

The Rise of Novel in 18th Century

- The late 16 and early 17 centuries - a **golden age of drama**
- the early 18th century -a **golden age of satire**
- the middle and late period of the 18 century - a **golden age of fiction.**

After the Restoration

- In journalism, the periodical essay developed, commenting on public manners and values.
- To satisfy the reading tastes of a developing middle class, writers began to experiment with long fictional narratives called novels.
- Theaters closed by the Puritans reopened, and female actors were now included on the stage; drama during the Restoration period was witty, bawdy, and cynical.

Causes of the rise of English novel

- a new mass literacy
- Urbanization
- technological advances in printing

Emergence of English Novel

- The modern European novel began after the Renaissance, with Cervantes's Don Quixote(1605-1615).
- The modern English novel began two centuries later, in the 18th century.
- The rise and growth of the realistic novel is the most prominent achievement of 18th century English literature

Different styles of novel writing

- Satire
- Realistic novel
- Social moralizing novel
- Sentimental novel
- Gothic Novels

Realism

- Realism is a mode of writing that gives the impression of recording life as it really is without sentimentalizing or idealizing it.
- The novelists of this group told the reader in their novels about the ordinary people, about their thoughts, feelings and struggles.
- The realist novelists of this century are Daniel Defoe, Jonathan Swift, Henry Fielding and Tobias George Smollett.

He's ...

- one of Ireland's most famous man;
- a patriot;
- political activist;
- a ladies' man;
- someone who makes you laugh, who makes you cry.



Jonathan
Swift

1667–1745

- Born in Ireland in 1667 - Dublin into a family of Dissenters
- Trinity College in Dublin
- Suffered from Ménière's disease
- MA from Oxford in 1692
- Became an Anglican priest in 1695
- He was active in the early debates of the political parties in England—Whigs and Tories

- Irish cleric, satirist, essayist, political pamphleteer
- bitterly disappointed - stoked his anger
- his serious writing career began, nurtured by that anger
- the most political of the 18 -century satirists (Tory)
- Swift is most famous for his satires
- He wanted to make people think by using humor.



- Between 1689 and 1699 he worked as a private secretary to a distant kinship Sir William Temple, a retired diplomat.
- And there he also received a first-rate education in politics through contact with Temple and many other well-known politicians, learning much about hypocrisy, deception and corruption in the political world.





Swift's Hospital



A HISTORY OF ST PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN,
1746-1989

— ELIZABETH MALCOLM —



Major works

- **Gulliver's Travels,**
- **A Modest Proposal,**
- **A Journal to Stella,**
- **The Drapier's Letters,**
- **The Battle of the Books,**
- **A Tale of a Tub**

A Modest Proposal

A MODEST PROPOSAL FOR
PREVENTING THE CHILDREN
OF POOR PEOPLE IN IRELAND
FROM BEING A BURDEN TO
THEIR PARENTS OR COUNTRY,
AND FOR MAKING THEM
BENEFICIAL TO THE PUBLIC

What is the present situation in Ireland?

Ireland falls in poverty and overpopulation.

A Modest Proposal

It is a melancholy object to those who walk through this great town or travel in the country, when they see the streets, the roads, and cabin doors, crowded with beggars of the female sex, followed by three, four, or six children, all in rags and importuning every passenger for an alms.

A Modest Proposal

These mothers, instead of being able to work for their honest livelihood, are forced to employ all their time in strolling to beg sustenance for their helpless infants: who as they grow up either turn thieves for want of work, or leave their dear native country to fight for the Pretender in Spain,

A Modest Proposal

or sell themselves to the
Barbadoes. ...

I shall now ... humbly propose my
own thoughts, which I hope will
not be liable to the least
objection.

What is Swift's proposal?

A Modest Proposal

I have been assured by a very knowing American of my acquaintance in London, that a young healthy child well nursed is at a year old a most delicious, nourishing, and wholesome food, whether stewed, roasted, baked, or boiled; and I make no doubt that it will equally serve in a fricassee or a ragout.

A Modest Proposal

I do therefore humbly offer it to public consideration that of the hundred and twenty thousand children already computed, twenty thousand may be reserved for breed, whereof only one-fourth part to be males; which is more than we allow to sheep, black cattle or swine;

A Modest Proposal

and my reason is, that these children are seldom the fruits of marriage, a circumstance not much regarded by our savages, therefore one male will be sufficient to serve four females. That the remaining hundred thousand may, at a year old, be offered in the sale to the persons of quality and fortune through the

A Modest Proposal

kingdom; always advising the mother to let them suck plentifully in the last month, so as to render them plump and fat for a good table. A child will make two dishes at an entertainment for friends; and when the family dines alone, the fore or hind quarter will make a reasonable dish,

A Modest Proposal

and seasoned with a little pepper or salt will be very good boiled on the fourth day, especially in winter.

- The advantages of the proposal
- it would greatly lessen the number of Papists
- the poorer tenants will have something valuable of their own
- the money gained from transaction will circulate in the country
- their breeders will benefit from it directly
- this food would bring great custom to taverns
- this would be a great inducement to marriage

Further

- a friendship with Alexander Pope
- 1713, the Scriblerus Club
- who could write the wittiest satires ???
- Gulliver's Travels



TRAVELS
INTO SEVERAL
Remote Nations
OF THE
WORLD.

IN FOUR PARTS

By LEMUEL GULLIVER,
Esq; a Surgeon, and then a Captain
of Board SHIPS.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

Printed for B. & C. Moxley, at the Middle
Temple Gate, in Fleet-Street.
M, DCC, XXVI.

Gulliver's Travels

Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World, in Four Parts, by Lemuel Gulliver, first a surgeon, and then a captain of several ships

Gulliver's Travels and Satire

- *Gulliver's Travels* is a parody of the genre of "travel narrative"
- During the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, these tales of voyages of exploration and colonial adventure were extremely popular:
 - Christopher Columbus
 - Amerigo Vespucci
 - Sir Walter Raleigh
 - Captain John Smith

- Terrific political satire
- Totally fantastical world
- Gulliver – gullible (легковерный)
- Swift (Irish) – Gulliver (Englishman) – Parody of Travel Books (people started travelling & writing – with lies – about their trips)



Brobdingnag





Laputa

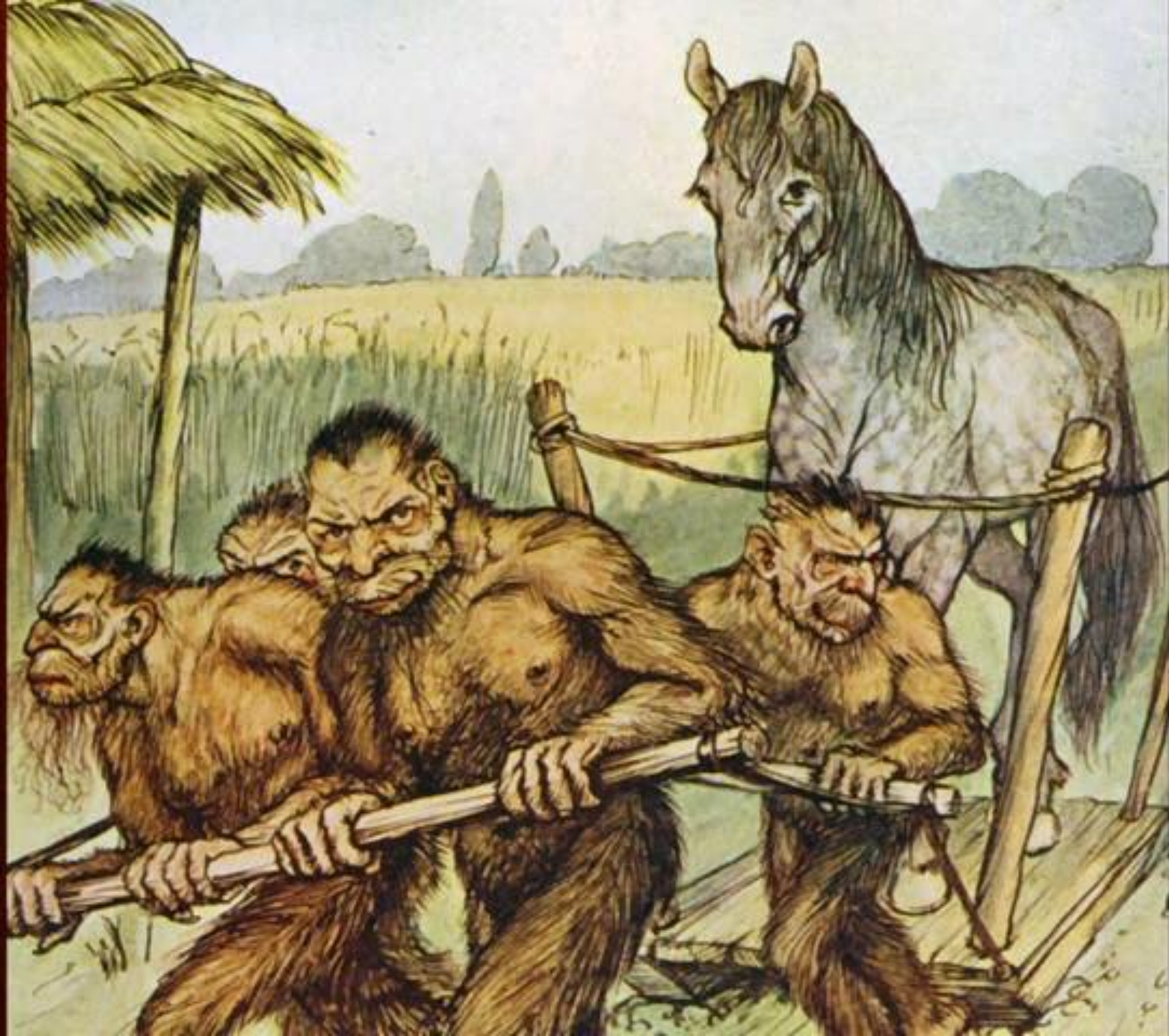




Struldbrugs



Houyhnhnm



four books

- Lilliput - satirized the court around Queen Anne
- rural giants Brobdingnag (hated progress, the most traditional)
- Laputa (Spanish for “whore”), a scientific utopia (Swift also loathed science), Struldbrugs, who live forever and decay forever
- Houyhnhnm Land (the rulers are horses, and homo sapiens are horrific apes, Lemuel Gulliver seems to go mad)

Lilliputs: war-faring & blood-thirsty nation

- 6 inches tall
- The emperor believed himself to be the delight and terror of the universe, but it appeared quite absurd to Gulliver who was twelve times as tall as he.
- Gulliver gets lots of restrictions, has to serve the emperor & participate in the war
- 2 wars:
 - At home - high heels or low heels???
 - Outside (with Belfuscu): what end of the egg should it be cracked on???

Brobdingnagians – Gentle Giants

- people are not only ten times taller and larger than ordinary human beings, but also superior in wisdom.
- King listens to Gulliver's stories about England & is amazed at all the evil, corruption, wars, etc.
- Gulliver wants to tell the King how to make the gunpowder to kill people – King is appalled & disgusted

Laputa

- visit to the flying Island, where the philosophers and projectors devote all their time and energy to the study of some absurd problems. Their scientists are engaged in projects for exacting sunbeams out of cucumbers, turning ice into gunpowder and making cloth from cobweb.
- **Struldbruggs** who offer eternal life but become progressively senile in doing so.

- "Their heads were all reclined either to the right, or the left; one of their eyes turned inward, and the other directly up to the zenith. Their outward garments were adorned with the figures of suns, moons, and stars, interwoven with those of fiddles, flutes, harps, trumpets, guitars, harpsichords, and many more instruments of music, unknown to us in Europe.

I observed here and there many in the habit of servants, with a blown bladder fastened like a flail to the end of a short stick, which they carried in their hands. In each bladder was a small quantity of dried peas or little pebbles (as I was afterwards informed). With these bladders they now and then flapped the mouths and ears of those who stood near them, of which practice I could not then conceive the meaning; it seems, the minds of these people are so taken up with intense speculations, that they neither can speak, nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external taction upon the organs of speech and hearing."

Houyhnhnm

- Horses are superior to mankind
- Gulliver learns about brilliant simplicity of horses' culture in which there's no need for war, clothes, money, doctors, judges
- Yahoos are obsessed by the colored stones they find in the dirt (gaining wealth!!!). They are malicious, spiteful, envious, unclean and greedy.

Writing features

- language is simple, clear and vigorous.
- In simple direct and precise prose, Swift is almost unsurpassed in English literature.



Daniel
Defoe

1660–1731

Life

- Born into a family of **Dissenters** in 1660.
- Studied **modern languages, economics, geography**, besides the traditional subjects.
- Queen Anne had him **arrested, tried and imprisoned**.
- Became a **secret agent** for the new government.
- Involved in Monmouth rebellion in 1685 against James II
- Supporter of William of Orange in the 'Glorious Revolution'
- Near the end of his life he returned to the Tories
- Wrote over 500 books, pamphlets, and journals on politics, crime, religion, geography, marriage, psychology, and the super natural
- Started to write novels when was about sixty.
- Died in 1731

- one of the founders of the English novel
- a productive and versatile writer:
 - ❖ about five hundred books
 - ❖ pamphlets
 - ❖ journals
- Various topics like politics, crime, religion, marriage, psychology and the supernatural

THE
L I F E
AND
STRANGE SURPRIZING
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

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
the Great River of *ORONOQUE;*

Having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, where-
in all the Men perished but himself.

W I T H

An Account how he was at last as strangely deli-
ver'd by *PYRATES.*

Written by Himself.

L O N D O N:

Printed for *W. TAYLOR* at the Ship in *Pater-Noster-*
Row. *MDCCLXIX.*

- First published in 1719
- Story of a castaway who spent 28 years on a remote island
- Inspiration: sailor Alexander Sirkirk
- Inspired a new genre called the “Robinsonade”

- literary representation known as **realism**
- “**bourgeois epic**” - the middle-class hero, *homo economicus*
- the island (*The ideal place for Robinson to prove his qualities; organizes a primitive empire, the sovereign of his island*) - the English Crown
- spiritual aspect (*Full of religious references to God, sin, providence, salvation*)

Robinson Crusoe

I was born in the year 1632, in the city of York, of a good family, though not of that country, my father being a foreigner of Bremen, who settled first at Hull. He got a good estate by merchandise, and leaving off his trade, lived afterwards at York, from whence he had married my mother, whose relations were

Robinson Crusoe

named Robinson, a very good family in that country, and from whom I was called Robinson Kreutznaer; but, by the usual corruption of words in England, we are now called—nay we call ourselves and write our name—Crusoe; and so my companions always called me.

Robinson Crusoe

Being the third son of the family and not bred to any trade, my head began to be filled very early with rambling thoughts. My father, who was very ancient, had given me a competent share of learning, as far as house- and education and a country free school generally go, and designed me for the law;

Robinson Crusoe

but I would be satisfied with nothing but going to sea; and my inclination to this led me so strongly against the will, nay, the commands of my father, and against all the entreaties and persuasions of my mother and other friends, that there seemed to be something fatal in that propensity of nature,

Robinson Crusoe

tending directly to the life of
misery which was to befall me.

Plot summary

- Crusoe sets sail in September 1651
- his ship is wrecked by a vicious storm
- he sets out to sea again
- the ship is taken over by Salé pirates
- becomes the slave of a Moor
- befriends with the captain of a Portuguese ship
- Crusoe becomes owner of a plantation in Brazil

Plot summary

- joins an expedition to bring slaves from Africa
- shipwrecked in a storm again
- in September 30, 1659
- keeps himself alive
- discovers native cannibals
- rescues Friday
- they are saved by English mutineers
- leaves the island December 19th, 1686

MATURE ENLIGHTENMENT.

- social moralizing novel
- **Samuel Richardson**
- **Henry Fielding**
- **Tobias Smollett** (The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker and other novels)

Samuel
Richardson

1689–1761



- Born in Derbyshire in 1689.
- one of a family of nine children
- a printer by trade (he thought it would give him ample time to read)
- became a novelist due to his skill as a letter-writer. One of his favorite things to do was help people in his community write letters of correspondence.
- Was asked to produce what was known as a **conduct book** to help teach rural individuals about manners, social graces and the like.
- CONDUCT BOOKS were lists of instructions to the reader on how to lead a good, moral life.
- The author of the first bestseller!

Richardson's Three Great Works

Pamela: Or, Virtue Rewarded (1740)

*Clarissa: Or the History of a Young
Lady (1748)*

Sir Charles Grandison (1753)

EPISTOLARY NOVEL

- novels written as series of letters
- *lets you clearly see characters' motivations and their development*
- *allows the author to present a complex main character* - the letter allowed the reader greater access to a character's thoughts
- *brings a sense of immediacy to the work.*
In an epistolary novel, characters are typically recording things more or less as they happen or shortly after they occur.

The plot of *Pamela*

- Pamela Andrews is a beautiful young and innocent country girl who works as a maid for a man - Mr. B.
- Mr B becomes obsessed with beautiful Pamela and makes several attempts to seduce her.

Mr. B at the summer house



Mr. B interrupts Pamela while writing



The first attack at Bedfordshire



Pamela undresses for bed, while the heavy-breathing Mr. B/ Nan watches



Mrs. Jewkes, Pamela & Mr. Williams



- Don't your heart ache for me?—I am sure mine fluttered about like a new-caught bird in a cage. O Pamela, said I to myself, why art thou so foolish and fearful? Thou hast done no harm! What, if thou fearest an unjust judge, when thou art innocent, would'st thou do before a just one, if thou wert guilty? Have courage, Pamela, thou knowest the worst! And how easy a choice poverty and honesty is, rather than plenty and wickedness.

Why popular?

- A conduct book - main character remains chaste and pure despite numerous trials, temptations and people trying to take her virtue from her
- she turns Mr. B into a better person, who eventually sees the error of his ways and does the right thing
- Pamela is noted for challenging traditional notions of class - a lower-class girl marry wealthy man

Henry
Fielding

1707–1754



- country gentry
- Eton –classical education
- a lawyer and a magistrate
- *Shamela* (1742)
- *The History of Joseph Andrews* (1742)
- *Tom Jones*

PARODY

A literary work that imitates the characteristic style of an author for comic effect or ridicule.

- Like *Pamela*, *Shamela* is a collection of letters, mostly between Shamela and her mother.
- In *Shamela* instead of trying to preserve her virtue, Shamela is trying to trick her master into marriage.

Joseph Andrews

- is supposed to be the brother of Richardson's Pamela.
- He uses her as inspiration for his own VIRTUE.
- Like Pamela he is a servant, and he must resist the advances of his mistress.
- His mistress is supposed to be the aunt of Pamela's husband Mr. B

The History of Joseph Andrews

The lady being in bed, called Joseph to her, bade him sit down, and, having accidentally laid her hand on his, she asked him if he had ever been in love. Joseph answered, with some confusion, it was time enough for one so young as himself to think on such things.

The History of Joseph Andrews

“As young as you are,” replied the lady, “I am convinced you are no stranger to that passion. Come, Joey,” says she, “tell me truly, who is the happy girl whose eyes have made a conquest of you?” Joseph returned, that all the women he had ever seen were equally indifferent to him.

The History of Joseph Andrews

[Lady Booby] raised herself a little in her bed, and discovered one of the whitest necks that ever was seen; at which Joseph blushed.

“La!” says she, in an affected surprize, “what am I doing? I have trusted myself with a man alone, naked in bed; suppose you should have any wicked intentions upon my honour,

The History of Joseph Andrews

how should I defend myself?”
Joseph protested that he never
had the least evil design against
her.

BOOK TWO

- Joseph sets out from the house to travel from London to his home town where his fiancée Fanny lives.
- mugged and beaten and taken to an inn where he meets his friend Parson Adams.
- Meanwhile Fanny has set out to come to London to see Joseph.
- Parson Adams saves Fanny from being attacked and then her attackers accuse them of robbery. They are almost arrested but manage to escape.
- Joseph, Parson Adams and Fanny are reunited.

- BOOK THREE

- Mr. Wilson

- three year old son was stolen from the garden.

- BOOK FOUR

- Lady Booby has also arrived in the parish.

- Her nephew arrives having married Pamela.

- A peddler arrives in the village claiming that Fanny was a child stolen from Joseph and Pamela's parents as a child.

- Fanny and Joseph = brother and sister!!

- Joseph's parents arrive and his mother reveals that Fanny was stolen, but Joseph was left behind in her place.
- Joseph is the long-lost son of Mr. Wilson!!!
- Joseph and Fanny are married.

- Fanny, Joseph and Parson Adams are all virtuous characters in a world of cheats and liars.
- Even though it is a parody, Fielding, like Richardson is instructing the reader on how to be a good person.

LATE ENLIGHTENMENT (SENTIMENTALISM) (1750 - 1780)

- **Oliver Goldsmith** (November 10, 1730 or 1728 - April 4, 1774)
- “wonderfully sentimental” novel **The Vicar of Wakefield** (1766)
- **Richard Sheridan** (School for Scandal and other plays).

Sentimentalism

- the tendency to be governed by feelings instead of reason
- Sentimentalism asserted that over-shown feeling was not a weakness but rather showed one to be a moral person.
- The literary work often featured scenes of distress and tenderness, and the plot was arranged to advance emotions rather than action.



Laurence
Sterne

1713–1768

- the most mischievous, eccentric writer of fiction
- North Country parson
- the most stylish and rhetorically brilliant Anglican preachers of his time
- “spiritual adulteries”

- *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman*
- began to appear in 1759
- nine volumes, published over 10 years
- the story of the whole of Tristram's life
- progressive, digressive

