

Literature for Competitive Exam
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Module – 03
Lecture – 11
18 and 19 century European masters

Good morning and welcome back. So, 18th to 19th century masters; do not get perturbed about anything, we will be doing the great satires, I am aware that we have not done Dryden and Purab, but we are going to handle that also soon. Today I wanted to specially focus on the European masters particularly who made waves during the 18th and the 19th centuries; we will be doing British and American writers in the subsequent classes.

As always please do remember that we are not going strictly speaking in any chronological order, I am taking the more prominent writers from various ages and from various parts of the world not just the British and American writers. So, I am taking the various writers from the various chronological temporal times as well as from the various special times; so special locations. So, even if you find someone prominent like pope missed out in today's class or last times class, please do not despair too much on that we will be; I am aware of that Pope Swift Dryden, etcetera these are extremely important writers and we are also going to handle the romantic period soon and of course, with the great romanticist.

So, today I am going to do the 18th and 19th century European masters at least some of them not if not all but some of them; before that as is our usual practice let us start with doing the exercises. So, let us look at the first slide here read the following.

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1. Read the following:

During the 5th Century AD three Germanic tribes came to the British Isles from various parts of northwest Germany as well as Denmark. These tribes were warlike and pushed out most of the original, Celtic-speaking inhabitants from England into Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall. One group migrated to the Brittany Coast of France where their descendants still speak the Celtic Language of Breton today.

Through the years, the Germanic tribes mixed their different Germanic dialects. This group of dialects forms what linguists refer to as or Anglo-Saxon.

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Now we are talking about the variety of the English language, remember English for competitive exams not just focus on literature, but sometimes you may be surprised to find questions pertaining to language and grammar also what is an indicative what is subjective, what is; let us say reflexive pronoun? So, all these kinds of questions do not be surprised if they are asked grammar and language and linguistics types.

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The passage refers to

- a. Middle English period
- b. Old English period
- c. Modern English
- d. Renaissance period

So, the passage refers to this is question please look at the slides here; a; Middle English period, b; Old English period, c; Modern English, d; Renaissance period; which is the correct answer.

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2. The Germanic tribes refer to:

- a. Saxons, Angles, Normans
- b. Saxons, Vikings, Normans
- c. Normans, Saxons, Irish
- d. Saxons, Angles, and Jutes

Second question, please look at the slide here based on the; of passage itself, the Germanic tribes refers to a; Saxons; Angles, Normans, b; Saxons, Vikings, Normans, c; Normans, Saxons, Irish, d; Saxons, Angles and Jutes. Next one; identify the writer of the following quotes, just one writer.

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3. Identify the writer of the following quotes:

- *Some people are always grumbling because roses have thorns; I am thankful that thorns have roses.*
- *The more things change, the more they are the same.*
- *Every man has three characters - that which he exhibits, that which he has, and that which he thinks he has.*

Some people are always grumbling because roses have thorns I am thankful that thorns have roses; same writer and the second quote the more things change the more they are the same. Every man has three characters that which he exhibits that which he has and that which he thinks he has. Choose the correct response jean Baptiste Alphonse Karr Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Montaigne la Fontaine.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:05)

Choose the correct response:

- Jean-Baptiste Alphonse Karr
- Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- Montaigne
- La Fontaine

Read the following passage.

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4. Read the following passage:

Now friendship may be thus defined: a complete accord on all subjects human and divine, joined with mutual good will and affection. And with the exception of wisdom, I am inclined to think nothing better than this has been given to man by the immortal gods. There are people who give the palm to riches or to good health, or to power and office, many even to sensual pleasures. This last is the ideal of brute beasts; and of the others we may say that they are frail and uncertain, and depend less on our own prudence than on the caprice of fortune. Then there are those who find the "chief good" in virtue. Well, that is a noble doctrine. But the very virtue they talk of is the parent and preserver of friendship, and without it friendship cannot possibly exist.

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(Refer Slide Time: 06:20)

Identify the author

- a. Cicero
- b. Horace
- c. Shakespeare
- d. Longinus

Identify the author; a Cicero; b Horace; c Shakespeare; d Longinus; next question; answer the following.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:30)

5. Answer the following:

Who wrote The Fisherman and His Wife, Rapunzel, Cinderella , and Thumbelina:

- a. Charles Perrault
- b. The Brothers Grimm
- c. Hans Christian Andersen
- d. La Fontaine

Who wrote - The Fisherman and His Wife, Rapunzel, Cinderella and Thumbelina classic fairy tale and children stories? Fisherman and His Wife is a famous story where a fisherman catches a flounder kind of a fish, who requests him to let it go and because well after all is fairy tale and children story. So, the flounders speaks like a human being and says he is actually a prince turned into a flounder. So, please let him go, and the

fisherman returns home and asks and tells his wife about this fantastic incident, who says that you should not have let him go just like that go back to him, and ask for a wishful fulfillment. And the fisherman goes back and calls out for the flounder and ask for what is wife has asked the fisherman to wish for, and that is a cozy cottage.

The fisherman remember he is very poor and now his wish is granted he returns home and finds his wife in a very comfortable house and the children well dressed, things going on very well and next he goes back, but the wife is not happy next morning she says no I think we have not asked for enough go back and ask for bigger house castle and this wish is granted as well; and after that again the wife is not satisfied, she asked for the kings palace and so on. So, this is what happens and then there is a moral at the end Rapunzel and the girl with the beautiful hair, Cinderella very well known, and Thumbelina a child who is as big as a thumb and what happens to them; is always a moral a message implicit in these stories. So, who is the writer of these stories? Charles Perrault, The Brothers Grimm, c; Hans Christian Andersen, d; La Fontaine.

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6. Read the following:

THIS is the Month, and this the happy morn
Wherin the Son of Heav'ns eternal King,
Of wedded Maid, and Virgin Mother born,
Our great redemption from above did bring;
For so the holy sages once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his Father work us a perpetual peace.

Next one read the following, this is the month and this is the happy morn wherein the son of heaven eternal king of wedded maid, and virgin mother born our great redemption from above did bring; for so the holy sages once did sing that he our deadly forfeit should release, and with his father work us a perpetual peace.

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Name the work

- a. On his blindness
- b. Lycidas
- c. L'Allegro
- d. On the morning of Christ's nativity

Name the work same writer same poet, but which poem is this are these lines from; remember you need to know this poet and his work very well; On his blindness, b; Lycidas, c; L'Allegro, d; On the morning of Christ's nativity.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:53)

7. Answer the following:

Who gave the following advice?

'Imitate Jesus and Socrates.'

- a. Benjamin Franklin
- b. George Washington
- c. Thomas Jefferson
- d. Alexander Hamilton

Next one; answer the following who gave the following advice, imitate Jesus and Socrates; a; Benjamin Franklin, b; George Washington, c; Thomas Jefferson, d; Alexander Hamilton.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:09)

8. Read the following

AS Rochefoucauld his maxims drew From nature, I believe 'em true: They argue no corrupted mind In him; the fault is in mankind.
This maxim more than all the rest Is thought too base for human breast: "In all distresses of our friends, We first consult our private ends; While nature, kindly bent to ease us, Points out some circumstance to please us."
If this perhaps your patience move, Let reason and experience prove.
We all behold with envious eyes Our *equal* raised above our size. Who would not at a crowded show Stand high himself, keep others low?
I love my friend as well as you: [2]But why should he obstruct my view? Then let me have the higher post: [3]Suppose it but an inch at most. If in battle you should find One whom you love of all mankind, Had some heroic action done, A champion kill'd, or trophy won; Rather than thus be overtopped, Would you not wish his laurels cropp'd? Dear honest Ned is in the gout, Lies rackt with pain, and you without: How patiently you hear him groan! How glad the case is not your own!

Next one; read the following as Rochefoucauld his maxims drew from nature, I believe 'em true: They argue no corrupted mind in him; the fault is in mankind. This maxim more than the rest is thought too base for human breast: "In all distresses of our friends, we first consult our private ends; while nature, kindly bent to ease us, Points out some circumstance to please us." If this perhaps your patience move, Let reason an experience prove. We all behold with envious eyes our equal raised above our size.

Who would not at a crowded show stand high himself, keep others low? I love my friend as well as you: But why should he obstruct my view? Then let me have the higher post: Suppose it but an inch at most. If in battle you should find one whom you will have all mind kind, Had some heroic action done, A champion killed, or trophy won; Rather than thus be overtopped, topt would you not wish his laurels cropp'd? Dear honest Ned is in the gout, Lies rackt with pain, and you without: How patiently you hear him groan, How glad the case is not your own. Choose the correct response who wrote the given lines a Alexander Pope; b Jonathan Swift; c Samuel Richardson; d Samuel Johnson.

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Choose the correct response:

- a. Pope
- b. Swift
- c. Samuel Richardson
- d. Samuel Johnson

Next one; now see the following extracts are the beginnings of some famous novel.

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9. The following extracts are the beginnings of some famous novels. Identify:

a. Whether I shall turn out to be the hero of my own life, or whether that station will be held by anybody else, these pages must show. To begin my life with the beginning of my life, I record that I was born (as I have been informed and believe) on a Friday, at twelve o'clock at night. It was remarked that the clock began to strike, and I began to cry, simultaneously.

In consideration of the day and hour of my birth, it was declared by the nurse, and by some sage women in the neighbourhood who had taken a lively interest in me several months before there was any possibility of our becoming personally acquainted, first, that I was destined to be unlucky in life; and secondly, that I was privileged to see ghosts and spirits; both these gifts inevitably attaching, as they believed, to all unlucky infants of either gender, born towards the small hours on a Friday night.

This is one typical kind of a question that is often asked beginnings of some famous novels identify a or the first one; whether I shall turn out to be the hero of my own, life or whether that station will be held by anybody else these pages must show. To begin my life with the beginning of my life I record that I was born as I have been informed and believe on a Friday at 12 o'clock that at night, it was remarked that the clock began to strike and I began to cry simultaneously.

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b.

Sir Walter Elliot, of Kellynch-hall, in Somersetshire, was a man who, for his own amusement, never took up any book but the Baronetage; there he found occupation for an idle hour, and consolation in a distressed one; there his faculties were roused into admiration and respect, by contemplating the limited remnant of the earliest patents; there any unwelcome sensations, arising from domestic affairs, changed naturally into pity and contempt, as he turned over the almost endless creations of the last century—and there, if every other leaf were powerless, he could read his own history with an interest which never failed—this was the page at which the favorite volume always opened:

- ELLIOT OF KELLYNCH-HALL.

Walter Elliot, born March 1, 1760, married, July 15, 1784, Elizabeth, daughter of James Stevenson, Esq. of South Park, in the county of Gloucester, by which lady (who died 1800) he has issue Elizabeth, born June 1, 1785; Anne, born August 9, 1787; a still-born son, November 5, 1789; Mary, born November 20, 1791.

B, sir Walter Elliot, of Kellynch-Hall, in Somerset Somersetshire, was a man who, for his own amusement, never took up any book, but the Baronetage; there he found occupation for an idle hour, and consolation in a distressed one; there his faculties were roused into admiration and respect, by contemplating the limited remnant of the earliest patents; there any unwelcome sensations, arising from the domestic affairs, changed naturally into pity and contempt, as he turned over the almost endless creations of the last century and there, if a every other leaf were powerless, he could read his own history with an interest which never failed this was the page at which the favorite volume always opened: Elliot of Kellynch-Hall. Walter Elliot, born March first 1760, married July 15, 1784, Elizabeth, daughter of James Stevenson and Esq. of South Park, in the country of Gloucester, by which lady who died 1800 he had issue Elizabeth, born June first, 1785 Anne, born August nine 1787; a still-born son, November 5, 1789; Mary, born November 20, 1791.

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C.

There was no possibility of taking a walk that day. We had been wandering, indeed, in the leafless shrubbery an hour in the morning; but since dinner (Mrs. Reed, when there was no company, dined early) the cold winter wind had brought with it clouds so sombre, and a rain so penetrating, that further out-door exercise was now out of the question.

I was glad of it: I never liked long walks, especially on chilly afternoons: dreadful to me was the coming home in the raw twilight, with nipped fingers and toes, and a heart saddened by the chidings of Bessie, the nurse, and humbled by the consciousness of my physical inferiority to Eliza, John, and Georgiana Reed.

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d.

- The family of Dashwood had long been settled in Sussex. Their estate was large, and their residence was at Norland Park, in the centre of their property, where, for many generations, they had lived in so respectable a manner as to engage the general good opinion of their surrounding acquaintance. The late owner of this estate was a single man, who lived to a very advanced age, and who for many years of his life, had a constant companion and housekeeper in his sister. But her death, which happened ten years before his own, produced a great alteration in his home; for to supply her loss, he invited and received into his house the family of his nephew Mr. Henry Dashwood, the legal inheritor of the Norland estate, and the person to whom he intended to bequeath it. In the society of his nephew and niece, and their children, the old Gentleman's days were comfortably spent. His attachment to them all increased. The constant attention of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dashwood to his wishes, which proceeded not merely from interest, but from goodness of heart, gave him every degree of solid comfort which his age could receive; and the cheerfulness of the children added a relish to his existence.

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But her death, which happened ten years before his own, produced a great alteration in his home; for to supply her loss, he invited and received into his house the family of his nephew mister Henry Dashwood, the legal inheritor of the Norland estate, and the person to whom he intended to bequeath it. In the society of his nephew and niece, and their children, the old gentleman's days were comfortably spent. His attachment to them all increased. The constant attention of mister and misses Henry Dashwood to his wishes, which proceeded not merely from interest, but from goodness of heart, gave him every degree of solid comfort which his age could receive; and the cheerfulness of the children added a relish to his existence, which novel is this the Dashwood family, the Elliot family, the reads who are these people.

And the last novel the beginning of which I want you to find out.

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e.

- A Saturday afternoon in November was approaching the time of twilight, and the vast tract of unenclosed wild known as Egdon Heath embrowned itself moment by moment. Overhead the hollow stretch of whitish cloud shutting out the sky was as a tent which had the whole heath for its floor.
- The heaven being spread with this pallid screen and the earth with the darkest vegetation, their meeting-line at the horizon was clearly marked. In such contrast the heath wore the appearance of an instalment of night which had taken up its place before its astronomical hour was come: darkness had to a great extent arrived hereon, while day stood distinct in the sky. Looking upwards, a furze-cutter would have been inclined to continue work; looking down, he would have decided to finish his faggot and go home. The distant rims of the world and of the firmament seemed to be a division in time no less than a division in matter. The face of the heath by its mere complexion added half an hour to evening; it could in like manner retard the dawn, sadden noon, anticipate the frowning of storms scarcely generated, and intensify the opacity of a moonless midnight to a cause of shaking and dread.

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Match the passages with the novels:

- i. Persuasion
- ii. Jane Eyre
- iii. Sense and Sensibility
- iv. The Return of the Native
- v. David Copperfield

Match the passages five passages five novels; match the passages with novels with a novels persuasion Jane Eyre, sense and sensibility, the return native, David Copperfield.

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10. Identify the novel:

- “We can know only that we know nothing. And that is the highest degree of human wisdom.”
- “The strongest of all warriors are these two — Time and Patience.”
- “Here's my advice to you: don't marry until you can tell yourself that you've done all you could, and until you've stopped loving the women you've chosen, until you see her clearly, otherwise you'll be cruelly and irremediably mistaken. Marry when you're old and good for nothing...Otherwise all that's good and lofty in you will be lost.”

Next one identify the novel one novel; we can only that we know nothing and that is the highest degree of human wisdom; the strongest of warriors are these two time and patience here is my advice to you do not marry until you can tell yourself that you have done all could and until you have stopped loving the women you have chosen, until you see her clearly otherwise you will be cruelly and irremediably mistaken. Marry when you are old and good for nothing otherwise all that is good and lofty in you will be lost.

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Identify the novel:

- a. The Gambler
- b. War and Peace
- c. The Bronze Horseman
- d. Fathers and Sons

Identify the novel; a; The Gambler, b; The War and Peace, c; The Bronze Horseman, d; Fathers and Sons and 11 to 15; you have to identify the theories literary theories.

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11-15. Identify the theories:

It started out as a way of reading the history of metaphysics in Heidegger and [Jacques Derrida](#), but was soon applied to the interpretation of literary, religious, and legal texts as well as philosophical ones, and was adopted by several French feminist theorists as a way of making clearer the deep male bias embedded in the European intellectual tradition.

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12.

- A branch of modern literary studies concerned with the ways in which literary works are received by readers. It is associated with the aesthetics outlined in 1970 by the German literary historian Hans Robert Jauss. Drawing on philosophical hermeneutics, Jauss argued that literary works are received against an existing horizon of expectations consisting of readers' current knowledge and presuppositions about literature, and that the meanings of works change as such horizons shift. Unlike most varieties of reader-response theory, then, is interested more in historical changes affecting the reading public than in the solitary reader.

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13.

- emphasizes explication, or "close reading," of "the work itself." It rejects old historicism's attention to biographical and sociological matters. Instead, the objective determination as to "how a piece works" can be found through close focus and analysis, rather than through extraneous and erudite special knowledge.

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14.

- This is an approach to [literary criticism](#) and literary theory based on the premise that a literary work should be considered a product of the time, place, and historical circumstances of its composition rather than as an isolated work of art or text. It has its roots in a reaction to the "New Criticism" of [formal analysis of works of literature](#), which was seen by a new generation of professional critics as ignoring the greater social and political consequences of the production of literary texts. It developed in the 1980s, primarily through the work of the critic Stephen Greenblatt, gaining widespread influence in the 1990s and beyond.

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15.

- In this approach the **reader** replaces the **author** as the primary subject of inquiry and, without a central fixation on the author. It examines **other sources** for meaning (e.g., readers, cultural norms, other literature, etc), which are therefore **never authoritative**, and promise **no consistency**. A **reader's** culture and society, then, share at least an equal part in the interpretation of a piece to the cultural and social circumstances of the **author**.

Next one; in this approach the reader replaces the author as the primary subject of enquiry and, without a central fixation on the author. It examines other sources for meaning example readers, cultural norms, other literature, etcetera, which are therefore never authoritative, and promise no consistency. A reader's culture and society, then, share at least an equal part in the interpretation of a piece to the cultural and social circumstances of the author.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:00)

- a. Reception Theory
- b. New Historicism
- c. New Criticism
- d. Post-structuralism
- e. Deconstruction

So, these are your choices; a reception theory; b new historicism; c new criticism; d post structuralism; e deconstruction.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:10)

16. Read the following:

I am a sick man... I am a spiteful man. I am an unpleasant man. I think my liver is diseased. However, I don't know beans about my disease, and I am not sure what is bothering me. I don't treat it and never have, though I respect medicine and doctors. Besides, I am extremely superstitious, let's say sufficiently so to respect medicine. (I am educated enough not to be superstitious, but I am.) No, I refuse to treat it out of spite. You probably will not understand that. Well, but I understand it. Of course I can't explain to you just whom I am annoying in this case by my spite. I am perfectly well aware that I cannot "get even" with the doctors by not consulting them.

Next one read the following I am a sick man. I am a spiteful man. I am an unpleasant man I think my liver is diseased. However, I do not know beans about my disease, and I am not sure what is bothering me. I do not treat it and never have, though I respect medicine and doctors. Besides, I am extremely superstitious, let us say sufficiently so to respect medicine. I am educated enough not be superstitious, but I am. No, I refuse to treat it out of spite. You probably more will not understand that. Well, but I understand it. Of course, I cannot explain to you just whom I am annoying in this case by my spite. I am perfectly well aware that I cannot “get even” with the doctors by not consulting them.

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The passage is from:

- a. Anna Karenina
- b. Notes from the Underground
- c. The Idiot
- d. Rudin

The passage is from; a, Anna Karenina, b; notes from the underground, c; the idiot, d; Rudin.

And next question based on the same I am a sick man passage, this work is an example of; a; Surrealism, b; Confucianism, c; Postmodernism, d; existentialism.

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17. The work is an example of:

- a. Surrealism
- b. Confucianism
- c. Postmodernism
- d. Existentialism

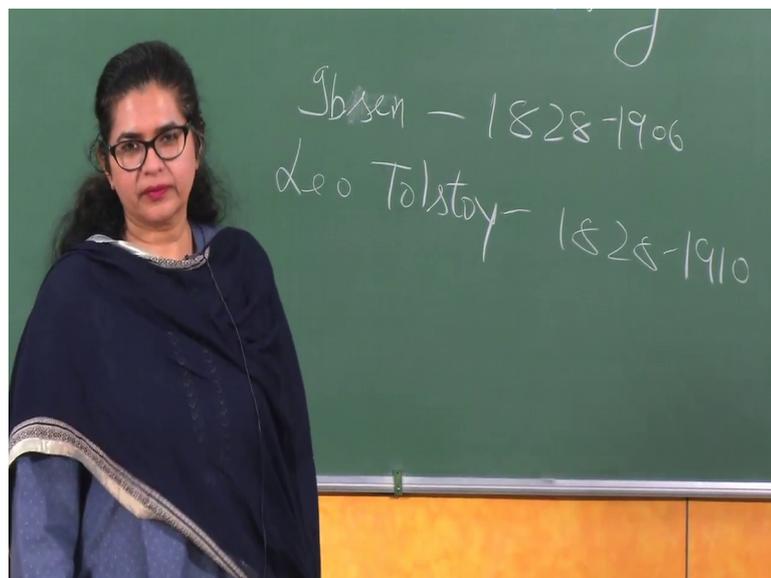
So, let us do the answers first one is b old English period, the question on the period; the old English period or Anglo Saxon period that is the one. 2 is d that Germanic tribes that we are talked about, d Saxons angles and Judes and the number of codes especially the more things change the more they remain the same is by the French philosopher jean Baptiste Alphonse Karr it is not Montaigne it is not Rousseau; A jean Baptiste Alphonse Karr. Fourth one on friendship is a Cicero the roman orator and writer and thinker, and fifth is b the brothers grim the writers of fisherman and his wife Rapunzel and Cinderella and so many classic children's stories. 6th is see all poems all the choices are by Milton Lycidas L'Allegro on his blindness answer is d.

So, answer for sixth question d on the morning of Christ nativity; and seventh imitate Jesus and Socrates a Benjamin franklin; eighth is by Jonathan swift it is a satire on the death of doctor Jonathan swift; swift writing on his own and ninth is first I was born on Friday night at midnight is David Copperfield; d; Sir Elliot; Sir Charles Elliot is a persuasion by Jane Austen; c is Jane Eyre misses read and her children d the Dashwood family sense and sensibility again by Jane Austen and E Heidegger heath Thomas Hardy

is the written of the native, one of the greatest writers novels is ever, D H Lawrence Thomas Hardy that is another period and category by itself. Tenth then host of quotations is b; answer is b, War and Peace the theories Derrida. It is a dead giveaway deconstruction twelfth is the reception theory, 13; close reading new criticism and fourteenth is new historicism fifteenth last one post structuralism, 16th I was sick man age from thus the keys notes from the underground answer b notes from the underground and which theory its existentialist answer d; 17th d existentialism.

Please go through these texts thoroughly they are extremely important and significant from the exam point of view, and as promise earlier we will be talking discussing I will give you an overview of some major European writers.

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So, the first one is Henric Ibsen sorry Ibsen i b s e n; who lived from who was a Norwegian 1828 to 1906 one of the greatest play write ever not just from Norway of course, in Norway he is an iconic writer, but a writer are dramatists who went on to influence dramatists from across the world. Norwegian dramatists when he appeared on the same drama in Europe especially in Norway was not the way we know drama today his was drama of ideas.

Shaw was influenced by him and so was the great American Noveli sorry play write Arther Miller; they all look back towards Ibsen. An intellectual leader and one of the most influential figures, he was born in skein a small town in Southern Norway at 816 he

became a pharmacist apprentice in the town of Grimston where he remained for 6 years, in his child hood and youth he displayed traits which appear in many of his chief dramatic characters, he was interested in politics which is reflected in his historical drama Catalina published in 1850, the theme of which is quite characteristic of many of his later works, which is a rebels fight is glorified only so long as he remains true to himself and to his mission. Catalina grew out of Ibsen's intention of studying medicine for in preparation for admission to the university, he had to study Cicero's oration against Catalina and found himself preferring as usual preferring rebel to the politician. At the university he joined it, but soon lost interest in medicine and attended lectures on philosophy and literature and soon he unmarked on a carrier in the theatre his eleven years as a stage manager he was a stage manager from 1851 to 57 and also a theatre director and all these jobs provided him with the thorough knowledge of every aspect of the stage and theatre.

He acquired his mastery of threat or stage or theatre techniques while working behind the scenes, he was disappointed with the backwardness of his country, he felt his at the atmosphere was not conducive to free creative work. He lived in a state of self exile went to Rome in 1864, he left Norway and went to Rome and his first drama was written in exile, but focused and aroused his countrymen. This was brand b r a n d written in 1867 which was completely Norwegian in character and spirit; just like the succeeding pearegent which was which appeared in 1867 which played in 1867. In the figure of brand Ibsen created a preacher who tragedy lines in his uncompromising devotion to an ideal that makes him blind to live in duty. Pearegent is lighter and it has happier tone then brand and it is considered its counterpart in character portal atmosphere symbolism. Pearegent is spineless and weak character as the antithesis of brands determination. Peregent was influenced by Ibsen's childhood associations and the rich for clora of Scandinavia because of its wealth of imagery.

Remember the place where rich in image imagery, unfortunately I cannot read the play or show quotations, but you should read pageant it is a very important and popular play, it has become to the Scandinavians as important as fast is to the Germans and donkio to the Spanish. One of his extremely important influential play is ghost which appeared in 1881, Ibsen is stated his purpose as it seem to me the time has come for moving some

boundary posts and this is what is said about ghosts, a time has come to move some boundary post push bound the boundaries.

The play achieved this idea pushing the boundaries by extending the boundaries of some of the secret principles of society as theme of the drama, but most importantly he also came emerged as a hater of the society of his time, this is one constant allegation against Ibsen he was a hater. Angry profit he reveals it he reveals his society as a hollow framework; rotten at its foundations ready to collapse anytime. So, there is a woman who mistakenly remained with her husband and the unfortunate consequences of her decision. The ghost is a is about a society afraid of itself for it dreads scandal dreads simplicity and dreads truth. Ibsen ghosts is the society haunted by the ghosts what are the; who are the ghosts of tradition and custom; 2 week to break away from the pass and unable to carry the weight of new ideas.

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Quotes from *Ghosts*

- "It's not only what we have inherited from our father and mother that walks in us. It's all sorts of dead ideas, and lifeless old beliefs, and so forth. They have no vitality, but they cling to us all the same, and we can't get rid of them."
- "I am half inclined to think we are all ghosts...it is not only what we have inherited from our fathers and mothers that exists again in us, but all sorts of old dead ideas and all kinds of old dead beliefs and things of that kind. They are not actually alive in us; but there they are dormant all the same, and we can never be rid of them. Whenever I take up a newspaper and read it, I fancy I see ghosts creeping between the lines. There must be ghosts all over the world. They must be as countless as the grains of the sands, it seems to me. And we are so miserably afraid of the light, all of us."

Look at the slide here and here are some of the quotes from his immortally ghosts. It is not only what we have inherited from our father and mother that walks in us. It is all sorts of dead ideas, and lifeless old beliefs and so forth. They have no vitality, but they cling to us all the same, and we cannot get rid of them.

Next quote I am half inclined to think we are all ghosts, it is not only what we have inherited from our fathers and mothers that exists again in us, but all the sorts of old dead ideas; they are actually not actually alive in us, but they there are there they are dormant

all the same and we can never be rid of them whenever I take up a newspaper and read it I fancy I see ghosts creeping between the lines, there must be ghosts all over the world, they must be as countless as the grains of the sands it seems to me and we are so miserably afraid of the light, all of us I know there is a repetition, but please look at it famous quotations you can perhaps you know you never know, but these are important lines that can appear. And after the wild duck that was his 1884 play, Ibsen written to the theme of the individualism of women in Rosmersholm in 1886 and Hedda Gabler in 1890.

There is not a play by Ibsen that does not contain some symbolic elements, the emphasis on symbolism that is evident in his early worst plays are seen again in his later plays the use of the wild duck or the white horse in Rosmersholm of the sea and the use of the sea in the lady from the sea. Another landmark play is dolls house 1879 in which a women asserts her independence by leaving her husband and this play stirred up such controversy that Ibsen felt that calling that he had to write an alternative ending. In the master builder which is 1892 and when we dead awaken which is 1899, Ibsen is concerned with himself and his relation to his art and his place as an art in society.

Arthur millers the man who had all the luck is based on partially based on the master builder man who is who looks at himself in relation to his society and you know his you know ethvical of ideas.

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A Doll's House

Helmer [*calls out from his room*]. Is that my little lark twittering out there?

Nora [*busy opening some of the parcels*]. Yes, it is!

Helmer. Is it my little squirrel bustling about?

Nora. Yes!

Helmer. When did my squirrel come home?

Nora. Just now. [*Puts the bag of macaroons into her pocket and wipes her mouth.*] Come in here, Torvald, and see what I have bought.

Helmer. Don't disturb me. [*A little later, he opens the door and looks into the room, pen in hand.*] Bought, did you say? All these things? Has my little spendthrift been wasting money again?

Nora. Yes but, Torvald, this year we really can let ourselves go a little. This is the first Christmas that we have not needed to economise.

Helmer. Still, you know, we can't spend money recklessly.

Nora. Yes, Torvald, we may be a wee bit more reckless now, mayn't we? Just a tiny wee bit! You are going to have a big salary and earn lots and lots of money.

Helmer. Yes, after the New Year; but then it will be a whole quarter before the salary is due.

Nora. Pooh! we can borrow until then.

Helmer. Nora! [*Goes up to her and takes her playfully by the ear.*] The same little featherhead! Suppose, now, that I borrowed fifty pounds today, and you spent it all in the Christmas week, and then on New Year's Eve a slate fell on my head and killed me, and--

Nora [*putting her hands over his mouth*]. Oh! don't say such horrid things.

Helmer. Still, suppose that happened,--what then?

Here I am giving you please look at the slide, a dolls house the first conversation between the man and the woman Helmer is that my little lark twittering out there Nora yes it is; Helmer is it my little squirrel bustling about? Yes when did my squirrel come home? Nora just now puts the bag of macaroons into her pocket and wipes her mouth come in here Torvalds and see what I have bought. Helmer do not disturb me what did you say all these as my little spendthrift wasting money again yes, but Torvald this year we really can let ourselves go a little, this is the first Christmas that we have not needed to economize. Still you know we cannot spend money recklessly. Yes Torvald we may be a wee bit more reckless now may not we just a tiny wee bit you are going to have a big salary and earn lots and lots of money. Yes after the New Year; but then it will be a whole quarter before the salary is due.

We can borrow until the Nora the same little featherhead. Suppose now, that I have borrowed fifty pounds today, and you spent it all in the Christmas week, and then on New Year's Eve a slate fell on my head and killed me, and Nora putting her hands over his mouth oh! Do not say such horrid things. Still suppose that happened what then? So, this is the married life and this is what the play is also this is the beginning of the play the way he is he treats the way she responds to him. So, this is something that sets the tone for the play and here is a short video summary that would be of some use to you those who are interested in dolls house look at the link here.

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A Doll's House: A short video summary

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5SjPQ-8w1nA>

The next important writer that I wanted to talk about is Leo Tolstoy the Russian master 1828 to 1910, you had Ibsen in Norway you have Tolstoy in Russia. Best known for his epics war and peace and Anna Karenina the finest novels ever written; the novella the death of Ivan Iliac which was published in 1886 is one of the best examples of the genre of novella. Novella is bigger than the short story I am just giving a simple definition, but not as big as a novel. So, war and peace which was an 1869 work, he is concerned with campaigns of 1805 leading to Napoleon's victory at the battle of Austerlitz and then Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812.

There is an interim period of peace so therefore, war and peace. Contrary to what is expected Napoleon is presented as an ineffective ego maniacal buffoon. Sir Zhir Alexander the first is just you know it he talks a lot gives a lot of speeches upsets with how history will remember him, and then you have a patient old man the Russian general Mikhail Kutuzov who understands the limitations of human will suffering planning the three major characters, but then they do a lot more that happens in war and peace. I would suggest that you take a good look at the novella at least the summary of what it is all about.

Anna Karenina another classic published in 1877 the main plot deals with Anna Karenina lovers who covertly and then openly defy the establishment of code of marriage. Anna, remember she married to someone else, tragedy follows because neither of the lovers is strong enough to sustain or withstand the retaliation of society. War and peace is also remarkable for the depiction of Levin who is sort of whose spiritual leanings reflect all styles own leanings. So, let the character of live in.

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Quotes from War & Peace

- What is the cause of historical events? Power. What is power? Power is the sum total of wills transferred to one person. On what condition are the wills for the masses transferred to one person? On condition that the person express the will of the whole people. That is, power is power. That is, power is a word the meaning of which we do not understand.
- Why does an apple fall when it is ripe? Is it brought down by the force of gravity? Is it because its stalk withers? Because it is dried by the sun, because it grows too heavy, or because the boy standing under the tree wants to eat it? None of these is the cause.... Every action of theirs, that seems to them an act of their own freewill is in the historical sense not free at all but is bound up with the whole course of history and preordained from all eternity.
- For a few seconds they looked silently into each other's eyes, and the distant and impossible suddenly became near, possible, and inevitable.

I have shown you some quotations from war and peace, and here please look at the slide here look at the look at some few more quotation because I feel that this one of those works that has to be done very thoroughly the course from war and peace. What is the cause of historical events power what is power? Power is the same; total of wills transferred to one person. On what condition are the will so for the masses transferred to one person on condition that the person express the will of the whole people, that is power is power that is power is a word the meaning of which we do not understand.

Next could why does an apple fall when it is ripe; is it brought down by the force of gravity, is because its stalk withers because it is dried by the sun, because it grows too heavy or because the boy standing under the tree wants to eat it none of these is the cause, every action of theirs that seems to them an act of their own freewill is in the historical sense not free at all, but is bound up with the whole course of history and preordained from all eternity. Next for a few seconds they looked silently into each other's eyes and the distant and impossible suddenly became near possible and inevitable war and peace.

Next great writer is Dostoevsky Fyodor Dostoevsky; the Russian writer who lived between 1821 and 1881. Usually regarded as the one of the finest novelist ever steeped in philosophy existentialism modernism; various schools of psychology and theology all these facets or aspects of literary criticism have been profoundly shaped by Dostoevsky.

His works are often called prophetic because he so accurately described or predicted how Russia's revolutionaries would behave if they came to power. In his time he was also a journalist. One of his biggest successors is his brother Fyodor Dostoevsky. I know you have waiting for Crime and Punishment also, but let me first talk about Brothers Karamazov, which is like so many of his books a story of crime. According to some scholars its substance may go back to the death of his own father Dostoevsky's own father, who was murdered on his estate by a group of slaves. The murder in Brothers Karamazov is however, of another order. It is a question of parricide, killing your own father, central to the work as to all of Dostoevsky's novels are the questions of good and evil and of the necessity of suffering and atonement as the ultimate road to redemption.

One of the key episodes is Ivan Karamazov's one of the sons' account of the poem he would write called a legend of the Grand Inquisitor. So, those passages are extremely important. The Godless is punishing the Inquisitor, an individual who betrays his own fellowman and seeks to keep the truth away from him. Opposed to him is the figure of Christ who trusts the sole of man and is prepared to give man the gift of freedom even if this means suffering and distraction. Crime and Punishment; another important novel.

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Crime & Punishment quotes

- Man is tormented by no greater anxiety than to find someone quickly to whom he can hand over that great gift of freedom with which the ill-fated creature is born.
- That day must come when men will understand that freedom and daily bread enough to satisfy all are unthinkable and can never be had together, as men will never be able to fairly divide the two among themselves. And they will also learn that they can never be free, for they are weak, vicious, miserable nonentities born wicked and rebellious.

Please look at the slide here and look at the quotes from Crime and Punishment. Man is tormented by no greater anxiety than to find someone quickly to whom he can hand over that great gift of freedom with which the ill-fated creature is born, that day must come

when men will understand that freedom and daily bread enough to satisfy all are unthinkable and can never be had together as men will never be able to fairly divide the two among themselves, and they will also learn that they can never be free for they are weak vicious miserable non entities born wicked and rebellious. Crime and punishment happened in 1866 describing a young intellectual called Rascal Nikov.

He decides to solve all his problems by murdering an old pawn broker women he is driven by utilitarian morality they suggest that killing her is a positive good because her money could be used to help others. On the other hand Rascal Nikov also reasons that belief in good an evil is in itself prejudice and morally speaking there is no such thing as crime nevertheless Rascal Nikov despite his personal denial of morality sympathizes with the unfortunate. So, he wants kill the pawn broker just so because she is an oppressor of the weak and the poor. Dostoevsky's famous theory that justifies in through the mouth of Rascal Nikov is justifying murder and it divides the world into people such as you know Solomon and scissor and napoleon I am sorry not Solomon, but solon scissor and napoleon an ordinary people who simply serve to propagate these specious the murderers on one hand ordinary people who just exists. Extraordinary people like napoleon and scissor etcetera according to the Dostoevsky must have the right to transgress or progress would be impossible controversial theory.

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Crime & Punishment

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yxypY2nia3g>

Before I end up and for today here is a video link to crime and punishment if a part of the film that was based on the novel. Thank you very much and will continue with the masters the little and great events in our next class.