

Hazırlayan : Selçuk Bütün

Beowulf (epic poem) - Anonymous author

Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (romance genre) - Pearl Poet

the Mirroir de l'Omme - John Gower (1330 – 1408)

Vox Clamantis – John Gower

Piers Plowman (*allegoric poem*) - William Langland (1332 – 1386)

The Canterbury Tales - Geoffrey Chaucer (1343 – 1400)

Dr Faustus (morality play) - Christopher Marlowe (1564 – 1593)

Tamburlaine the Great - Christopher Marlowe

The Jew of Malta (political play) - Christopher Marlowe

Utopia - Sir Thomas More (1478-1535)

The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia (*sonnets*) - Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586)

The Faerie Queene (allegoric poem) - Edmund Spenser (1552 –1599)

Euphues (*written in euphuism*) - John Lyly (1553-1606)

The Revenger's Tragedy - Cyril Tourneur (1575-1626)

The Duchess of Malfi - John Webster (1580-1625)

Devotions upon Emergent Occasions - John Donne (1572-1631) (the greatest lyric poet of Elizabeth)

Paradise Lost (*epic poem*) - John Milton (1608-1674)

An Essay on Criticism - Alexander Pope (1688-1744)

Lyrical Ballads - William Wordsworth (1770 1850) (most important romantic poet)

The Rime of the Ancient Mariner - Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772 -1834)

Gulliver's Travels (*satirical novel*) - Jonathan Swift (1667 –1745)

Robinson Crusoe (*satirical , didactic , fiction*) - Daniel Defoe (1660 –1731)

Pamela (Epistolary novel) - Samuel Richardson (1689 –1761)

Clarissa - Samuel Richardson

The History of Tom Jones - Henry Fielding (1707 –1754)

Charles Dickens (1812 –1870) (greatest novelist of Victorian Era)

His important Works : *David Copperfield* - *Great Expectations* - *The Adventures of Oliver Twist* - *A Tale of Two Cities* – *Hard Times*

Francis Bacon (1561-1626) (also a philosopher and economist)

His important Works : *The Advancement of Learning*, *The Essays*, *The New Atlantis* (it is a utopia)

George Eliot (1819-1880)

His important Works : *Middlemarch* , *The mill on the floss*

George Bernard Shaw(1856-1950)

His important Works : *Candida* , *Pygmalion* , *An Unsocial Socialist* *Arms and the Man* , *Caesar and Cleopatra*

William Butler Yeats (1865-1939)

His important Works : *Fairy Tales* , *In The Seven Woods* , *Sailing To Byzantium*

T.S.Eliot (1888-1965) (important poet of twentieth century)

His important Works : *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock* (it is the masterpiece of modernism) , *The Waste Land* , *Ash Wednesday*

James Joyce (1882 –1941) (one of the most influential writers in the modernist avant-garde of the early 20th century)

His important Works : *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* , *Ulysses* (one of the most important works of Modernist literature)

Wuthering Heights - Emily Bronte (1818 –1848)

Jane Eyre (it is a bildungsroman) - Charlotte Bronte (1816 –1855)

Frankenstein (horror , gothic) - Mary Shelley (1797 –1851)

Ozymandias, Ode to the West Wind, To a Skylark - Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792 – 1822)

William Blake (1757 –1827) (very important poet of romantic period)

His important Works : *All Religions are One , The Marriage of Heaven and Hell , The Book of Los*

Waiting for Godot (absurdist novel) - Samuel Beckett (1906 – 1989)

Far from the Madding Crowd , The Mayor of Casterbridge - Thomas Hardy (1840 -1928)

The Hobbit , The Lord of the Rings (there are fantasy Works) - J. R. R. Tolkien (1892 -1973)

Lord of the Flies - William Golding (1911 -1993) (Nobel prized writer)

1984 (dystopian novel) , Animal Farm (satire) - George Orwell (1903 –1950)

The Jungle Book , Just So Stories - Rudyard Kipling (1865 –1936)

Brave New World (utopian novel) - Aldous Huxley (1894 –1963)

Mrs Dalloway (stream of consciousness novel) - Virginia Woolf (1882 – 1941)

Heart of Darkness , The Secret Agent - Joseph Conrad (1857 –1924)

In Memoriam A.H.H. – Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809 –1892)(most popular poet of victorian)

The Picture of Dorian Gray - Oscar Wilde (1854 – 1900)

The Vicar of Wakefield ,The Deserted Village - Oliver Goldsmith (1730 –1774)

IMPRESSIONISM (Time Period: Late 19th century) a nineteenth-century movement in literature and art which advocated a recording of the artist's personal impressions of the world, rather than a strict representation of reality. *Notable authors : R. L. Stevenson and J. Conrad*

MODERNISM (1920s – 1945) a term for the bold new experimental styles and forms that swept the arts during the first third of the twentieth century.. *Notable authors : James Joyce , Virginia Woolf , T.S Eliot ,*

NATURALISM (Late 1800s – mid 1900s) a nineteenth century literary movement that was an extension of realism and that claimed to portray life exactly as it was... *Notable authors : Jack London , Emile Zola*

PURITANISM (1620 - 1770s) Writing style of America's early English-speaking colonists. emphasizes obedience to God and consists mainly of journals, sermons, and poems.

RATIONALISM (1770s - early 1800s) a movement that began in Europe in the seventeenth century, which held that we can arrive at truth by using our reason rather than relying on the authority of the past, on the authority of the Church, or an institution. **ALSO CALLED NEOCLASSICISM AND AGE OF REASON** *Notable authors : Alexandre Pope , Daniel Defoe , Samuel Johnson*

REALISM (1850s -early 1900s) a style of writing, developed in the nineteenth century, that attempts to depict life accurately without idealizing or romanticizing it. *Notable authors : Walter Scott , Charles Dickens , Thackeray*

ROMANTICISM (early 1800s - 1870s) a revolt against Rationalism that affected literature and the other arts, beginning in the late eighteenth century and remaining strong throughout most of the nineteenth century. *Notable authors : William Wordsworth , Lord Byron, Percy Shelley and John Keats.*

SURREALISM (1920s) in movement in art and literature that started in Europe during the 1920s. Surrealists wanted to replace conventional realism with the full expression of the unconscious mind, which they considered to be more real than the "real" world of appearances. *Notable authors : Andre Breton*

SYMBOLISM (Late 19. Century) a literary movement that originated in late nineteenth century France, in which writers rearranged the world of appearances in order to reveal a more truthful version of reality. *Notable authors : Oscar Wilde , W. Butler Yeats , Charles Baudelaire*

POST-MODERNISM (1942 – today) Postmodernism is a term applied to a wide-ranging set of developments in critical theory, philosophy, architecture, art, literature, and culture, which are generally characterized as either emerging from, in reaction to, or superseding, modernism. *Notable authors : Jorge Luis Borges , Ernest Hemingway , Samuel Beckett*

ENGLISH LITERATURE TIMELINE

Old English / Anglo Saxon Period (450 – 1066)

Notable authors and works : Caedmon , Cynewulf

Middle English (1066 – 1486)

Notable authors : Thomas Malory , Geoffrey Chaucer , Peal poet , William Langland

The Renaissance (1485-1660) - Elizabethan Age (1558–1603) – Jacobean (1603-1625)

Notable authors : William Shakespeare , Christopher Marlowe , John Donne , Ben Johnson , Edmund Spenser , John Milton

Restoration / Age of Enlightenment / Neo-Classical (1660-1789)

Notable authors : Jonathan Swift , Daniel Defoe , Alexander Pope , Samuel Johnson

Romantic Age (1780-1873)

Notable authors : William Wordsworth , Samuel Taylor Coleridge , John Keats , William Blake

Victorian Era (1837-1901)

Notable authors : Charles Dickens , Oscar Wilde , Bronte sisters , Thomas Hardy , Rudyard Kipling , Joseph Conrad

Modernist Era (1901- today)

Notable Authors : James Joyce , Virginia Woolf , Bertrand Russell, William Golding , TS Eliot , J.R.R. Tolkien , Samuel Beckett

“ Hymn” by Caedmon is the **first poem** of English literature.

“ Beowulf” is **the most important** work of Old English Period.

“ *Robinson Crusoe* “ by **Daniel Defoe** has been claimed as **the first novel** in English. But some reseachers suggest that first novel is “Le Morte d'Arthur by Thomas Malory.”

William Shakespeare is generally considered **the greatest writer** of all time.

Shakespeare’s Works

COMEDIES

All's Well That Ends Well
As You Like It
Comedy of Errors
Love's Labour's Lost
Measure for Measure
Merchant of Venice
Merry Wives of Windsor
Midsummer Night's Dream
Much Ado about Nothing
Taming of the Shrew
Tempest
Twelfth Night
Two Gentlemen of Verona
Winter's Tale

HISTORIES

Henry IV, Part I
Henry IV, Part II
Henry V
Henry VI, Part I
Henry VI, Part II
Henry VI, Part III
King John
Pericles
Richard II
Richard III

TRAGEDIES

Antony and Cleopatra
Coriolanus
Cymbeline
Hamlet
Julius Caesar
King Lear
Macbeth
Othello
Romeo and Juliet
Timon of Athens
Titus Andronicus
Troilus and Cressida

BASIC NOVEL TYPES

Allegorical : Allegory is a writing technique that can work wonders and create layers of deep meaning in a piece of literary work.

Examples : John Bunyan's *Pilgrim Progress* , Aesop's *Fables* , Dante's *Divine Comedy* , George Orwell's *Animal Farm* , Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene*.

Epistolary : a novel told through the medium of letters written by one or more of the characters.

Examples : Samuel Richardson's *Pamela and Clarissa* , Henry Fielding's *Shamela*

Stream of consciousness : is a narrative device used in literature "to depict the multitudinous thoughts and feelings which pass through the mind.

Examples : James Joyce's *Ulysses* , Virginia Woolf's *Mrs Dalloway* , Sylvia Plath's *The Bell Jar*

Science fiction : is a genre of fiction with imaginative but more or less plausible content such as settings in the future, futuristic science and technology, space travel, parallel universes, aliens, and paranormal abilities

Examples : George Orwell's *1984* , Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* , H. G. Wells's *The Time Machine*

Picaresque : An early and prevalent novel type in which the protagonist, a social underdog, has a series of episodic adventures in which he sees much of the world around him and comments satirically upon it.

Examples : Cervantes *Don Quixote* , Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders* , Thomas Nashe's *The Unfortunate Traveller* ,

Bildungsroman : Bildungsroman is a popular genre of literature that focuses on the social and psychological maturity of its protagonist.

Examples : Charles Dickens' *David Copperfield* , James Joyce's *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* , Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*

Gothic : combines a desolate setting and mysterious events to create an atmosphere of terror.

Examples : Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* , Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights* , Bram Stoker's *Dracula* ,

Historical : a novel that has as its setting a usually significant period of history and that attempts to convey the spirit, manners, and social conditions of a past age.

Examples : Walter Scott's *Waverley* , Charles Dickens' *A Tale Of Two Cities*