

Shri Sami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
Vivekanand College Kolhapur (Autonomous)
Department of English

USE of ICT: PPT Bank

Sample PPTs of
Supriya Mohan Patil

Assistant Professor
Department of English



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Department of English

B. A. Part III

PERIODS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

Old English and Middle English

Presented by

Supriya Mohan Patil

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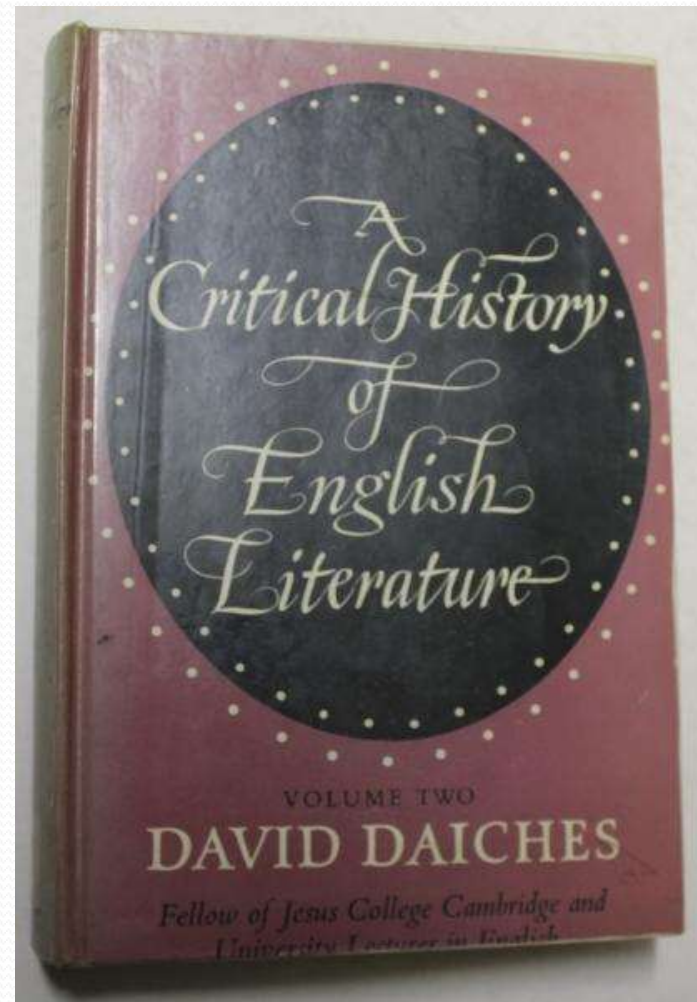
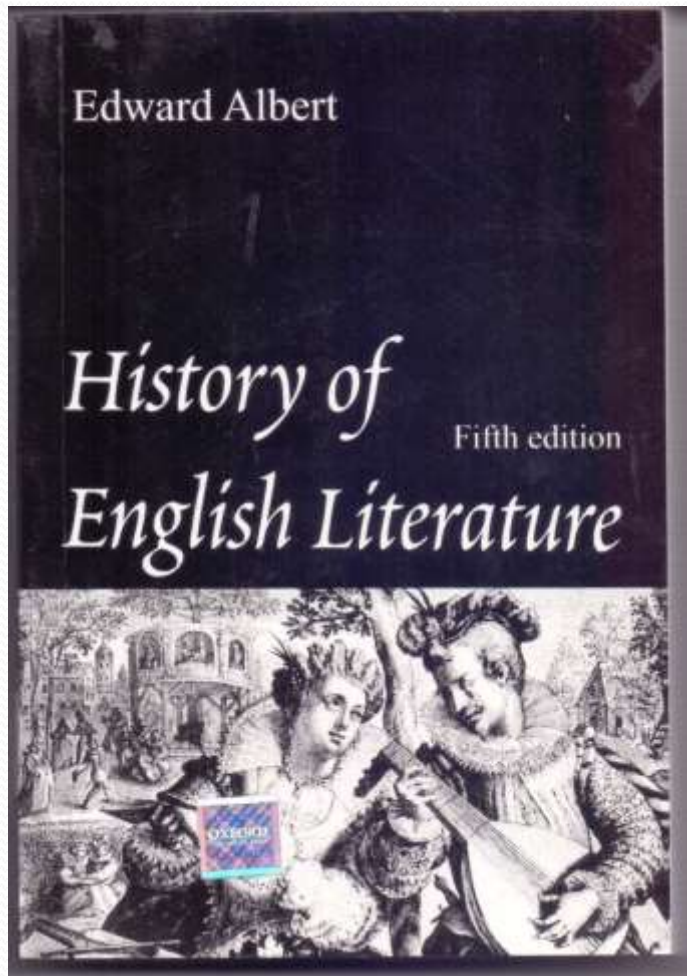


What is a period?

PERIODS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

- Segments of time in the continuity of English literature for the convenience of study
- The exact numbers and dates vary
- The following list confirms a widespread practice

History of English Literature



Names and Dates

Sr. No	Name	Period
1	Old English Period	450-1066
2	Middle English Period	1066-1500
3	The Renaissance (Early Modern)	1500-1660
	Elizabethan Age	1558-1603
	Jacobean Age	1603-1625
	Caroline Age	1625-1649
	Commonwealth Period	1649-1660

Names and Dates

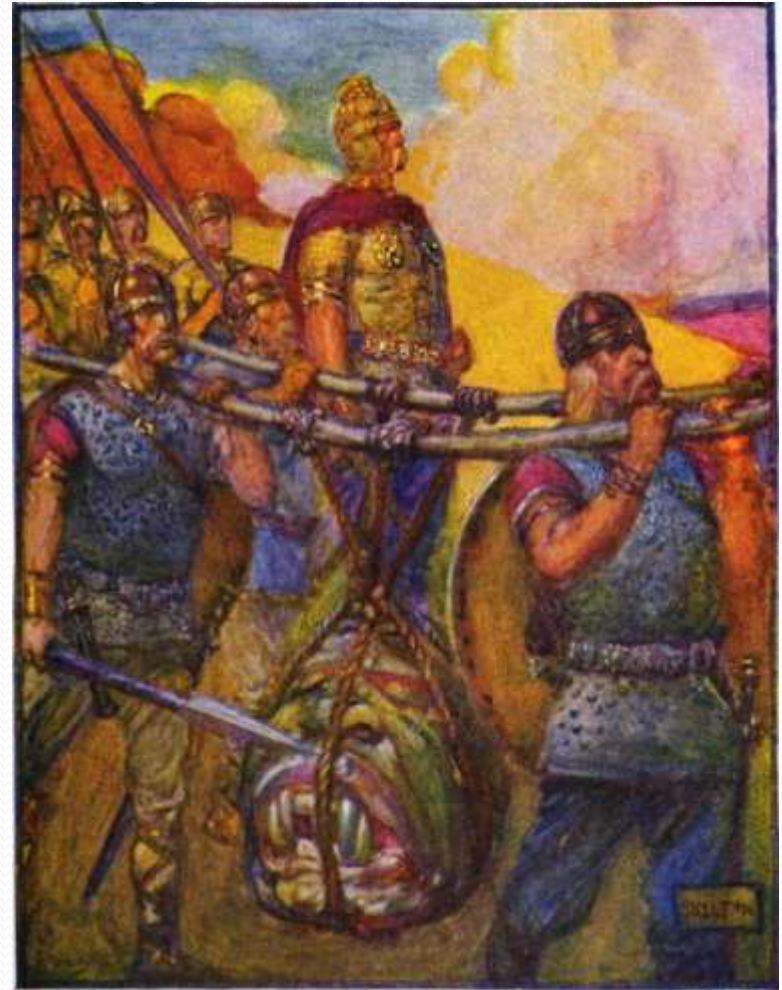
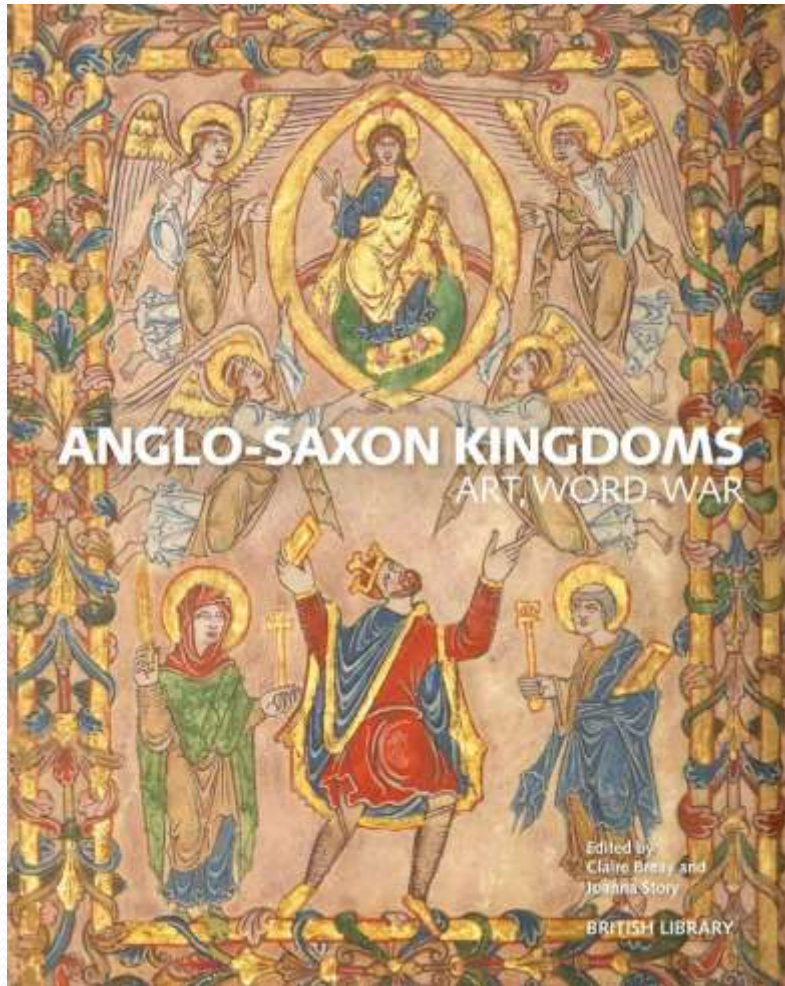
Sr. No	Name	Period
3	Neoclassical Period	1660-1785
	The Restoration	1660-1700
	The Augustan	1700-1745
	The Age of Sensibility	1745-1785
4.	The Romantic Period	1785-1830



OLD ENGLISH PERIOD



Old English Literature



Beowulf



Old English Period

- Also Called Anglo Saxon
- Start: invasion of Celtic England by Germanic Tribes (Angles Saxon Jutes)
- Till: Conquest of England by the Norman French
- Early literature: oral
- 7th century: start of written literature

Cont...

- Early scholars: Bede and Alcuin wrote in Latin, the language of International scholarship
- Poetry written in Vernacular called Anglo Saxon (Old English)
 - Beowulf (8th century)
 - Germanic epic poems
 - Lyric Laments as:
 - The Seafarer
 - Doer

Cont...

- Reflect conditions of pagan past
- Caedmon and Cynewulf, the poets who wrote on Biblical and religious themes
- Some sermons, lives of saints and paraphrases of Bible
- Alfred the great : important patron of literature,
- He translated books of Latin prose into Old English



MIDDLE ENGLISH PERIOD



All Beegert's
The Road to **Canterbury**

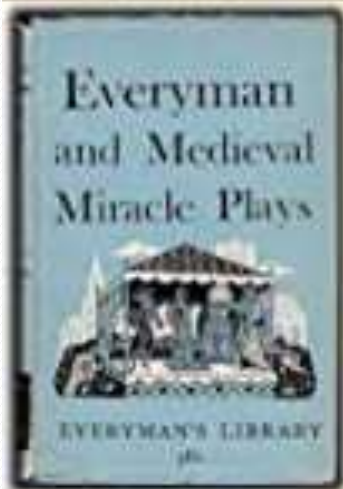


A Game of Pilgrims, Pardners and the Seven Deadly Sins

PEASANTS REVOLT (1381)



Medieval Literature



**Mystery, Miracle,
Passion & Morality
Plays
(Christian Ideals)**



**Medieval
Romance
(Knighthood;
Chivalry & Courtly
Love)**



**Folks Tales,
Myths & Legends**



**Animal Fables:
Bestiaries**



**Religious
writings: non-
fiction by female
mystiques**

Middle English Period

- Start: Norman Conquest, radical changes in the language, life and culture
- Till: 1500, Standard literary language, recognized as ‘modern English’ similar to the language we speak today

Middle English: Anglo Norman Period

- 1100 to 1350
- Non Latin literature written in Anglo Norman, a French dialect, spoken by the invaders who were influenced by French literary culture
- Important literary works:
 - Marie de Francis: Lais
 - Guillaume de Lorris: Roman de la Rose
 - Chretien de Troyes: Erec et Enide (the first Arthurian romance)

Middle English Period

- Middle English: Anglo Saxon + Anglo Norman
- First used for religious and homiletic writings
- 2nd half of the 14th century: the first great age of secular literature
- Age of: Geoffrey Chaucer, John Gower, William Langland

Major Poets

Geoffrey Chaucer



John Gower

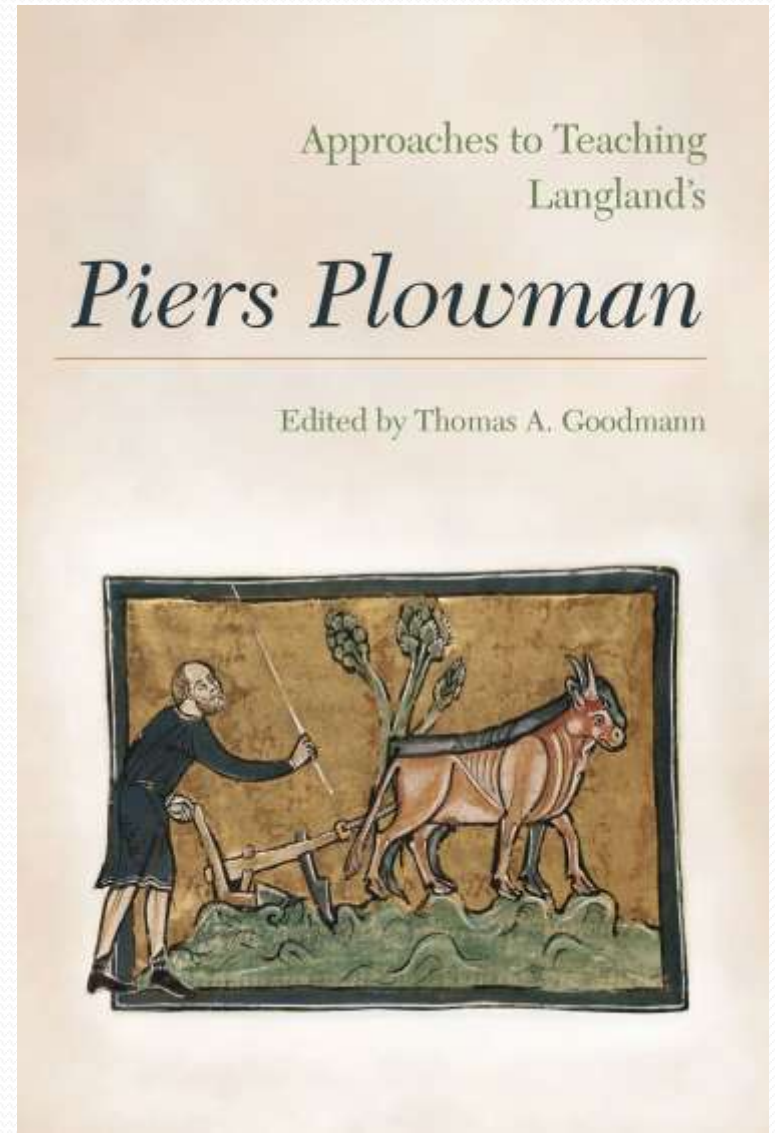
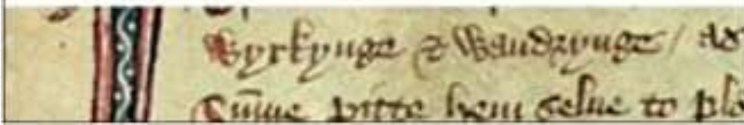


William Langland



William Langland
Piers Plowman

OXFORD WORLD'S CLASSICS



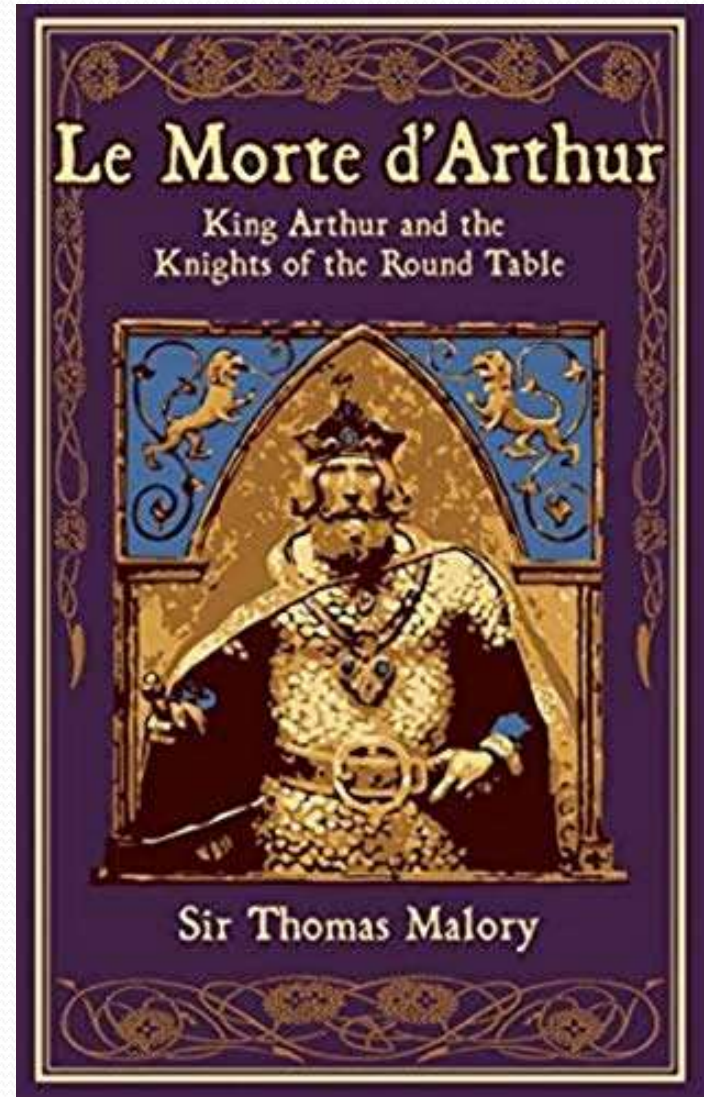
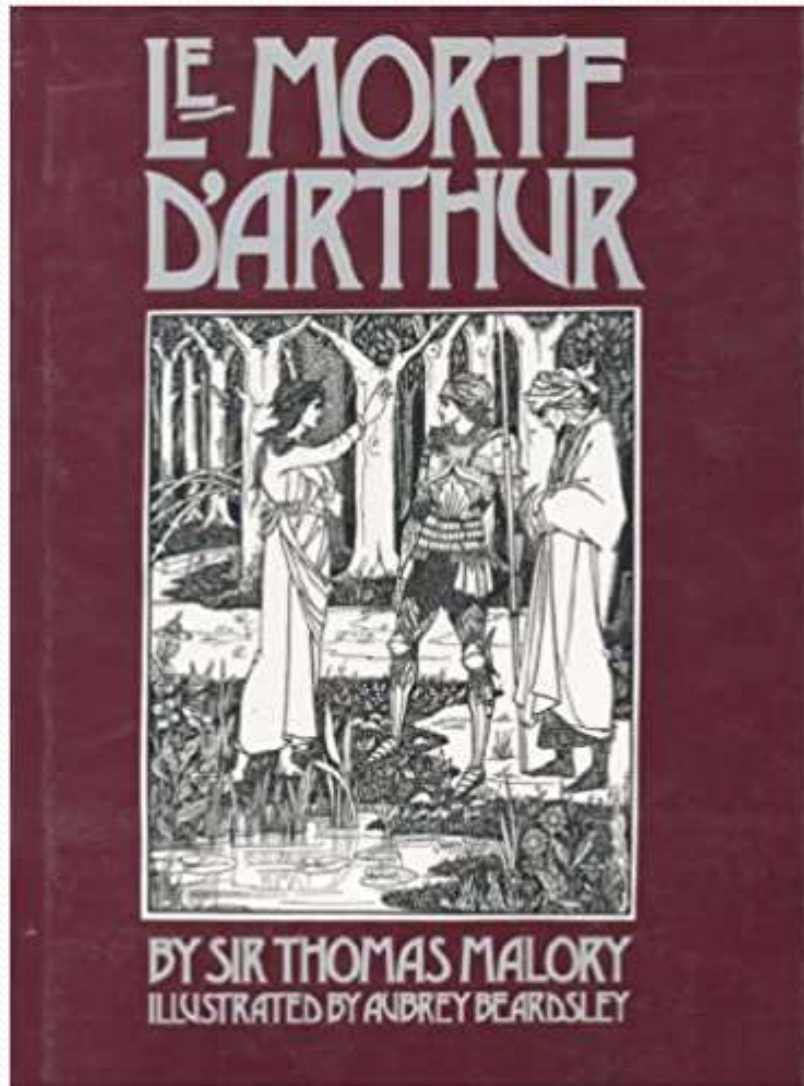
Middle English Period

- Chaucer: *Canterbury Tales*
- John Gower: *Confessio Amantis*
- William Langland: *Piers Plowman*
- Anonymous Poet:
 - Pearl
 - An Elegy
 - Sir Godwin and the Green Knight
- Thomas Malory: *Morte de Arthur*

Morte D'Arthur



Le Morte D'Arthur



Sir Gawain and the Green Knight



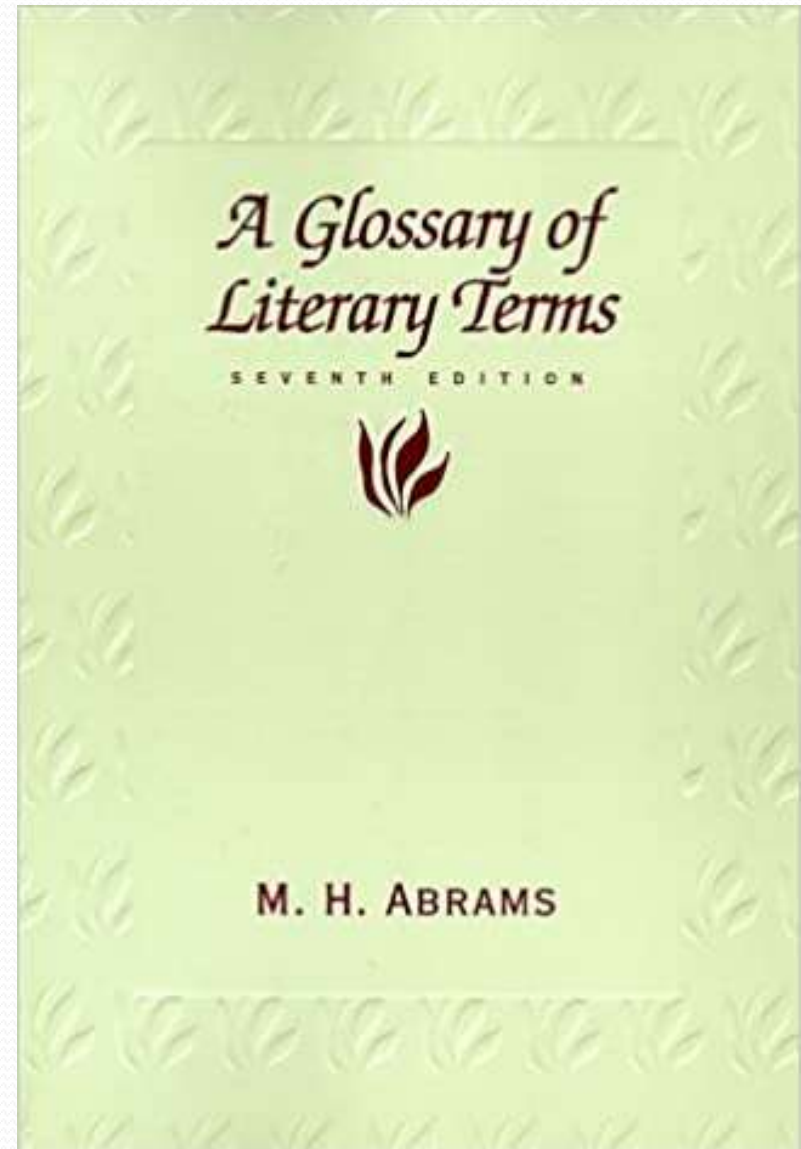
Cont...

- Scottish Chaucerians: poets
 - King James I
 - Robert Henryson
- The age of popular literature
- The age of excellent songs both secular and religious
- Age of folk ballads
- Flowering time of miracle and morality plays, written and produced for the general public

Reference

A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Edition

<https://youtu.be/EIJWGPonflo>





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Department of English
B. A. Part III

PERIODS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

English Literature: Chaucer to Romanticism

Presented by

Supriya Mohan Patil

Assistant Professor
Department of English





Renaissance

- **Renaissance** is a French word meaning “rebirth.”
- Began in Italy in the late fourteenth century
- A period in European history marking the transition from the Middle Ages to modernity and covering the 15th and 16th centuries.
- The revival of European art and literature under the influence of classical models in the 14th–16th centuries.

Renaissance

1

Elizabethan

1558 -1603

**Queen
Elizabeth I**

2

Jacobean

1603-1625

**King
James I**

3

Caroline

1625- 1649

**King
Charles I**

4

Commonwealth

1649-1660

**Puritans:
Oliver
Cromwell**

Queen Elizabeth



1. Elizabethan Age



Development

Development in English Commerce, Maritime power and Nationalist feeling



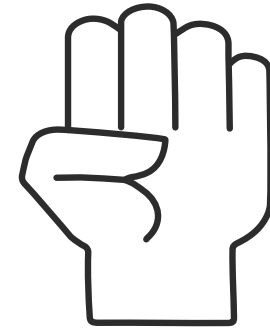
Nationalism

Defeat of the Spanish Armada



Great Age of Literature: Poetry

Sir Philip Sidney
Shakespeare
Edmund Spenser



Great Age of Literature: Drama

Shakespeare
Christopher Marlow
Ben Johnson
Sir Walter Raleigh

Major Writers



**Sir Philip
Sidney**
Astrophel & Stella



**Edmund
Spencer**
The Faerie Queen

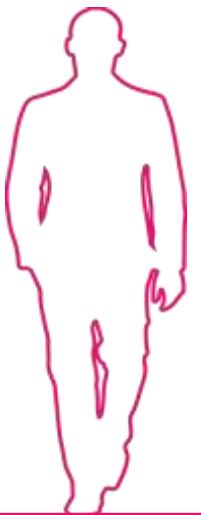


**William
Shakespeare**
Hamlet



**Sir Ben
Jonson**
The Alchemist

Jacobean Age



2. Jacobean Age



Prose Writing

Bacon
John Donne
Robert Burton



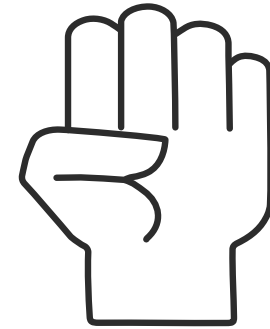
Translation of Bible

King James



Major Dramatists

Shakespeare
John Fletcher
John Webster
Elizabeth Cary: The Tragedy of Mariam



Notable Poets

John Donne
Ben Jonson
Michael Drayton
George Chapman

Major Writers



John Fletcher



John Webster

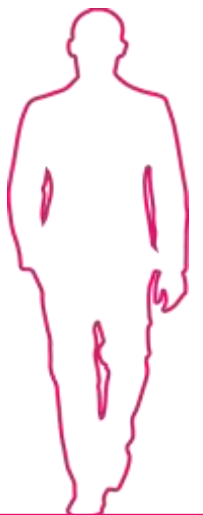


John Donne



**Michael
Drayton**

King Charles I



3. Caroline Age



Civil War

Between Cavaliers
and the
Parliamentarians



Major writers

John Milton (started)
George Herbert (Poet)
Robert Burton (Prose)
Sir Thomas Brown



Cavalier Poets

Richard Lovelace
Sir John Suckling
Thomas Carew



Metaphysical Poets

John Donne

Secular

Cleveland, Marvel,
Cowley

Religious

Herbert, Vaughan,
Crashaw

Major Writers



John Milton

**Richard
Lovelace**

John Donne

**Andrew
Marvell**

Commonwealth (Parliament)



4. Commonwealth Period



Span

From end of Civil War (execution of Charles I) till the restoration of King Charles II



Oliver Cromwell

Puritan Leader
Led the Parliament till 1658



Theatres closed

Puritans closed public theatres in 1642 for 18 years



Major Writers

John Milton
Thomas Hobbes
Thomas Brown
Thomas Fuller
Jeremy Taylor
Vaughan, Cowley,
Marvell



Thank You

Insert the Sub Title of
Your Presentation



Welcome

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B. A. Part III

Periods of English Literature 3

Neoclassical and Romantic

Presented by

Supriya Mohan Patil

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Department of English





Content

01

Neoclassical Age

02

A. Restoration

03

B. Augustan Age

04

C. Age of Sensibility

05

Romantic Period



Neoclassical Age



Neoclassical Age

- 1660 to 1798
- Imitation of Roman and Greek writers
- Period of comfortableness in England
- Political Upheaval: eight monarchs took charge

Parody

Essays

Satire

Letters

Fables

Melodrama, and

Rhyming with couplets

Restoration

1660 to 1700

Augustan

1700 to 1745

Sensibility

1745 to 1785



Neoclassical Literature

1

Imitation of ancient and Greek and Roman writers

2

Literature was conceived as Art: Natural geniuses perfected by long study and practice

3


Primary Subject: Human being as an integral part of social organization

4

Aim of Poetry: To give new expression to the great commonplaces of human wisdom

5

Viewed human beings as limited agents who ought to set themselves only accessible goals



**Rèstoration
(1660-1700)**



Restoration Period

1

End of Commonwealth and [Restoration of king Charles II](#) to the English throne.

2

Life centering on the court: urbanity, wit, licentiousness. Opposite of earlier serious puritan age.

3

Theatres were reopened and were oriented towards aristocratic class.

4

Restoration Comedy: Etherege, Congreve, Wycherley and Dryden
Heroic Drama: Dryden, Otway

5

Major Poets: Dryden, the most prominent, Samuel Butler, Earl of Rochester



Cont...

6

Prose: Dryden, Samuel Pepys, Sir William Temple

7

John Lock: Philosopher

8

Aphra Behn: The first professional woman writer

wrote poems and plays

Oroonoko: the tragic story of a noble African slave,
predecessor of novel

9

John Bunyan: religious writer

Restoration Period: Major writers



John Dryden

Heroic Drama
All for Love



Aphra Behn

Oroonoko




William Congreve

Restoration Comedy
The Way of the World



John Bunyan

Puritan writer
Pilgrim's Progress



Augustan Age
(1700-1745)



Augustan Age

1

The Original Augustan Age: Period of Virgil, Horace and Ovid under Augustus

2

Major English writers during 1700- 1745 imitated Roman writers forms, subjects and their ideals of moderation, decorum and urbanity .

3

Major prose writers: Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift and Joseph Addison

4

Major Poet: Alexander Pope

5

Lady Mary Wortley Montague: a brilliant letter writer and a poet

Augustan Period: Major writers



Alexander Pope

Rape of the Lock
An Essay on
Criticism



Daniel Defoe

Robinson Crusoe
Moll Flanders



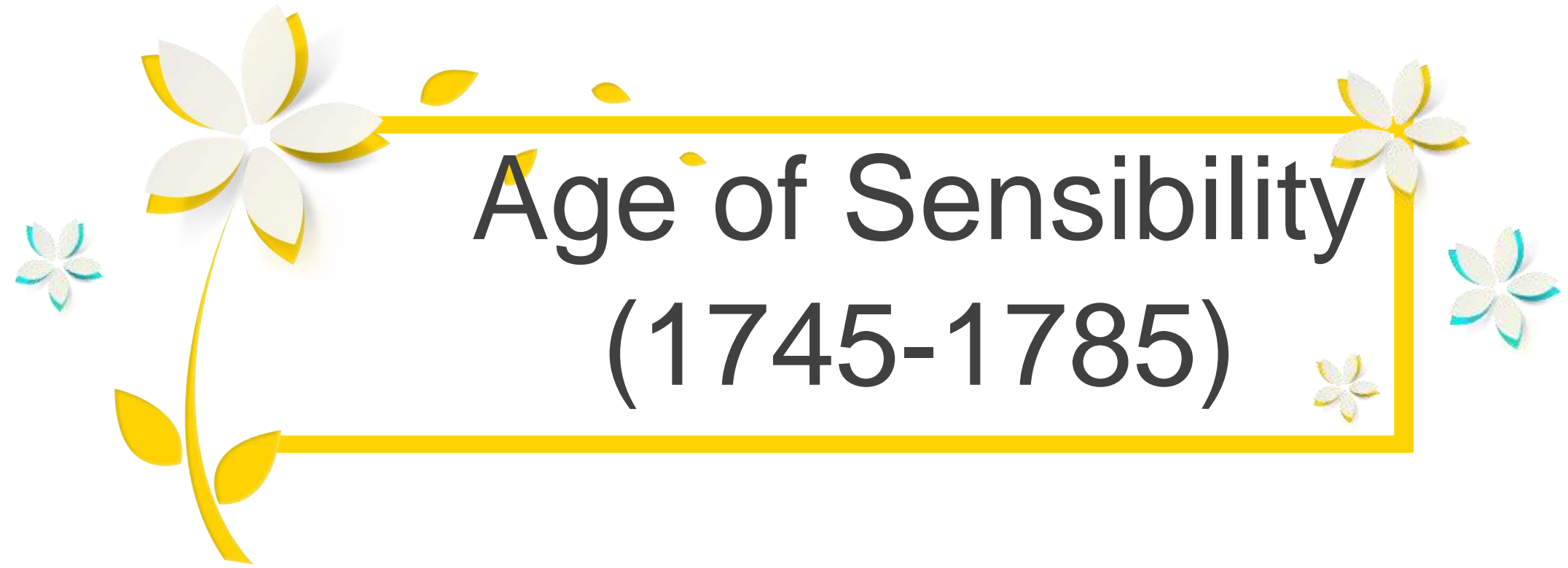
Joseph Addison

The Coverley Papers
The Tatler



Jonathan Swift

Gulliver's Travel
A Modest Proposal



Age of Sensibility
(1745-1785)



Age of Sensibility

1

From the death of Alexander Pope till a year after the death of Samuel Johnson

2

Also called Age of Johnson. It stresses Johnson's dominant position

3

Primary Subject: Human being as an integral part of social organization

4

Other major writers: Oliver Goldsmith, Edmund Burk, James Boswell, Edward Gibbon

5

Age of Enlightenment: Age of reason preceded by scientific revolution.



Age of Sensibility

1

Emergence of new cultural attitudes, theories of literature and types of poetry

2

Transition from neoclassical correctness and restraint to an emphasis on instinct and feeling

3

Sympathy for the middle ages, cultural primitivism

4

an awakening interest in ballads and other folk literature



Major Writers



Dr. Samuel Johnson

- A Dictionary of English Language
- Lives of Poets.



Oliver Goldsmith

- The Vicar of Wakefield
- She Stoops to Conquer



Edward Gibbon

- Decline and Fall of Roman Empire.



Romantic Period
(1785-1830)



Romantic Period

1

1789 (outbreak of French Revolution) - 1832 (death of Sir Walter Scott)

2

Romantic characteristics first manifested in Germany and England in 1790s.

3

Most prominent poets: Wordsworth and Coleridge

4

Other major poets: Robert Burns, William Blake, Lord Byron, Shelley, John Keats,

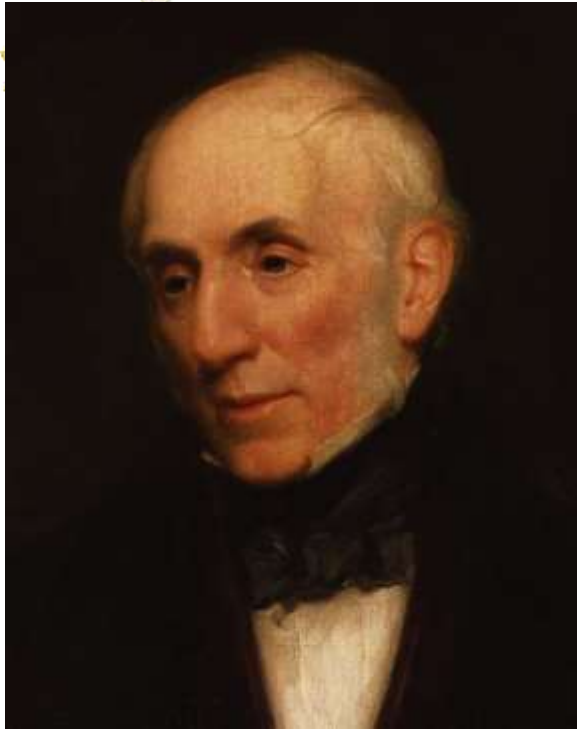
5

Major prose writers: Charles Lamb, William Hazlitt, Thomas de Quiency, Mary Wollstonecraft

6

Major Novelists: Jane Austen, Sir Walter Scott, Mary Shelley

Romantic Poets



William Wordsworth

Lyrical Ballad
The Prelude



S. T. Coleridge

The Ancient
Mariner
Kubala Khan



Lord Byron

Don Juan



P. B. Shelley

Ode to the West
Wind

Romantic Novelists



Jane Austen

Pride and Prejudice
Mansfield Park
Sense and Sensibility



Sir Walter Scott

Ivanhoe
Waverley
Guy Mannering



Mary Shelley

Frankenstein

Romantic Prose writers



Charles Lamb

The Essays of Elia



William Hazlitt

Table-Talk
Spirit of the Age



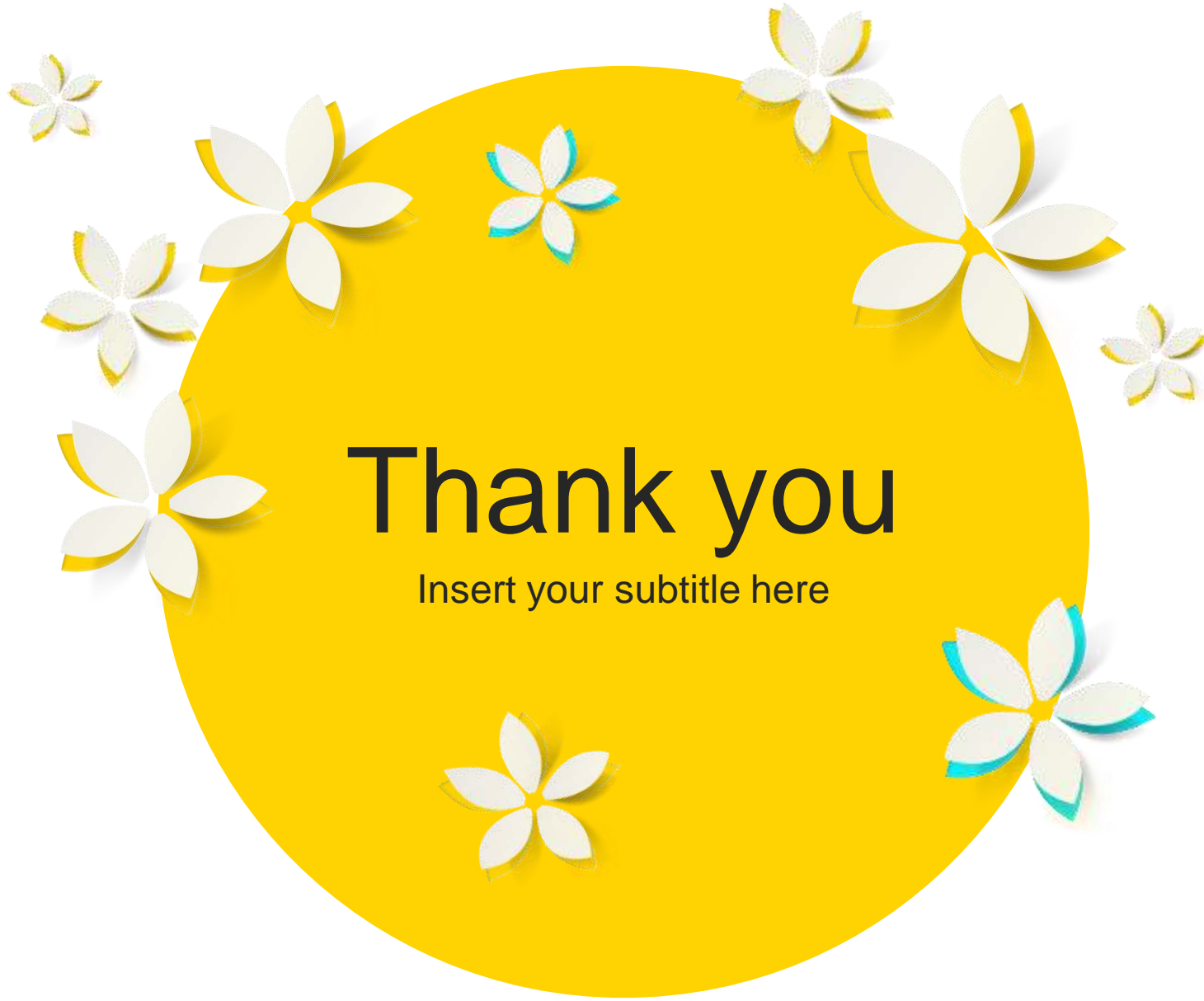
**Thomas de
Quincey**

Confessions of an
English Opium
Eater



Mary Wollstonecraft

A Vindication of the
Rights of Women



Thank you

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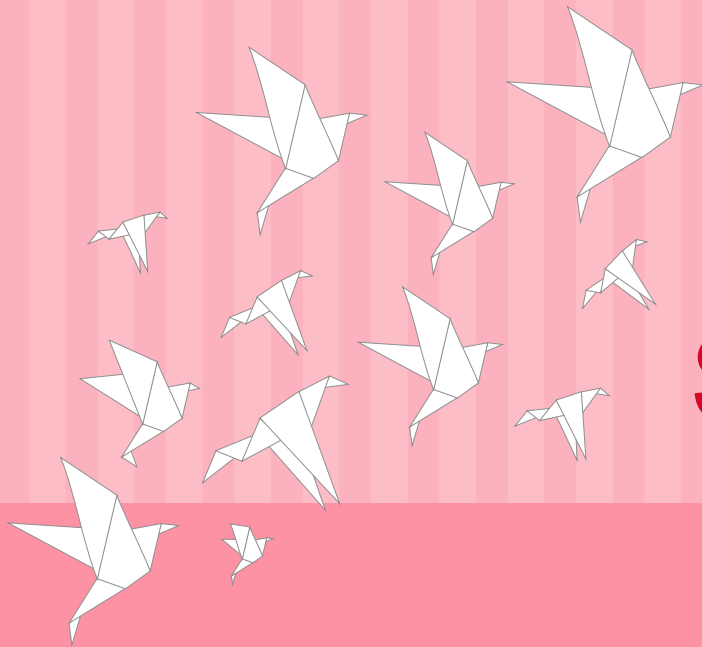
Renaissance I

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Content



- 01** What is Renaissance
- 02** Period of Renaissance
- 03** Developments: New Learning
- 04** Developments: New Religion
- 05** Developments: New World
- 06** Developments: New Cosmos



Introduction

Renaissance



You can simply impress your audience and add a unique zing and appeal to your Presentations.

In a nutshell

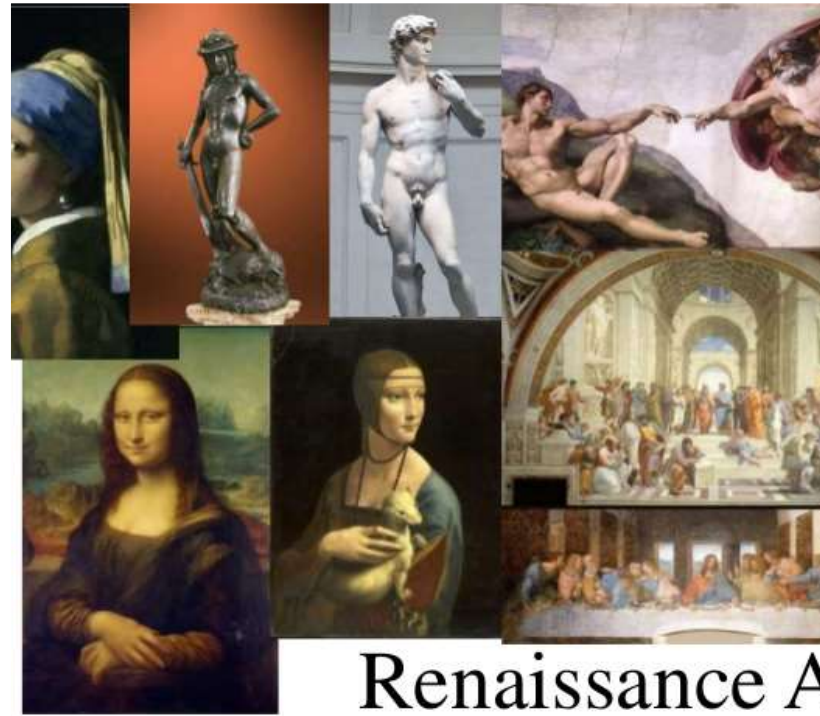
French Word which means **‘Rebirth’**

A period following Middle Ages in European history

A vital Flowering of arts and sciences accompanied by thrilling changes in religion and philosophical thought



Renaissance began in Italy in the late 14th century and continued in Italy and other European countries through the fifteenth and sixteenth century.



European arts of painting, sculpture, architecture and literature reached an unbeatable eminence



John Milton:
the last great
Renaissance
poet



It came late in England and flourished during Elizabethan and Jacobean period



Period of Renaissance

Features of Renaissance

Such a vast term that it is difficult to define briefly

01

02

Birth of a modern world out of the ashes of Dark Ages

Emergence of Untrammelled (Unrestricted) Individualism

03

04

Some historians call this period 'early modern' indicating the span from the end of middle English till the 17th century

The full impact of renaissance is not felt in England until the Enlightenment Movement (17th and 18th century)

05

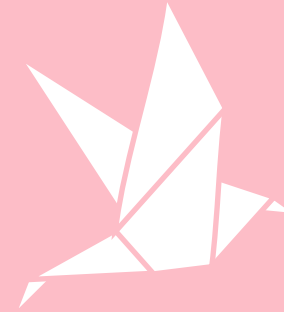


Developments during Renaissance



The New Learning

The New Learning



Sense of Vast Past
Enlarged the stock of ideas, materials,
literary forms and styles available to
the Renaissance writers

The printing press came in
England in 1476
William Caxton at
Westminster

Translation of courtesy books or
books of character
New ideal of “universal man”
A warrior, statesman, athlete,
philosopher, artist, conservationist,
the man of society

Renaissance scholars revived
the knowledge of Greek
language.
Discovered Greek manuscripts

Invention of Printing on paper
Books became cheap and
plentiful. Floods of
publications for the reading
population

Man-woman
relationship:
platonic love



The New Religion

The New Religion: Reformation



Protestantism: broke with the institutionalism of Roman Catholic Church and believed in an individual's inner struggle and salvation



Protestantism: the extreme manifestation of “Renaissance individualism”



Developed into its own type of institutionalization in the theocracy proposed by John Calvin



Political and theological compromise that remained the subject of heated debate for centuries



The New World

The New World

Voyage to find new commercial routes and discovery of new continents , native populations and colonization there provided new material for the writers

Example: William Shakespeare's *The Tempest*
The treatment of its native inhabitants by Prospero and others
Based on the Bermuda shipwreck

Economic exploitation of the new world: cruel, oppressive and devastating to the native peoples

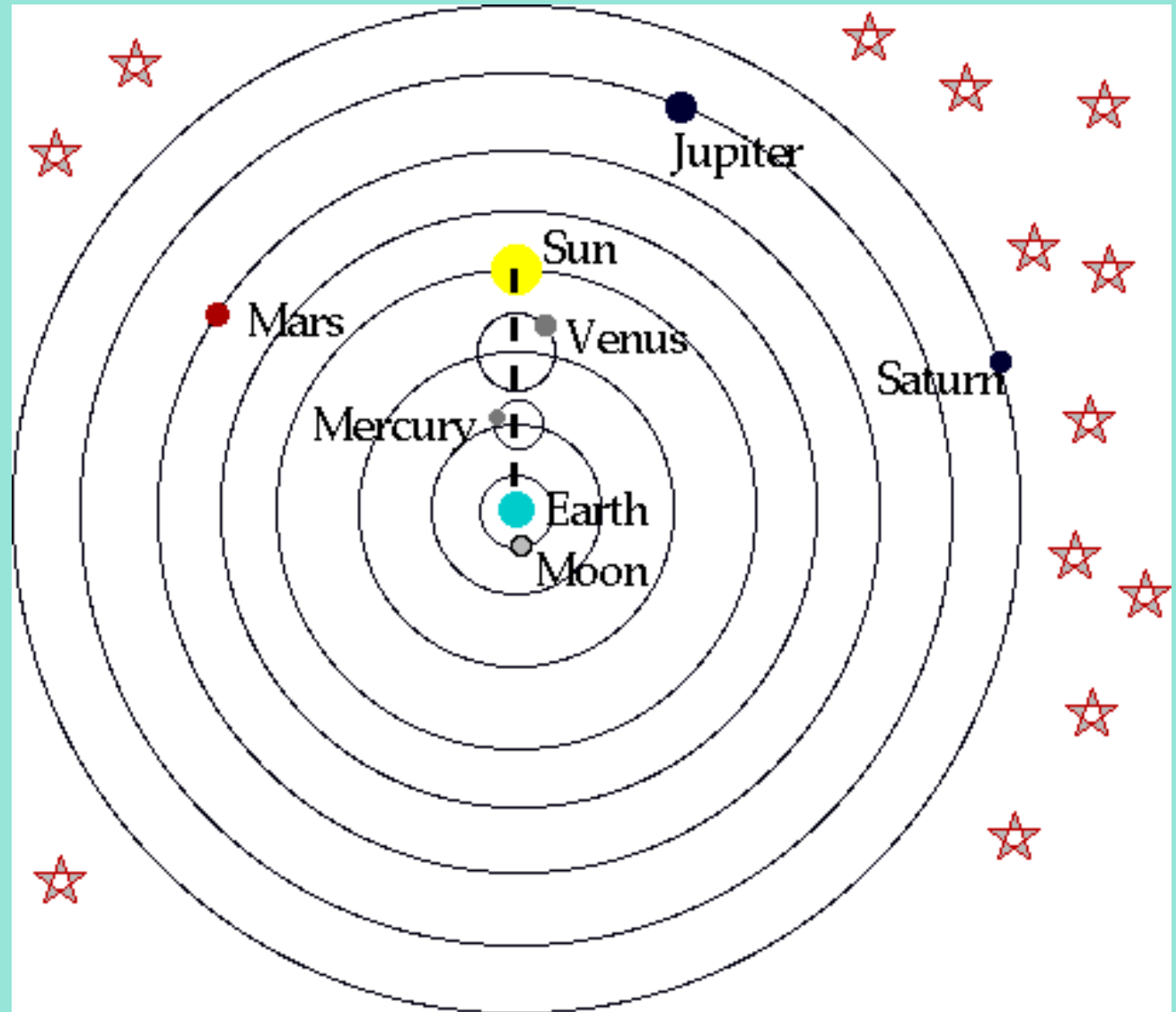
The Commercial prosperity: necessary though not sufficient condition for the development of a vigorous intellectual and artistic life



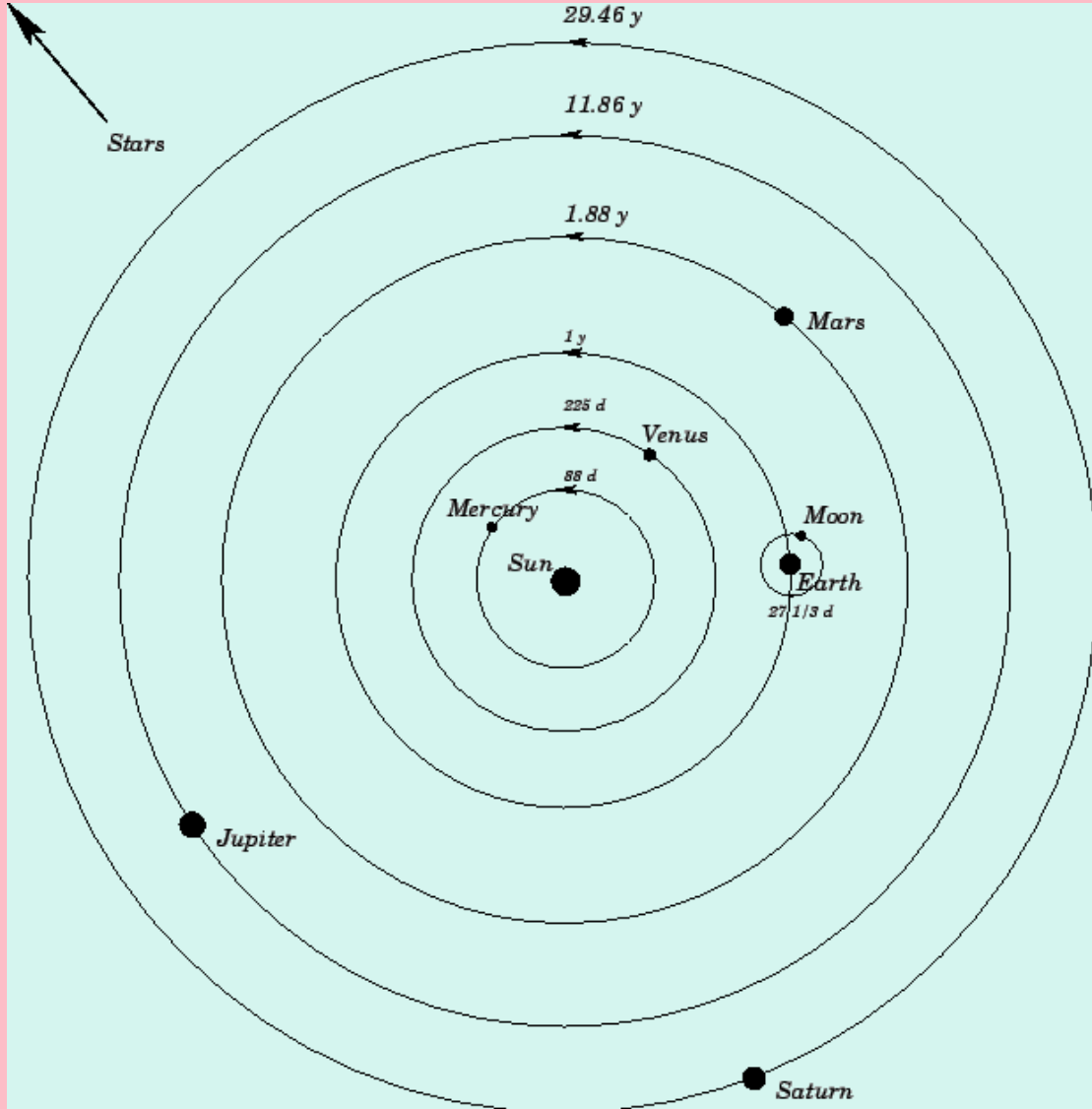


The New Cosmos

- Cosmos of Medieval theology: Ptolemaic
- Pictured a stationary earth at the centre of the universe



The new world: of Copernicus



- Copernican theory: the Sun at the centre of the universe
- Earth is not static
- Earth, along with other planets is revolving around the Sun



Thank You

Insert the Sub Title of the Slide

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B. A. Part III

**FEATURES OF RENAISSANCE
LITERATURE**

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Classicism/ Translations

- Revival of classic literature in Roman and Greek language
- Many such classics were translated into English
Chapman's Iliad
- This was supported by the invention of printing.

Nationalism/Patriotism

- Elizabethan: Age of patriotism
- Defeat of Spanish Armada
- The financial stability in the country
- Got reflected into heroic dramas, epic poetry
- Spencer's *Faerie Queen*

Reformation

Reason above faith

- Age of religious reformation
- Refusal of Pope and the Catholic church and formation of Protestant Church
- Reflection in the poetry and dramas of Spencer, Shakespeare, Milton etc.
- Best represented in Spencer's *Faerie Queen*

Humanism/Individualism

- Faith in the capacity of human beings
- Individual over all institution
- Man: the centre of interest and not religion
- Reason and not religion: the driving force of man's actions
- Man can solve his problems with reason. No god is required
- It gets reflected in the dramas

Science and Discoveries

- Scientific inventions: challenged old beliefs
- Discoveries of new lands
- All this gets reflected in dramas and poetry of the age.
- Expanded the scope of subject matter
- Shakespeare's *The Tempest*

Age of Drama

- Focal point of the age
- English theatre: meeting ground of Humanism and popular taste
- Inspired by Latin Drama, especially of Seneca
- Rise of middle class of tradesmen: Central characters in the Jacobean plays
 - The Merchant of Venice (Shakespeare)

Age of Poetry

- Lyric (mostly included in dramas)
- New poetic forms: blank verse (Marlow)
Brought to England from Italy
- Sonnet sequences
 - Astrophel and Stella(Sidney)
 - Amoretti (Spencer)
- Translation of verse: New possibilities

Cont...

- New poetic style
 - Shakespearean Sonnet
 - Spenserian Stanza
 - Marlow's Mighty lines (blank verse)

Thank You