



**Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women
(Deemed to be University) Coimbatore-641 043**

Bachelor's Degree Examination - April/May - 2019

Semester II

Class : I UG

Time : 3 hours

Major: English

Max. Marks: 100

**18BENC04 – History of English Literature II
from Victorian Age to the contemporary Age**

Part – A

10 x 1 = 10

Choose the Correct Answer

1. Which ruler's reign marks the approximate beginning and end of the Victorian Era
a. King Henry VIII b. Queen Elizabeth c. Queen Victoria d. King John
2. Fall and spring written by-----.
a. Thackeray b. Browning c. Hopkins d. Stevenson
3. ----- deviate from strict principle of 'Art for art sake'.
a. World War period b. Romantic Age c. Modern Age d. Victorian Age
4. Victorian Poetry divided into ----- main groups.
a. 4 b. 2 c. 3 d. 1
5. Tennyson received
a. Nobel Prize b. Order of Merit c. Pulitzer d. Chancellor's Medel
6. ----- is a Modernist.
a. Virginia Woolf b. Charles Dickens c. Matthew Arnold d. Lewis Carroll
7. Identify the writer who does not belong to Modern Age
a. Tennyson b. G. B. Shaw c. Samuel Butler d. Arnold Bennett
8. ----- was written by Rudyard Kipling.
a. The White Man's Burden b. The Eagle c. Goblin Market d. Porphyry's Lover
9. James Joyce used _____ technique.
a. Stream of consciousness b. Compound Epithets c. flash back d. prologue
10. ----- poems achieved popularity after the War's end.
a. John Master field b. Rudyard Kipling c. Wilfred Owen d. Robert Graves

Part – B

Answer the Following

5 x 6 = 30

Answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

11. a. Write a note on Hopkins' literary style.

(Or)

11. b. List out the major works of Oscar Wilde.

12. a. Comment on Pre- Raphaelites.

(Or)

12. b. Explain Thomas Hardy as Victorian Realist.

13. a. Write a note on the life and works of D.H. Lawrence

(Or)

13. b. Illustrate totalitarianism and George Orwell.

14. a. Write a note on Modernist movement.

(Or)

14. b. Identify Samuel Beckett as modern playwright.

15. a. Discuss the term Imperialism

(Or)

15. b. Explain the impacts of World War I and II.

Part – C

5 x 12=60

Answer the Following

Answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

16. a. Explain the characteristics of Victorian age

(Or)

16. b. Illustrate the contribution of Browning and Tennyson to the Victorian age.

17. a. 'Dickens is a prominent writer of Victorian age'- Justify.

(Or)

17. b. Write an essay on Victorian essayists.

18. a. Distinguish literary features and characteristics of Modern age.

(Or)

18. b. Examine the Dawn of Modern age.

19. a. Discuss the features of Modern poetry.

(Or)

19. b. T.S. Eliot as Poetic dramatist' - Explain in detail.

20. a. Analyze the consequences of World War.

(Or)

20. b. Bring out the state of literature in World War I.

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Scheme:

Part A

1. c 2.c 3.d 4.b 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a 9.d 10. c

Part B

11a. Hopkins literary style:

Radically different- experimenting new form of rhythm- poems praise of God and nature- adopted rhythms of Welsh poetry- known for sprung rhythm- belief in ‘instress’ – divine nature- used to create richness and complexity of nature- in a letter Hopkins sent to Robert Bridges discussing his poem *The Eurydice* he declared- You must not slovenly read it with the eyes but with ears’ - stress id the life of it.

11b. Poems of Oscar Wilde.

Requiescat, *The Burden of Itys*, *The Garden of Eros*, *A Villanelle*, *The Sphinx*, *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*

12a. Discuss Pre- Raphaelites

The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (later known as the Pre-Raphaelites) –was a group of English painters, poets, and art critics- founded in 1848 by William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais and Dante Gabriel Rossetti-The three founders were joined by William Michael Rossetti, James Collinson, Frederic George Stephens and Thomas Woolner –to form the seven-member “brotherhood”- The group’s intention was to reform art- by rejecting what it considered the mechanistic approach first adopted by Mannerist artists who succeeded Raphael and Michelangelo. Its members believed the Classical poses and elegant compositions of Raphael in particular had been a corrupting influence on the academic teaching of art, hence the name “Pre-Raphaelite”.

12b. Explain Thomas Hardy as Victorian Realist.

Thomas Hardy’s realism is to see with unusual clarity the availability of the term for alternative meanings at the end of the Victorian period. He makes its potential visible as he proposes across his life alternative versions for where the “real”, for the literary writer, might lie. The subject of Hardy and realism is not straightforward. And we have Hardy’s own warning about this: he was the distinguished novelist. In the period that saw the establishment of the novel as the dominant literary form in British culture, the Victorians gave powerful and complicated consideration to the idea of fiction as representing the “real”.

13a. List out works of Hemmingway

The Old Man and the Sea

The Sun Also Rises

A Farewell to Arms

For Whom the Bell Tolls

The Torrents of spring

To Have and Have Not

13b. Illustrate Totalitarianism.

Totalitarianism –a political concept of a mode of government- prohibits opposition parties, restricts individual opposition to the state and its claims- and exercises an extremely high degree of control over public and private life- It is regarded as the most extreme and complete form of authoritarianism-

encompassing propaganda campaigns broadcast by state-controlled mass media. Totalitarian regimes are often marked by political repression, personality cultism, control over the economy, restriction of speech, mass surveillance and widespread use of state terrorism- The concept was first developed in the 1920s by both Weimar jurist ,Carl Schmitt and, concurrently, by the Italian fascists. Writers like George Orwell-works against to Totalitarianism.

14a. Define Modernist movement

Literary modernism, or modernist literature, has its origins in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, mainly in Europe and North America, and is characterized by a very self-conscious break with traditional ways of writing, in both poetry and prose fiction. Modernists experimented with literary form and expression, as exemplified by Ezra Pound's maxim to "Make it new." This literary movement was driven by a conscious desire to overturn traditional modes of representation and express the new sensibilities of their time. The horrors of the First World War saw the prevailing assumptions about society reassessed. The term modernism covers a number of related, and overlapping, artistic and literary movements:

Imagism, Symbolism, Futurism, Vorticism, Cubism, Surrealism, and Expressionism.

14b. Samuel Beckett as modern playwright:

Beckett- Irish playwright- theatre director- novelist and poet- most influential writer of 20th century- associated with 'Theatre of Absurd'- bleakly humorous- After the war Beckett settled in Paris- his works Waiting for Godot, Krapp's Last Tape and Happy Days- Waiting for Godot grabs a great attention from audience- his plays considered instrumental in the so called Theatre of the Absurd- plays deals with despair, will to survive- facing uncomprehending and incomprehensible world.

15a. Imperialism:

Imperialism is a state government, practice, or advocacy of extending power and dominion- especially by direct territorial acquisition or by gaining political and economic control of other areas- it involves the use of power, whether military force or some subtler form- imperialism considered morally reprehensible, and the term is frequently employed in international propaganda –to denounce and discredit an opponent's foreign policy-It is different from new imperialism- as the term Imperialism is usually applied to the colonization of the Americas- between the 15th and 19th centuries- as opposed to the expansion of Western Powers- and Japan during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

15b. Impacts of World War I.

Literature in World War I is generally thought- to include poems, novels and drama, diaries, letters, and memoirs- often included in this category as well- Many of the works during and about the war- written by men because of the war's intense demand on the young men of that generation- a number of women created literature about the war- often observing- effects of the war on soldiers, domestic spaces- A common subject for fiction in the 1920s and 1930s was the effect of the war- including shell shock and the huge social changes caused by the war- From the latter half of the 20th century- World War I continued to be a popular subject for fiction- mainly novels- From the war itself until the late 1970s- the genre of war poetry- exclusively reserved for male poets- This was based idea of an exclusive authenticity- limited to the works of those who had fought and died in the war.

Part C

16a. Characteristics of Victorian age:

Serialization- daunting to pick up Victorian novel- published in parts and three volumes- circulating libraries- Industrialization- novels based on industries and employment- Class- super conscious about status- Anthony Trollope's novels- Science vs religion- Darwin's theory- Progress- working class- Chartism movement- Woman question- Vindication of the Rights of Woman- George Eliot- Silly Novels by Lady Novelist- Jane Eyre- Vanity Fair- The Turn of the Screw- Utilitarianism- big name- Gaskell and Dickens- few get sacrificed for many.

16b. Browning and Tennyson in Victorian age:

Robert Browning known for his dramatic monologue- his works- Pauline, Paracelsus gives fame- Sordello and Safford disaster- turned dramatic monologue- Pippa Passes, Dramatic Lyrics- Dramatic Romances and Lyrics- My Last Duchess- The Bishop orders his tomb-Mature poetry- Men and Women- by

1870 had achieved equal status of Tennyson. Alfred Lord Tennyson- voice of people- Poems-Volume of poems, Timbuctoo, Isabel, Madeline- Plays- The Falcon- Queen Marry, Harold Becket- known for his narration- mirror the feelings-perfection- expert in handling meters-musical and attractive- demigod for his contemporizes.

17a. Dickens is a prominent writer of Victorian age:

Charles John Huffman Dickens- his works popularity- managed to accumulate even after his death- subject of countless hours of research, studies- works- A Christmas Carol- Great Expectations- Oliver Twist- David Copperfield- Picaresque novels- linguistic creativity- mixture of fantasy and realism- pioneer of serialized fiction- autobiography- reflects in his works- fierce critic of the poverty and social stratification of Victorian society- caricatures- his fiction reflects what he believes- frequent use of coincidence- he was celebrated by society- Charles Dickens Museum- Victoria Albert Museum- a life-size bronze statue of Dickens- Dickens School in Kent- number of postage stamps.

17b. Victorian essayists:

Macaulay, Carlyle, Ruskin- essayists of Victorian age- stands out group- Macaulay- busy man of affairs- voiced pride of his generation- in British traditions-wrote extensively as a writer- writes about contemporary and historical sociopolitical subjects- works- Critical and Historical essays- The History of England from the Accession of James II- Lays of ancient Rome-Thomas Carlyle lived aloof- grumbling at democracy- denouncing its shames- calling it to repentance- known for his Critical and Miscellaneous essays- presented many lectures during his time- On Heroes, Hero- Worship and Heroic in History- , The French Revolution: A History, Sartor Resartus- John Ruskin- a child of fortune- gave his money to social reform- works- Our Fathers Have Told us, A Joy for Ever- leading English art Critic of Victorian era.

18a. literary features and Characteristics of Modern age:

Anxiety and Interrogation- men and women showed enthusiasm for speculation, experiment, reform- skepticism- Art for art's sake- rejects doctrine- considers art for life sake- poetry and prose turned to serious and purpose- poor and working class- mid Victorians had done injustice- G. B. Shaw- questioned everything- influence of technology- radio and movies- help writers for their literary discussions- rationalization- psychology gave Stream of consciousness- scientific discoveries- writers like Thompson, Robert Graves W. B. Yeats writes about religion and mysticism- Pessimism- suffering and oppressed people T. S. Eliot The Hollow Men- Realism- influence from science.

18b. Examine Dawn of Modern Age:

Queen Victoria's reign ended (1901) – Immediate beginning of Modern age- emergence of political parties- The Labor Party- trade unions- increase demand for books-Industrial revolution- dominance of novelists- Thomas Hardy, Henry James, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Rudyard Kipling- focus on inner consciousness- Butler and Galsworthy saw the novel as means of social propaganda- propagating their ideas on religion and social values- French and Russian influence- growth of regional fiction- Hardy created Wessex, Arnold talked about Five Towns- writers like Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Faulkner wrote realistic fiction- wars reflects lack of optimism in novels- violence and sadism become themes- novelists focused on psychological problems.

19a. Features of Modernist Poetry:

Modernist poetry characterized by themes of disillusionment- fragmentation- alienation from society- these characteristics influenced by Industrial Revolution and many social, political and economical changes- The multinational cultural movement began in the late 19th century- continuous- World War I- modernist poems- the speakers struggling- self and placement of the society- the poetry of the period reflects feeling of disenchantment, anxiety and hopelessness- Modernist poets faced rejection for their Romantic ideas and artistic styles- poets- Wallace Stevens, T.S. Eliot, E.E. Cummings- three Modernist poets changed the face of American poetry- American culture far inferior to European- define American poetic style in Modern era- American culture exists as a mixture of races, beliefs, and ideas- new American poetry exists as a mixture of old English styles with a new concept of the international style.

19b. Henrik Ibsen as father of Modern drama:

Ibsen from Norway no dramatic tradition of its own- Denmark ruled Norway over 500 years- plays enacted in Danish- Ibsen refuse to follow rules of theatre- determination to his own style of drama- realist plays- A Doll's House, Ghosts, and An Enemy of the People, were championed in publication- new theatres formed in Berlin, Paris and London exclusively for Ibsen plays- colloquial dialogue, objectivity,

and tightness of plot, settings and characters relatable to audience- his plays categorize as Realism- An Enemy of the People and Ghosts widely banned for the plot based on venereal disease and incestuous relationships- he continuous to delve into darker and psychological depiction.

20a. Literary Consequences of World War:

A.P. Herbert was one of the first combatants to publish a novel about the war, *The Secret Battle* – that covers the events of World War I and the years around it from the viewpoint of a government statistician- becomes an officer in the British Army during the war- The novels were based on Ford's own experience- British novelist W.F. Morris wrote two mystery novels set in the Great War- *Bretherton* (1929) and *Behind the Lines* (1930)- Morris served in the British army during the war-*A Farewell to Arms* is a novel by Ernest Hemingway- set during the Italian campaign of World War I- The book, published in 1929, is a first-person account of American Frederic Henry- serving as a lieutenant- New Zealander John A Lee- who fought as an infantryman in World War I and who lost an arm- produced a novel *Citizen into Soldier* (1937) inspired by his own experiences-during the centenary of the World War I- the Indian author Akhil Katyal published the poem 'Some letters of Indian soldiers at World War One' marking the contribution of more than a million Indian soldiers to the war.

20b. Literature in World War I and II.

The spread of education in Britain in the decades leading up to World War I meant that British soldiers and the British public of all classes were literate. Professional and amateur authors were prolific during and after the war and found a market for their works. Literature was produced throughout the war – with women, as well as men, feeling the 'need to record their experiences – but it was in the late 1920s and early 1930s that Britain had a boom in publication of war literature. Published poets wrote over two thousand poems about and during the war- Rudyard Kipling's *for all we have and are* was syndicated extensively by newspapers in English speaking countries. Robert Bridges contributed a poem *Wake Up, England!*-a poem that was admired widely- From the war itself until the late 1970s- the genre of war poetry was almost exclusively reserved for male poets- This was based on an idea of an exclusive authenticity limited to the works of those who had fought and died in the war-There were over 500 women writing and publishing poetry during World War I. Examples of poems by female poets include Teresa Hooley's *A War Film*, Jessie Pope's *War Girls*, *An Incident*- Novels-common subject for fiction in the 1920s and 1930s was the effect of the war, including shell shock and the huge social changes caused by the war. From the latter half of the 20th century onwards, World War I continued to be a popular subject for fiction, mainly novels.
