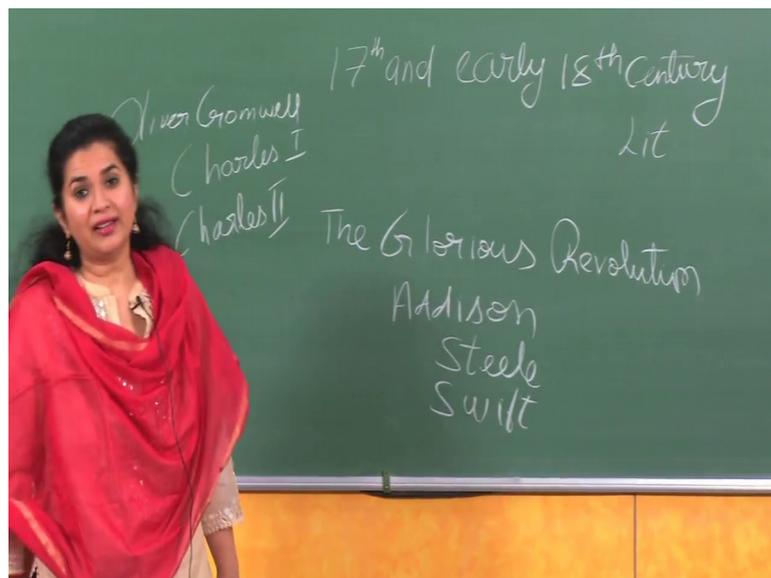


Literature for Competitive Exam
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Module – 03
Lecture – 09
17 and 18th century landmark events and literature

Welcome friends. I hope assignments are going on well, and you are benefitting from the lectures for English literature for competitive purposes, competitive exams. So, today we meet and last time, if you would remember, we ended up we were talking about the end of the Elizabethan era, we were talking about king James of Scotland, who assumed the throne of England, and pride in the English identity patriotism etcetera. So, we stopped there last time.

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Today we will be talking about the 17th and early 18th centuries, but please do not make any mistakes. We are going to go back and forth with earlier era as well. Because as I have already always keep telling you or reminding, you that the Greeks, the Shakespeare and there are other works; the canonical works that are always there. So, at least in the exercises that we do every day as part of this course, we will be referring to them. So, do not get too disturbed about the fact that where are the questions which are exactly pertaining to these topics. I may ask you questions from earlier era as well as well as

from succeeding eras. Exercises always remain independent of the other topics that we discuss.

As you can see today we are going to discuss the accession of Charles the first, then his execution Charles, the second and his accession. We will be talking about catching upon the restoration period. I will talk about restoration drama at length in my next class not today. We will also talk about the great Oliver Cromwell one of the greatest puritans ever. So, and Oliver Cromwell was related if I should tell you now itself to Thomas Cromwell who worked during the reign of Henry the 8th. We will also talk about another major event the glorious revolution. And subsequent literature some of the aluminaries are Addison Steele swift. We will also talk about major novelists such as fielding. So, there is something called raise of the novel, novel as we know it today and the people who contributed towards it. So, fielding swift deford they are at the fore, front Samuel Richardson also. And then I will touch up on Carlyle before winding up today's lecture.

So, welcome again and here we go. So, look at the slide here.

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1. Read the following:

- But sunlight to all eyes is not bearable
Or sunheat to all blood.
His motion turned to earth, unable
To sustain its presumptuous mood.
Falling he saw the cantilevered birds,
Their great humerous muscles bearing
Them in their spacious veering
Over shores and sherds
Over swords and words.

Look at this first question read the following, but sunlight to all eyes is not bearable or sun heat to all blood, his motion turned to earth unable to sustain it is presumptuous mood, falling he saw the cantilevered birds their great humorous muscles bearing them in their spacious veering over shores and sherds over swords and words.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:00)

1. Who is being talked about?

- a. Hector
- b. Prometheus
- c. Achilles
- d. Icarus

Who is being talked about? A; hector, b; Prometheus, c; Achilles, d; Icarus.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:09)

2. Read the following:

- *If we had not welcomed the arts and invented this kind of cult of the untrue, then the realization of general untruth and mendaciousness that now comes to us through science—the realization that delusion and error are conditions of human knowledge and sensation—would be utterly unbearable. Honesty would lead us to nausea and suicide. But now there is a counterforce against our honesty that helps us avoid such consequences: art as the good will to appearance.*

Next read the following if we had not welcomed the arts and invented this kind of cult of the untrue, then the realization of general untruth and mendaciousness, that now comes to us through science, the realization that delusion and error are conditions are of human knowledge and sensation, would be utterly unbearable. Honesty would lead us to nausea and suicide.

But now there is a counterforce against our honesty that helps us avoid such consequences as the good will to appearance.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:48)

Choose the correct response:

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Friedrich Nietzsche
- c. Jean-Paul Sartre
- d. Immanuel Kant

Now, questions are choose the correct response, a; Sigmund Freud, b; Friedrich Nietzsche; c Jean Paul Sartre, d; Immanuel Kant.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:01)

3. Answer the following:

When was the first complete collection of Shakespeare's plays known as the First Folio published?

- a. 1612
- b. 1616
- c. 1623
- d. 1632

Next one answer the following. When was the first complete collection of Shakespeare's plays known as the first folio published the years are given, a; 1612, b; 1616, c; 1623, d; 1632.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:20)

4. Identify the plays where these lines occur:

- 'The ripest fruit first falls' 'And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school' 'There's daggers in men's
smiles' 'Silence is the perfectest herald of joy: I
were but little happy, if I could say how much.
Lady, as you are mine, I am yours: I give away
myself for you and dote upon the exchange.'

Question number 4; Identify the plays where these lines occur: they are all by Shakespeare, so different plays of Shakespeare. First line, the ripest fruit first falls. Next line, this is from one play identify which and then the whining school with this satchel and shining morning face creeping like snail unwillingly to school.

Next they are not from same play by Shakespeare, they are from different plays. Next line there is daggers in mens smiles, next silence is the perfectest herald of joy I were, but little happy if I could say how much lady, as you are mine I am yours I give away my myself for you and dote upon the exchange.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:13)

Match the lines with the plays:

- As You Like It
- Much Ado About Nothing
- Macbeth
- Richard II

The choices are match the lines with the plays. So, as you like it much I do about nothing Macbeth and Richard the second.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:25)

5. Identify the play:

- The play is set in a Sicilian palace, where Polixenes (the King of Bohemia) is visiting his childhood friend, Leontes (the King of Sicily). After a nine month visit, Polixenes is ready to head back home to Bohemia, but Leontes's devoted wife, Hermione, convinces Polixenes to stay a little bit longer. As Leontes watches his wife and best friend chatting, he suddenly becomes wildly jealous and suspects that his very pregnant wife is having a torrid affair with Polixenes – Leontes is certain that Hermione is carrying the man's child. Leontes quickly arranges to have his old friend poisoned, but when Polixenes realizes Leontes's plot to have him killed, Polixenes flees with a Sicilian man named Camillo to his home in Bohemia.

Number 5 identify the play. The play is set in a Sicilian palace, where Polixenes the king of bohemia is visiting his childhood friend Leonte's the king of Sicily. After a 9 month visit Polixenes is ready to head back home to bohemia, but Leonte's devoted wife Hermione convinces Polixenes to stay a little bit longer. As Leonte's watches his wife and best friend chatting he suddenly becomes widely jealous and suspects that his very

pregnant wife having a torrid affair with Polixenes, Leonte's is certain that Hermione is carrying his friend's child. The man's child Leonte's quickly arranges to have his old friend poisoned, but when Polixenes realizes Leonte's plot to have him killed. He flees with a Sicilian man named Camillo to his home in Bohemia.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:26)

Choose the correct answer:

- a. Measure for Measure
- b. As You Like It
- c. A Winter's Tale
- d. Love's Labour Lost

The question is choose the correct answer which play it is, measure for measure as you like it c a winter's tale d loves labor lost - which play by Shakespeare.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:39)

6. Answer the following:

In which play by Shakespeare does the character named Balthazar appear?

- a. The Merchant of Venice
- b. Two Gentlemen of Verona
- c. Antony and Cleopatra
- d. A Winter's Tale

Next one; answer the following in which play by Shakespeare does the character named Balthazar appear, a; The Merchant of Venice, b; Two Gentlemen of Verona, c; Antony and Cleopatra, d; A Winter's Tale.

(Refer Slide Time: 07:56)

7. A famous play begins as:

- **TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RALPH, EARL OF MOUNTAGUE, ETC.**
- MY LORD,—Whether the world will arraign me of vanity or not, that I have presumed to dedicate this comedy to your lordship, I am yet in doubt; though, it may be, it is some degree of vanity even to doubt of it. One who has at any time had the honour of your lordship's conversation, cannot be supposed to think very meanly of that which he would prefer to your perusal. Yet it were to incur the imputation of too much sufficiency to pretend to such a merit as might abide the test of your lordship's censure.

Number 7; a famous play begins as this is the dedication to the right honorable Ralph Earl of Montague etcetera, my lord whether the world will arraign me of vanity or not that I have presumed to dedicate this comedy to your lordship I am yet in doubt, though it may be it is some degree of vanity even to doubt of it. One, who has at any time had the honor of your lordships conversation, cannot be supposed to think very meanly of that which he would prefer to your perusal. Yet it were to incur the imputation of too much sufficiency to pretend to such a merit as might abide the test of your lordships censure. This is the way the dedication the propel begins a famous play.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:52)

Identify the play:

- a. Tempest
- b. Everyman in his humors
- c. The Way of the World
- d. She Stoops to Conquer

Identify the play, a; Tempest, b; Everyman in his humors, c; The Way of the World, d; She Stoops to Conquer.

(Refer Slide Time: 09:02)

8. Read the following passage:

- Some of our maids sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast today, Jane called up about three in the morning, to tell us of a great fire they saw in the City. So I rose, and slipped on my night-gown and went to her window, and thought it to be on the back side of Mark Lane at the farthest; but, being unused to such fires as followed, I thought it far enough off, and so went to bed again, and to sleep. . . . By and by Jane comes and tells me that she hears that above 300 houses have been burned down tonight by the fire we saw, and that it is now burning down all Fish Street, by London Bridge. So I made myself ready presently, and walked to the Tower; and there got up upon one of the high places, . . .and there I did see the houses at the end of the bridge all on fire, and an infinite great fire on this and the other side . . . of the bridge. . . .

Next question; read the following passage. Some of our maids sitting up late last night to get things ready against our feast today. Jane called up about 3 in the morning to tell us of a great fire they saw in the city. So, I rose and slipped on my night gown and went to her window, and thought it to be on the back side of mark lane at the farthest, but being unused to such fires as followed, I thought it far enough off and. So, went to bed again

and to sleep by and by Jane comes and tell me that she hear that about 300 houses have been burned tonight by the fire we saw and that it is now burning down all fish street by London bridge. So, I made myself ready presently and walked to the tower, and there got up upon one of the high places and there I did see the houses at the end of the bridge all on fire and an infinite great fire on this and the other side of the bridge.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:07)

Who is the author?

- a. Oliver Goldsmith
- b. Samuel Pepys
- c. Samuel Richardson
- d. Thomas Carlyle

Who is the author? A; Oliver Goldsmith, b: Samuel Pepys, c; Samuel Richardson, d; Thomas Carlyle.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:16)

9. Read the following passage describing a famous book:

- This is entirely concerned with the facade—with the elaboration of the details of the story for its own sake (for instance, in the military drill in Book I, Chap. 3, and the description of the Floating Island, Book III, Chap. 3), and the presence of such passages assists the young reader—or the unperceptive reader generally—to take the whole story at the simplest level of meaning. Throughout Books I and H there is the immediate fascination of the change of perspective, just as in Book J3I the superficial charm is that of the "svonders of science."

Next question number 9; read the following passage describing a famous book is the books description. This is entirely concerned with the façade - with the elaboration of the details of the story for it is own sake. For instance, in the military drill in book I chapter 3 and the description of the floating Island, Book III, Chapter 3. And the presence of such passages assists the young reader or the unperceptive reader generally to take the whole story at the simplest level of meaning. Throughout books I and H there is the immediate fascination of the change of perspective, just as in Book J 31 the superficial charm is that of the “svonders of science.”

(Refer Slide Time: 11:02)

Identify the work:

- a. Moll Flanders
- b. Joseph Andrews
- c. Pamela
- d. Gulliver’s Travels

Identify the work; a, Moll Flanders, b; Joseph Andrews, c; Pamela, d; Gulliver’s Travels.

(Refer Slide Time: 11:11)

10. Read the following passage:

- I assure you, says he, I thought I had fallen into their hands last night; for I observed two or three lusty black men that followed me half way up Fleet Street, and mended their pace behind me, in proportion as I put on to get away from them. You must know, continued the knight with a smile, I fancied they had a mind to hunt me; for I remember an honest gentleman in my neighbourhood, who was served such a trick in King Charles the Second's time; for which reason he has not ventured himself in town ever since. I might have shown them very good sport, had this been their design; for as I am an old fox-hunter, I should have turned and dodged, and have played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before.

Number 10. Read the following passage. I assure you says he, I thought I had fallen into their hands last night for I observed two or three lusty black men that followed me half way up Fleet Street, and mended their pace behind me, in proportion as I put on to get away from them. You must know, continued the night with a smile, I fancied they had a mind to hunt me, for I remember an honest gentleman in my neighborhood who was served such a trick in King Charles the Second's time; for which reason he has not ventured himself in town ever since. I might have shown them very good sport, had this been their design; for as I am an old fox-hunter, I should have turned and dodged and have played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:08)

Who is the 'knight'?

- a. Sir Francis
- b. Sir Charles
- c. Sir Roger
- d. Sir Benjamin

Who is the knight here? A; Sir Francis, b; Sir Charles, c: Sir Roger, d; Sir Benjamin.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:17)

What is the correct order of the following periods in the English history?

- a. The Caroline, Interregnum and Restoration periods
- b. Interregnum, The Caroline, and Restoration periods
- c. The Caroline, Restoration periods, and Interregnum
- d. Restoration periods, Interregnum and The Caroline

What is the correct order of the following periods in the English history? The first the second and the third. So, a; The Caroline, Interregnum and Restoration periods, b; Interregnum, The Caroline and Restoration periods, c; The Caroline, Restoration periods and Interregnum, d; Restoration periods, Interregnum and the Caroline.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:43)

12. Read the following passage:

a religious reform movement in the late 16th and 17th centuries that sought to “purify” the [Church of England](#) of remnants of the Roman Catholic “popery” that theclaimed had been retained after the religious settlement reached early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I.

Next one number 12 read the following passage a religious reform movement in the late sixteenth and 17th centuries, that sought to “purify” the Church of England of remnants of the Roman Catholic “popery” that the dash claimed had been retained after the religious settlement reached early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the I.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:08)

Choose the correct response:

- a. The Royalists
- b. The Puritans
- c. The Jacobites
- d. The Reformists

Choose the correct response; a; The Royalists, b; The Puritans, c; The Jacobites, d; The Reformists.

(Refer Slide Time: 13:15)

13. Read the following:

*I yielded, and unlocked her all my heart,
Who with a grain of manhood well resolved
Might easily have shook off all her snares:
But foul effeminacy held me yoked
Her bond-slave. O indignity, O blot
To honor and religion! Servile mind
Rewarded well with servile punishment!*

Next question read the following I yielded and unlocked her all my heart, who with a grain of manhood well resolved might easily have shook off all her snares: But foul effeminacy held me yoked her bond-slave. O indignity, O blot to honor and religion! Servile mind rewarded well with servile punishment!

(Refer Slide Time: 13:42)

Who is the writer?

- a. John Bunyan
- b. John Milton
- c. John Dryden
- d. Alexander Pope

Who is the writer, a; John Bunyan, b; John Milton, John Dryden, d; Alexander Pope?

(Refer Slide Time: 13:51)

14. Answer the following:

Who gave us the term 'carpe diem'?

- a. Horace
- b. Longinus
- c. Epicurus
- d. Socrates

Next one answer the following. Who gave the term carpe diem; a; Horace, b; Longinus, c; Epicurus, d; Socrates?

(Refer Slide Time: 14:03)

15. Answer the following:

Eastward Hoe (1605) was a comedy by

- a. Webster and Dekker
- b. Jonson, Chapman and Marston
- c. Middleton and Chapman
- d. Chapman and Dekker

And the last question, answer the following. *Eastward hoe* in 1605 was the comedy by; a; Webster and Dekker, b; Jonson, Chapman and Marston, c; Middleton and Chapman, d; Chapman and Dekker. There is a westward hoe also please look it up eastward hoe.

And now let us discuss the answers. First question the answer is d Icarus. Second literature and art and untruth and honesty it is from the gay size is by Friedrich

Nietzsche. So, answer is b and Shakespeare's first folio published in 1623. 7 years after his death. Question 4 the ripest fruit falls is from Richard the second, and then the wining school boy with this satchel is from as you like it. There is a dagger there are there is daggers in mens smiles is from Macbeth. And silence is the perfectest Herald of joy is much I do about nothing. Fifth one is answer c; Polixenes Leonte's Hermione, A Winter's Tale. We answer to question 6 is the merchant of Venice Balthazar is a character from the merchant of Venice. And 7th is c the way of the world dedication to lord ralph. 8th is the description of the great fire of London. This is an event it may occur in some form in one your questions is the passages from the diary of Samuel Pepys, answer is b. And ninth one description of Gulliver's travels d. The night in question d is question 10 rather is Sir roger is from Sir roger d coverlet us essays and papers by Edison published in spectator. So, this is something that you ought to know one of the best writers ever.

According to Samuel Jonson, you want to learn good English you want to write elegantly start with Joseph Addison. The correct order is the Caroline interregnum and restoration period, Caroline periods belonging to the 2 Charles. 12 is b; The Puritans. And 13 is again b John Milton, and the poem is Samson agonists. Carpe diem was first given to us by Horace answer is a. And fifteenth is b; Jonson Chapman and Marston 3 people wrote eastward hoe.

Let us discuss some major events major names and major movements. So, just now we talked about carpe diem. Now carpe diem is a Latin word literally meaning pluck the day. Remember it means pluck the day. It is it was a phrase used by the roman poet who rose to express the idea that one should lie one should enjoy life, while one can. This is important to remember. The phrase carpe diem appears in Horace's odes, and there you can translate it to pluck the day trusting as little as possible in the next one. Now generally or as of today Carpe Diem has become better known by a less literal translation c is the day. And this sentiment has been expressed in many literatures, but is especially present in the 16th and 17th English poetry.

The most prominent examples most prominent poets are Robert Herrick's, who wrote to the virgins to make much of time sees the day. Gather here rosebuds while you may and also Andrew marvells to his coy mistress. So, these are the Elizabethan poets and you have to remember that, carpe diem the Meta physically poets, you have to remember

them and understand them. Extremely important, their smile, their imagery the turn of races and the other day we were using the term concede you have to understand that.

When I begin today's class, I talked about Charles the first. So, what is our important about this? So, called Caroline period, 1625 to 1649, Charles the first and then followed by Charles the second also. Now Charles the king first was king of England's, Scotland and Ireland. He had a major conflict with parliament resulted in the civil war within England within the country and leading to the king's eventual execution. So, his own people executed him publically. It goes back to 1641 tensions increased over who should command an army to suppress and appraising in Ireland.

Charles attempted to have 5 members of the parliament arrested in 1642, that was the beginning of civil war, the royalists were defeated p the supporters of Charles, so defeated by 1645 to 1646 by a combination of parliaments alliance with the Scotts, and the formation of the new model army. In 1646 Charles surrendered to the Scotts who handed him over to the parliament. In between there was a period when he was an exile he escaped to Isle of Wight in 1647, and he encouraged the dis satisfied his Scotts to invade. There was a second civil war after that within a year and another defeat for Charles. This time things were not so good a group of radical MPs the member of parliaments including Oliver Cromwell they put him on trial for treason against the country. He was found guilty and he was executed in January 1649. So, that is the tragic history of the first the king Charles the first.

Charles the second, was king of England Scotland and Ireland who was restored to the thrown in 1660. He was Charles the first son, he was elder surviving son of the executed king Charles the first. He was 12 when the famous civil war begins, I would ask you to look up the civil war 100 years' wars, the war of the roses all these are important landmarks. They can be asked in any form they do form a part of many of Shakespearian plays also. So, I would urge you to go through these events. It is not possible for me to revise each and every landmark event with you; however, I would ask you to go through it. So, when the parliament in my victorious, Charles the second was first into exile. And that was the period when he learnt of his father's execution. He did a deal with the Scotts and was proclaimed king in 1650. He tried to invade England, but was defeated by Cromwell again in 1651, he again escaped he went in exile and by 1660; he was invited back to England to reclaim his throne. He did punish the people who had at signed

Charles the first death warrant, but he more or less pursued a policy of political tolerance and power sharing.

Another important key player of this period is Oliver Cromwell, who lived between 1599 to 1658 and eminent English soldier and statesman he was elected to parliament in 1628 also in 1640. He was a driving force rather who to organize armed forces after the outbreak of the civil war in 1642. And he was the deputy commander of the new model army that defeated the royalists.

After the execution of the king Charles the first Cromwell served in the rump parliament and set to reform the legal system in part through the establishment of something called the blue laws. So, this is again something that you should know, Oliver Cromwell his politics the blue laws the model army etcetera. He commanded campaigns in Ireland and Scotland in the early 1650s and he was also appointed the lord protector one of the highest positions of England wales of England wales and Scotland and also Ireland from 1653 till his death. He died of malaria in 1658 and his son following his death his son Richard took over the reins of power, but he Cromwell subordinates in Scotland Ireland plotted the restoration of monarchy, in by bringing back Charles. The second, this is the beginning of the British republic giving way to monarchy again in 1660.

There is another important concept that you should know about the Clarendon Code. The Clarendon Code was a series of 4 legal statues passed between 1661 to 1665 which reestablish the supremacy of the Anglican Church after the interlude of Cromwell's common wealth. And it also end it toleration for decent religions. We are moving towards the restoration period and of course, restoration literature, which was written after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, so Charles, the second and the restoration of the monarchy following the period of the Common Wealth. By this time the reign of William the third and Mary the second, it had begun and the ethos of courtly and urban fashion was as a result protestant sober and pious, in contrast to the sexually and intellectually liberty in the spirit of the court life during Charles the second.

The typical literary form of the modern world emerged during this period including the novel biography history travel writing and also journalism. All these jones gained confidence during the restoration period. Also new scientific discoveries and philosophical ideas as well as new social and economic conditions came into play. An

important, very important period when several new things started happening. It is also period where there was an influx of so called pamphlet literature, and too much of politico religious kind of pamphletarian. We should also remember John Bunyan's great allegory pilgrim's progress that we keep referring to alluding to it belongs to this period. The restoration period much of the best poetry comes from John Dryden. And then they were also people like Samuel butler who wrote Hudibras, and then also John Aldam, now these people wrote satirical poems. And lead directly to the, it paved the way rather for people like Alexander Pope, John Gray and of course, the supreme satirist Jonathan Swift in the Augustan age.

The restoration period also is remembered for being the great age of drama, heroic place influenced by principles of French new classicism enjoyed or came into fashion. Also the age is chiefly remembered for critical comedies of manners, but people such as Etherege, George Etherege, William Wycherley, Sir John Vanbrugh and William Congreve, whose the way of the world we just saw an except from. Another land mark event was the glorious revolution. After the accession of James, the first in 1685 his extremely and Howard Roman Catholicism alienated the majority of the population. Remember England was becoming or rather gearing more and more towards Protestantism and King James the second leaned more towards the Roman Catholic religion.

What infuriated people was the declaration of indulgence in 1687 first one where he suspended the penal laws against dissenters and recurrences and in 1688 ordered that a second declaration of indulgence period from every pulpit on 2 successive Sundays. Now this resulted in the deposition of a deposition of James the second, and the accession of Mary the second and her husband William.

The third prince of orange, William was James nephew and his son in law. The appointment of William as the king, lend credibility to John Locke's theory of social contract. Government and nature of government should be a sort of contract between the king the rulers and the people represented in parliament, and Locke's theory holds good even today. Parliamentarians and supporters of democracy they talk about the social contract theory. The glorious revolution because it was without any blood. A parliament was dominated by the witch's party. And there was no blood shed it. Permanently established parliament as the ruling power of England and as I just told you why is it called the glorious revolution, it the events of the revolution were bloodless. There was

there were no wars or execution of fights. Revolution settlement establish the supremacy of parliament over the crown. And this is some this is an event that set Britain on the path towards constitutional monarchy and parliament in democracy, as we know it today. Therefore, this event is extremely important.

I will be doing restoration drama and the Augustan age a new classicism very soon, but before that I wanted to discuss few prominent prose writers and novelists. So, Joseph Addison between 1672 to 1719 were not the best and the greatest. A leading prose stylist of the early 18th century. His life and art focused on good manners, a calm moderation and that is what his art reflected after the excess of puritanism and restoration. He tried to achieve a golden mean of moral refinement and witty morality, and a capacity to popularize culture.

He is remembered as an essayist and writer of distinguish of prose, but one of his poems and one drama caught the public attention at that time the campaign, the written in 1704. Is a eulogy in heroic couplets of the glorious victory at Blenheim campaign? And then there is a tragedy called *Cato* and 1713 written in strict confirmation to the unities. Unity of time place and action. *Cato* also is distinguished because it became extremely popular in America, with George Washington and other important personalities of the American revolutions. Addison's writings lead to a career in government and brought him the high office of secretary of state in 1717. He collaborated with his friend Richard Steele, and tried with ironic and gossipy kind of prose in for the paper the *Tatler*. It was a tri weekly periodical of news and essays.

Addison and Steele also collaborated on another ambitious periodical the *Spectator*, between 1711 and 12 it appeared every day except Sunday, and it was a single sheet chiefly filled by the lead essay. These essays are important because they sort of formed a sequence for the modern serial, a running commentary on the customs follies of the times moral philosophy and literature of the time. What we find in today's journalism owes a lot to writings of Addison and Steele.

Who is the *Spectator* is the mythical character a mellow sub beautiful philosopher and along with 4 other members of his club, they are all representative types of various walks of life. One of them is the *Roger de Coverley* the series which this group is often called *Roger de Coverley papers* the first of our society. So, the night that we were talking

about in the previous passage, Sir Roger. Addison along with Steele coat and coat he found the model for of a middle style between pedantry and garrulity. Exact without apparent of the ration always easy these are codes that we attribute to them. And as I told in the beginning doctor Samuel Johnson the great lexicographer he advises us that to whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar, but not codes and elegant, but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison highest praise indeed.

So, that is Joseph Addison and we move onto another who were at that period Henry Fielding who lived between 1707 and to 1754. English novelists his career is on the cusp of 2 major literary developments of the 18th century, decline of the drama we will talk about why and when that happened and the rise of the novel. Fielding though did right a comedy the miser which is based on Moliere's a play, and then he also wrote ones a tier of permanent appeal which is called the tragedy of tragedies or the life and death of Tom Thumb the great 1730. Where which is a sort of burlesque heroic drama 2. Plays of political satire pascan and the historical register they were principle cause for the licensing act of 1737.

So, these place of sort of ended fielding theoretical career because there was a there was something called the censorship licensing act. And these 2 plays pascan and the historical resistor, they lead the rulers in the parliament to impose a stifling kind of censorship and thus ended the theoretical career of Henry fielding. Between 1739 and 41 he got out 3 issues of week of the champion a periodical in the tradition of spectator. He also devoted himself to the practice of law and the enforcement of the law, because this is what he did he wrote a lot and he also practiced law as a justice of the peace.

An important work by him is Joseph Andrews, but he was sort of inspired and inspired in codes by Samuel Richardson's Pamela, which was published in 1740, which were Richardson try to idealize chastity, but ironically also handed up emphasizing the material rewards, which are accrue for the chaste young women. Henry fielding wrote a sort of satire called shamela in 1741, and parodies Pamela by making it is subtext very hovered that is shamela tried to tempt her seducer and lead him to comfortable matrimony of sort. Some of you find it misogynous, but that is the way it is.

In 1742 comes his most memorable work *Joseph Andrews*. He began it as a parody of *Pamela*. *Pamela's* virtue is transposed to her brother Joseph, but gradually expands into a very broad comic narrative. These are also the character of *Parson Adams*, who is an idealist, but he is very inconsistent. In English fiction of course, *Joseph Andrews* is the first to bring about a number of memorable characters and memorable situations. He sort of experimented with something called the comic prose epic and was influenced both by their styles of very different styles of *Odyssey* as well as *Don Quixote* and therefore the importance and significance of *Joseph Andrews*.

Fielding's next work was *Jonathan Wild* published in 1743. Ostensibly it is about glorification of a famous criminal by ironically showing us that the greatness we admire in distinguished characters of history is not very different from the moral quality of successful criminals. He also wrote the famous *Tom Jones* in 1749 which was neither a literary satire nor model the story at the time there were no modeling of the story a particular theme, but he let himself go with a kind of acceleration that was quite new. He gave himself a freedom. It is a very unified history it has a wide range of humor and social satire. His novel was *Amelia* novel it deals with the trials and tribulations of married life, instead of the trials of lovers.

So, the novel essay the full and serious picture of corruptions in society and various institutions. Fielding was prolific, he wrote almost till the end. In his journal of voyage to Lisbon it was published posthumously and he wrote about you know with great interest and with insightful observation about the world he saw there. Daniel Defoe is another important writer of the period, and one of his greatest works greatest work of any period is *Robinson Crusoe*. It was published in 1719 the title character leaves his comfortable and middle class home in England to go to sea, there is a shipwreck *Robinson Crusoe* survives it, lives on an island for 28 years. And he saves the life of the savage who he names *Frida* and that is how we get the name *Man Friday* someone who is always serving his master well. The 2 men eventually leave the island for England; *Robinson Crusoe* was based on real life on the real life experiences of someone called *Alexander Selkirk*. This is a name that you should know *Alexander Selkirk*. *S e l k i r k*, a Scottish sailor who at his own request was put ashore on an uninhabited island in 1704.

He stayed there till 1709 and it was his experience that *Robinson Crusoe* was modeled after, the book was a great success Defoe also wrote also wrote a sequel *The Father*

adventures of Robinson Crusoe, which was also published in 1719. Gulliver's travels and all time great satire by Jonathan Swift was published in 1726. This is a tale of supreme satire circumstantial realism and where Swift is very diligent in establishing the inner consistency of the strange worlds which Gulliver discovers. Lilliput Brobdingnag and who enigmatically they are all worked out according to scales of patterns, you know Lilliputians, are 6 inches tall Brobdingnag are 60 feet tall. So, this is the way a Swift has scaled or modeled his characters.

The most important thing that you should know is it is one of the greatest satires ever. It is a very layered kind of a work. And very well regarded also it is often asked in all exams of competitive that test your knowledge of literature. So, this is something that I would strongly recommend that you have a great familiarity with. We have been talking a lot of about English literature, but something else was happening of great significance in a country which is often named along with England that is France, so Diderot's encyclopedia. I am talking about Diderot's encyclopedia, Denis Diderot who was French philosopher, mathematician, physicist. And this is his friend Jean Le Rond D'Alembert; they edited and wrote portions of the encyclopedia in 17 folio volumes of text plus 11 folio volumes. So, this is the beginning of the modern day what we today referred to as encyclopedia. So, I wanted to particularly refer is not a digression, but something was happening simultaneously in some part of the world.

So, between 1751 and 1780 philosopher friend and art critic and of course, writer Denis Diderot, along with his friend Jean Le Rond D'Alembert he came up with encyclopedia the first 7 volumes of published in Paris. Volumes 8 to 17 had to be published under a falls neo cattle imprints the main work appeared between 1751 and 1772.

As we move towards the 18th century, there is one name that stands stalled that is Thomas Carlyle, British historian and social critic who lived between 1795 and 1881. Also called the sage of Chelsea. Many people regard him as the conscience of 19th century England, he was a Scot and who condemned castigated foundation of materialism profit making competitiveness. He disregarded all these wises influenced by the works of German romantics, and transcendental philosophers. For example, Goethe Kant and Fichte. From 1826 to 34 Carlyle wrote essays for the Edinburgh review, including the famous essay called essay on Burns. His masterpiece of this period was Sartor Resartus also called the Taylor with her new suit of clothes.

So, this is important Thomas Carlyle the author of Sartor Resartus the Taylor with a new suit of clothes. 1833 the book claims to be the autobiography of a philosopher whose German name means god-ben-deiding professor of things in general, at do not know where university is a satire of sorts. Satire as you would understand was something was a very important feature of all great works of literature of that period. The period that we have to date on the 17 and the early 18 centuries and just to give you a trivia, please look at the title of Robinson Crusoe.

(Refer Slide Time: 48:45)

The original title of Robinson Crusoe

- *The Life and Strange Surprizing Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, Of York, Mariner: Who lived Eight and Twenty Years, all alone in an uninhabited Island on the Coast of America, near the Mouth of the Great River of Oroonoque; 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.*

Look at the slide here, I cannot remember, I could not remember the entire title. So, here it is it runs into over 300 characters look at the slide and this is the original title of Robinson Crusoe. 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 Great River of Oroonoque; having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, wherein all the men perished but himself. With an account how he was at last as strangely delivered by pyrates.

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Swift and Gulliver's Travels

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V1h2UBAG2Z8>

And before winding up, I would like you to take a look at this particular video. It is on swift and Gulliver's Travels.

Thank you very much.