

PERIOD		KEY TERMS	NOTABLE WRITERS & WORKS
THE MIDDLE AGES	OLD ENGLISH PERIOD (to ca. 1066) ANGLO SAXON ENGLAND ANGLO NORMAN ENGLAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old English (Anglo-Saxon) • Religion • Church • Latin • Pagan & Christian motifs together • Alliteration • Kenning 	Bede – <i>Caedmon's Hymn</i> <i>The Dream of the Rood</i> <i>Beowulf</i> <i>The Wanderer</i> <i>The Wife's Lament</i> <i>The Battle of Maldon</i> <i>The Seafarer</i> <i>Ecclesiastical History of English People</i> King Alfred - <i>The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle</i> (prose)
	MIDDLE ENGLISH PERIOD (to ca. 1485)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feudalism • Religion, Liturgy • Christianity, CHURCH • Black Death • French & Latin • Vernacular • Romance • Miracle and Mystery Plays • Morality Plays 	Gawain-poet - <i>Sir Gawain and the Green Knight</i> Geoffrey Chaucer – <i>The Canterbury Tales</i> William Langland – <i>The Vision of Piers Plowman</i> <i>Everyman</i> (after 1485) (morality play)
THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY (to 1603) (Elizabethan Literature) (Renaissance Literature)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renaissance • HUMANISM • Reformation • Patronage • Sonnet, Revenge tragedies, <i>Commedia Dell'Arte</i>, etc. • Golden Age of Drama • Pastoral Comedies 	Sir Thomas More – <i>Utopia</i> (prose) Sir Thomas Wyatt Queen Elizabeth Edmund Spenser – <i>The Faerie Queene</i> (epic poem), <i>Sonnets</i> , <i>Epithalamion</i> (poem) Sir Walter Raleigh Sir Philip Sidney – <i>Astrophil and Stella</i> (sonnet collection), <i>The Defense of Poesy</i> Michael Drayton Christopher Marlowe – <i>Doctor Faustus</i> (play), <i>Tamburlaine</i> (play) William Shakespeare – <i>Sonnets</i> ; <i>Plays</i> – (tragedies) <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> , <i>Hamlet</i> , <i>Macbeth</i> , <i>Othello</i> , <i>King Lear</i> ; (comedies) <i>The Merchant of Venice</i> , <i>The Tempest</i> , <i>As You Like It</i> , <i>A Midsummer Night's Dream</i> Thomas Nashe – <i>The Unfortunate Traveller, or the Life of Jack Wilton</i> (picaresque novel)
THE EARLY 17TH CENTURY (1603 – 1660)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WIT • Jacobean Period • Commonwealth • Civil War • Cromwell • Masques • Metaphysical poetry • Cavalier Poets • Revenge tragedy 	John Donne – <i>The Flea</i> (poem) Ben Jonson – <i>Volpone, the Fox</i> (play), <i>Song: To Celia</i> (poem) John Webster – <i>The Duchess of Malfi</i> (play), <i>The White Devil</i> (play) Francis Bacon – <i>Essays; The New Atlantis</i> Thomas Hobbes – <i>Leviathan</i> (prose) George Herbert – <i>The Altar</i> (poem) Henry Vaughan (metaphysical poet) Richard Crashaw (metaphysical poet) Richard Lovelace (poet) Andrew Marvell (poet) – <i>To His Coy Mistress</i> John Milton – <i>Paradise Lost</i> (epic poem)
THE RESTORATION AND THE 18TH CENTURY (1660 – 1785) (The Age of Enlightenment/Sensibility/Reason)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of monarchy • Scepticism • Freethinking • Deism • Neoclassicism (rule, order, proportion) • Augustan Literature • REASON over emotion • Satire, Ode • Comedy of Manners • Birth of the Novel • Truthful, realistic literature • Churchyard School of Poets 	John Dryden – <i>Mac Flecknoe</i> (satiric poem) Samuel Pepys – <i>The Diary</i> John Bunyan – <i>The Pilgrim's Progress</i> John Locke – <i>essays</i> Sir Isaac Newton William Congreve – <i>The Way of the World</i> (play) Daniel Defoe – <i>Robinson Crusoe</i> Samuel Richardson – <i>Pamela</i> Henry Fielding – <i>Shamela, Joseph Andrews, Tom Jones</i> Jonathan Swift – <i>Gulliver's Travels, A Modest Proposal</i> Laurence Sterne – <i>Tristram Shandy</i> Alexander Pope – <i>Essays, The Rape of the Lock</i>
THE ROMANTIC PERIOD (1785 – 1830)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romanticism • EMOTION → Romantic poetry • IMAGINATION → Gothic novels • Plain & simple language • Gothic novel 	Romantic poets: William Blake William Wordsworth Samuel Taylor Coleridge Charles Lamb Lord Byron Percy Bysshe Shelley John Keats Prose writers: Jane Austen – <i>Pride and Prejudice, Sense and Sensibility, Persuasion, Emma</i> Thomas De Quincey – <i>Confessions of an Opium Eater</i> Horace Walpole – <i>The Castle of Otranto</i> William Beckford – <i>Vathek</i> Ann Radcliffe – <i>The Mysteries of Udolpho</i> Mary Shelley – <i>Frankenstein</i> Edgar Allan Poe – “The Black Cat,” “Murders in the Rue Morgue” Matthew Gregory Lewis – <i>The Monk</i>

<p>THE VICTORIAN AGE (1830-1901)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPHEAVAL AND CHANGE • Industry • Industrial revolution • Victorian society • Working class • Charles Darwin • Evolution • Natural Selection, survival of the fittest • Realism • Naturalism • Inequality • The Woman Question • Aestheticism 	<p>Elizabeth Barrett Browning Robert Browning – <i>My Last Duchess</i> (poem) Gerard Manley Hopkins Lord Alfred Tennyson Dante Gabriel Rossetti Charles Dickens – <i>A Tale of Two Cities, Oliver Twist, A Christmas Carol, Hard Times, David Copperfield, Great Expectations</i> Emily Brontë – <i>Wuthering Heights</i> Charlotte Brontë – <i>Jane Eyre</i> George Eliot – <i>The Mill on the Floss, Silas Marner, Middlemarch</i> Lewis Carroll – <i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i> William Makepeace Thackeray – <i>Vanity Fair</i> Anthony Trollope Oscar Wilde – <i>The Picture of Dorian Gray</i> (novel), <i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i> (play) Bernard Shaw – <i>Arms and the Man, Pygmalion</i> (both plays) Rudyard Kipling – <i>The Jungle Book, Kim</i> Thomas Hardy – <i>Far From the Madding Crowd, The Return of the Native, The Tess of the D'Urbervilles, Jude the Obscure</i> (all novels) Joseph Conrad – <i>The Heart of Darkness, Almayer's Folly, Lord Jim</i> Robert Louis Stevenson – <i>The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde</i></p>
<p>THE 20TH CENTURY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernism (till 1950s) • Post-modernism (after 1950s) • GLOBAL WAR • World War I • Rise of Fascism in Europe • World War II • Great Depression • Nihilism • Existentialism • Theatre of the Absurd • 'Angry Young Man' 	<p>Rupert Brooke (poet) Siegfried Sassoon (poet) Wilfred Owen (poet) Robert Graves (poet) William Butler Yeats J.R.R Tolkien – <i>The Lord of the Rings, Silmarillion, The Hobbit</i> E.M. Forster – <i>A Passage to India</i> Virginia Woolf – <i>Mrs. Dalloway, To the Lighthouse, Orlando, The Waves</i> H.G. Wells – <i>Kipps, The History of Mr. Polly, The Time Machine, The War of the Worlds, The First Man on the Moon</i> James Joyce – <i>The Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man, Ulysses, Finnegan's Wake</i> D.H. Lawrence – <i>Sons and Lovers</i> T.S. Eliot – <i>The Love Son of J. Alfred Prufrock, The Waste Land</i> (poems) Somerset Maugham – <i>Lisa and Lambeth, Of Human Bondage</i> Katherine Mansfield George Orwell – <i>The Animal Farm, Nineteen Eighty-Four</i> Samuel Beckett – <i>Waiting for Godot</i> (play) Harold Pinter – <i>The Birthday Party, No Man's Land</i> (plays) John Osborne – <i>Look Back in Anger</i> (play) Peter Shaffer – <i>The Royal Hunt of the Sun, Equus</i> (plays) William Golding – <i>The Lord of the Flies</i> W.H. Auden Graham Greene – <i>Brighton Rock, The Power and the Glory</i></p>
<p>List of Contemporary writers</p>		<p>Salman Rushdie – <i>Midnight's Children, Shame, Fury</i> Dorris Lessing – <i>The Grass is Singing, Martha Quest</i> Ted Hughes Chinua Achebe – <i>Things Fall Apart</i> Tom Stoppard Seamus Heaney John Fowles – <i>The French Lieutenant's Woman</i> Don DeLillo A.S. Byatt Margaret Drabble Toni Morrison – <i>Beloved</i> Hanif Kureishi – <i>The Buddha of Suburbia</i> Zadie Smith – <i>White Teeth</i></p>

NOTABLE MOVEMENTS & PHILOSOPHIES		
16 th century	HUMANISM	faith in the dignity of human kind and in the perfectibility of human nature / man is the measure of all things / Milton, Dryden, Pope
	NEOCLASSICISM & CLASSICISM	Classicism refers to the aesthetic and principles manifested in the art, architecture, and literature of ancient Greece and Rome and characterised by emphasis on form, simplicity, rule, order, proportion , and restraint. / Neoclassicism refers to the revival of the attitudes and styles of expression of classical literature. / elevated language, classical literary forms such as satire and the ode . / Alexander Pope, Jonathan Swift, John Dryden...
18 th century	ROMANTICISM	late eighteenth century / reaction to Neoclassicism / freedom of personal impression / emotion and imagination / William Wordsworth, S. T. Coleridge, J. Keats, P. B. Shelley
	TRANSCENDENTALISM	American romanticism / focus on the primacy of the individual conscience and rejected materialism in favour of closer communication with nature / Henry David Thoreau, Walt Whitman, Emily Dickinson, Nathaniel Hawthorne
	REALISM	seeks to portray familiar characters, situations, and settings in a realistic manner
19 th century	NATURALISM	similar to Realism / movement's major theorist: Emile Zola / human beings are the product of either biological or socioeconomic determinism and ruled by social and economic forces beyond their control / common these are poverty, alcoholism, prostitution, insanity, disease... / Thomas Hardy, Jack London
	AESTHETICISM	" art for art's sake " / Oscar Wilde / "There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book; books are either well-written or badly-written."
	EXISTENTIALISM	Sartre / the individual alone in a godless universe in suffering and loneliness and still has to create himself a character through the exercise of free will / Kafka, Camus, Beckett
20 th century	EXPRESSIONISM	any mode of unconventional, highly subjective writing that distorts reality in some way / Kafka, Joyce
	SURREALISM	An avant-garde movement , based primarily in France, that sought to break down the boundaries between rational and irrational, conscious and unconscious, through a variety of literary and artistic experiments. / The surrealist poets, such as André Breton and Paul Eluard, were not as successful as their artist counterparts, who included Salvador Dalí, Joan Miró, and René Magritte.
	NIHILISM	the belief that traditional morals, ideas, beliefs, etc., have no worth or value / the belief that a society's political and social institutions are so bad that they should be destroyed / a belief that all political and religious organizations are bad, or a system of thought which says that there are no principles or beliefs which have any meaning or can be true
	MODERNISM	rejection of literary conventions of the 19 th century / opposition to conventional morality, taste, traditions and economic values / High Modernism is the golden times of the modernist movement with so many gifted authors as Woolf, Joyce, Hemingway, T.S. Eliot...
	POST-MODERNISM	characterised by experimentation and rejection of tradition / fragmentation, unreliable authors are common / existentialism and alienation
OTHERS	Pantheism	the idea that all things are both a manifestation or revelation of God and a part of God at the same time; belief in many or all gods; pantheistic attitude in Wordsworth, R. Waldo Emerson
	Deism	belief in a single god who does not act to influence events, and whose existence has no connection with religions, religious buildings, or religious books, etc.
	Sturm und Drang	Sturm und drang means "storm and stress/urge" in German. Though this was a brief movement, it advocated great passion - as a response to Neoclassical rationalism. One prominent example is Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's <i>The Sorrows of Young Werther</i> and <i>Faust</i> . This greatly influenced the Romantic movement.
	The Beat Generation	(especially in the US in the 1950s) Young people who did not follow accepted principles and customs but who valued personal experience instead. / Post-World War II phenomenon / Used different settings over the years to practice their brand of hallucinogenic, visionary, anti-establishment art. / Quite good at mythologizing themselves and shared a sense of personal frankness with the confessional poets and a sense of interdisciplinary energy with the New York school. / Deep connection to nature .
	The Lost Generation	The "lost" generation described a generation of writers who had a sense of disillusionment with the world - many of them had just entered maturity during World War I. Prominent writers of this group included F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway and Dos Passos.
	Harlem Renaissance	Harlem Renaissance, a blossoming (c. 1918–37) of African American culture, particularly in the creative arts, and the most influential movement in African American literary history. Embracing literary, musical, theatrical, and visual arts, participants sought to reconceptualise "the Negro" apart from the white stereotypes that had influenced black peoples' relationship to their heritage and to each other. They also sought to break free of Victorian moral values and bourgeois shame about aspects of their lives that might, as seen by whites, reinforce racist beliefs. Never dominated by a particular school of thought but rather characterized by intense debate, the movement laid the groundwork for all later African American literature and had an enormous impact on subsequent black literature and consciousness worldwide. While the renaissance was not confined to the Harlem district of New York City, Harlem attracted a remarkable concentration of intellect and talent and served as the symbolic capital of this cultural awakening.

MAJOR WORKS & AUTHORS	
OLD ENGLISH	<p>BEOWULF – anonymous (c. 700–1000) Epic Poem written in alliterative verse Beowulf (protagonist), Grendel and its mother (antagonist) King Hrothgar and the Danes are in trouble with a wicked creature named Grendel. The powerful warrior Beowulf comes and saves the Danes from Grendel and his mother. Grendel and his mother dies. Beowulf become king and is later killed by a dragon.</p>
MIDDLE ENGLISH	<p>SIR GAWAIN AND THE GREEN KNIGHT – anonymous (c.14th cnt) Romance Sir Gawain (protagonist), The Green Knight (antagonist) Sir Gawain is one of King Arthur’s Knights and is challenged by the Green Knight during the feast on Christmas day. Sir Gawain beheads the Green Knight however this magical creature does not die and asks Sir Gawain to meet him one year later at a place called Green Church. On his way to the Green Church, Sir Gawain is accommodated in a mansion whose owner later turns out to be the Green Knight himself who has put Gawain in test.</p>
	<p>PIERS THE PLOWMAN – William Langland (c.14th cnt) Alliterative, allegorical poem Piers the Virtuous Plowman (protagonist)</p>
	<p>THE CANTERBURY TALES – Geoffrey Chaucer (c.1475) Alliterative, Allegorical Poem; frame narrative</p>
	<p>THE DEATH OF ARTHUR (Le Morte D’Arthur) – Sir Thomas Malory (1485) Romance, Adventure Novel King Arthur (protagonist)</p>
RENAISSANCE / 16TH CENTURY	<p>UTOPIA – Sir Thomas More (1516) Fantastic Novel describing a utopia</p>
	<p>DR. FAUSTUS – Christopher Marlowe (1590s) Tragedy Dr. Faustus (protagonist/antagonist), Mephistopheles (antagonist)</p>
	<p>FAERIE QUEENE – Edmund Spenser (1596) Allegorical Epic Poem written in Spenserian Stanza Arthur, Redcrosse (knights) and Faerie Queene (protagonist) Catholic Church (antagonist)</p>
	<p>SHAKESPEARE (1564-1616)</p>
EARLY 17TH CENTURY	<p>PARADISE LOST – John Milton (1667) Epic Poem, tragedy Adam and Eve (protagonists), Satan (antagonist) Allusion to the biblical story of creation; Satan is a tragic hero</p>
	<p>METAPHYSICAL POETS John Donne Andrew Marwell George Herberts Henry Vaughan</p>
	<p>CAVALIER POETS Ben Jonson Richard Lovelace</p>
18TH CENTURY / RESTORATION LITERATURE	<p>PILGRIM’S PROGRESS – John Bunyan (1678) Theological allegory Christian</p>
	<p>ROBINSON CRUSOE – Daniel Defoe (1719) Adventure Novel Robinson Crusoe (protagonist), the island (antagonist)</p>
	<p>MOLL FLANDERS – Daniel Defoe (1722) Picaresque Novel Moll Flanders (protagonist), society (antagonist)</p>
	<p>GULLIVER’S TRAVELS – Jonathan Swift (1726) Satiric fantasy novel Lemuel Gulliver (protagonist)</p>
ROMANTIC LITERATURE	<p>THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER – Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1798) Gothic, narrative poem The Mariner (protagonist), Death, Nightmare Life in Death (antagonist)</p>
	<p>SENSE AND SENSIBILITY – Jane Austen (1811) Bildungsroman, Satiric Novel Elinor Dashwood, Marianne Dashwood (protagonist), Society (antagonist)</p>
	<p>PRIDE AND PREJUDICE – Jane Austen (1813) Novel of Manners Elizabeth Bennett (protagonist), Mr. Darcy, Mr. Wickham (antagonists)</p>
	<p>FRANKENSTEIN – Mary Shelley (1818)</p>

	Gothic Novel, science-fiction attempt Victor Frankenstein (protagonist), the Monster (antagonist)
19th CENTURY / VICTORIAN LITERATURE	OLIVER TWIST - Charles Dickens (1837) Social Novel, Novel of Manners Oliver Twist (protagonist), Society (antagonist)
	DAVID COPPERFIELD - Charles Dickens (1840) Bildungsroman; Charles Dickens's autobiographical novel
	WUTHERING HEIGHTS - Emily Bronte (1847) Gothic/Romance Novel Heathcliff, Catherine (protagonist/antagonist)
	JANE EYRE - Charlotte Bronte (1847) Bildungsroman Jane Eyre (protagonist)
	A TALE OF TWO CITIES - Charles Dickens (1859) Historical Novel Dr. Manette, Charles Darnay, Sydney Carton (protagonists)
	GREAT EXPECTATIONS - Charles Dickens (1861) Bildungsroman Pip (protagonist)
	ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND (1865) Allegorical, fantastic novel(la) Alice (protagonist), The Queen of Hearts and the Red Queen (antagonists)
	TREASURE ISLAND - Robert Louis Stevenson (1883) Adventure Novel
	THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE - Robert Louis Stevenson (1886) Novel, Gothic mystery story Henry Jekyll (protagonist)
	THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY - Oscar Wilde (1890) Gothic novel Dorian Gray (both protagonist and antagonist)
	TESS OF D'URBERVILLES - Thomas Hardy (1891) Realistic Novel (Naturalism) Tess Durbeyfield (protagonist), Alec d'Urbervilles (antagonist)
	DRACULA - Bram Stoker (1897) Epistolary novel, Gothic novel Van Helsing, Jonathon Harker, Mina Murray... (protagonists); Count Dracula (antagonist)
	20th CENTURY AND AFTER
SONS AND LOVERS - D.H. Lawrence (1913) Psychological Novel, Bildungsroman	
ULYSSES - James Joyce (1922) Modernist novel, stream-of-consciousness novel Leopold Bloom, Stephen Dedalus (protagonists)	
THE WASTE LAND - T.S. Eliot (1922) Modernist poem, written under the destructive influence of world wars	
A PASSAGE TO INDIA - E.M. Forster (1924) Psychological Novel, postcolonial	
MRS. DALLOWAY - Virginia Woolf (1925) Feminist novel, female consciousness Clarissa Dalloway (protagonist)	
BRAVE NEW WORLD - Aldous Huxley (1932) Science-fiction novel (dystopia)	
ANIMAL FARM - George Orwell (1945) Symbolic, allegorical, satiric novel(la)	
1984 - George Orwell (1949) Science-fiction novel (dystopia) Winston Smith (protagonist); The Party, Big Brother (antagonists)	
LORD OF THE FLIES - William Golding (1950) Adventure Novel, symbolist writer, post-war Ralph (protagonist), Jack (antagonist), Piggy (fool)	
WAITING FOR GODOT - Samuel Beckett (1953) Absurd Theatre, Existentialism Vladimir and Estragon (protagonists)	