, Homer, Petrarch, Dante Alighieri, Giovanni Boccaccio	Noun, its kinds & Errors	Pakistan Studies
2. 11	Tuesday	Anglo-Saxon & Anglo-Norman	Old English Literature	Idioms	
3. 12	Wednesday	Age of Chaucer	Geoffrey Chaucer, William Langland, John Wycliffe, Thomas Malory, William Caxton, Thomas More, William Tyndale, Sir Thomas Wyatt, Earl of Surrey, Thomas Norton and Sackville, Roger Ascham		
4. 13	Thursday	Renaissance Age	University Wits, John Lyly, Christopher Marlow, Robert Greene, George Peele, Thomas Lodge, Thomas Nashe, Thomas Kyd	Pronoun	Islamic Studies
5. 14	Friday		William Shakespeare, Sir Philip Sidney, Edmund Spenser		
6. 15	Saturday		Revision		
7. 16	Sunday			Off	
8. 17	Monday				Test: 09:00 PM

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