**U.VINOTH**

**ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN ENGLISH**

**DHARMAPURAM ADHINAM ARTS COLLEGE**

**MAYILADUTHURAI.**

**Modern Literature –III**

**(1798-1832)**

**I-M.A., -ENGLISH**

**Subject code; P16EN21**

**II –SEMESTER**

**Unit – I (Poetry)\***

**William Wordsworth: “Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey”**

**1. What is the theme of lines composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey?**

"Lines composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey, on revisiting the Banks of the Wye During a Tour, July 13, 1798" is essentially a celebration of **nature** and its majestic ability to calm the human soul. Similar to many Romantic writers, William Wordsworth felt an inherent connection between mankind and **nature**.

**2. What is the main theme of Tintern Abbey?**

The central theme of the poem is typically Words worthian: the interactive relationship between the perceiving awareness, “the mind of man,” and **nature**. In the poet's view, perception is as much active and creative as passive and receptive.

**3. What is Wordsworth view of nature in Tintern Abbey?**

**Wordsworth's** “**Tintern Abbey**” takes on an abundance of ideas regarding **nature 's**ability to preserve one's memories as well as past and present perceptions.**Wordsworth** conveys his experiences with **nature** to readers through his poem using vibrant imagery, a narrative-like structure and abstract metaphors.

**4. What is the meaning of Tintern Abbey?**

/ˌtɪntərn ˈæbi/ ​a beautiful ruined **abbey** (= religious building) by the River Wye, near the border between England and Wales. It was originally built in the 12th century. It has been painted by many artists, including Turner, and Wordsworth wrote a romantic poem about the landscape around it in his Lyrical Ballads.

**5. Why did Wordsworth visit Tintern Abbey 1798?**

Beginning in 1789, the French Revolution played an important role in politicizing the Romantic Movement. ... When **Wordsworth** first **visited** the Wye Valley and **Tintern Abbey** in 1793, he **had** just fled from France, for the political and social turmoil ravaging the country put his life in danger

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**S.T. Coleridge: “Kubla Khan”\***

**1. What is the main theme of Kubla Khan?**

The interaction between man and **nature** is a major theme for Coleridge. It's painted all over "Kubla Khan," as we go from the dome to the river, and then from the gardens to the sea. Sometimes he's focused on human characters, sometimes on natural forces. In fact, it's difficult to get away from this theme in this poem.

**2. Why did Coleridge write Kubla Khan?**

The story behind **writing** this poem is that **Coleridge** wrote this poem after he had an opium-influenced dream. **Coleridge** explored the depths of dream and created a landscape that could not exist in reality. It describes the extreme fantasy, the extremeness of imagination of the world in which **Kubla Khan** lives.

**3. Who is Kubla Khan in the poem?**

**Kubla Khan**: or, A Vision in a Dream: A Fragment /ˌkʊblə ˈkɑːn/ is a **poem** written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, completed in 1797 and published in 1816.

**4. How old is Xanadu?**

Upon its release in theaters on Aug. 8, 1980 – 35 years ago this week – the disco musical **Xanadu** was met with negative reviews and middling box office returns. That didn't stop it, however, and this hyper color fantasy has persisted, becoming a cult favorite in spite of its inauspicious beginnings.

**5. What Xanadu means?**

Well if you're asking from a literature standpoint, **Xanadu** is a place where Kublai Khan, the Mongol Emperor established his summer capital. Its actually called Shangdu in China. The name “**Xanadu**” was popularized by Samuel Taylor Coleridge in his poem Kubla Khan: “In **Xanadu** did Kubla Khan

**---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------**

**Walter Scott: “The Lady of the Lake”\***

**1. How does Ellen meet the king to save her father?**

**2. How does the poem ‘the lady of the lake?**

**3. What does the king do to fulfill the desire of Ellen?**

**---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------**

**Unit – II (Poetry) \***

**John Keats: “Ode on a Grecian Urn”\***

**1. What does Ode on a Grecian Urn mean?**

John Keats and A Summary of **Ode On A Grecian Urn**

**Ode on a Grecian Urn** focuses on art, beauty, truth and time and **is** one of Keats' five **odes**, considered to be some of the best examples of romantic poetry. ... The poem **is** an example of emphasis, a Greek word **meaning** to describe a work of visual art in words.

**2. What is the theme of the poem Ode on a Grecian Urn?**

The central theme of “Ode on a Grecian Urn” is the complex **nature** of art. The dramatic situation—the narrator's puzzling one-way exchange with the urn as he views the scenes painted upon it—is intended to provoke in the reader an awareness of the paradoxes inherent in all art, but especially visual art.

**3. What does the urn Symbolise?**

The **urn** could be shaped in any way or form as the name **is** derived from the Latin root “uro” which meant “burn”. Moreover, in many cultures, the **urn is** a symbol of death. It **is** believed by many religions that the body **is** turned into dust as the spirit floats away towards God.

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**P. B. Shelley: “The Cloud” \***

**1. What type of poem is the cloud?**

The **poem** “The **Cloud**” by Percy Bysshe Shelley is a lyric, written in anapestic **meter**, alternating in line lengths between tetrameter and trimeter. In “The **Cloud**,” Shelly invokes the idea of a **cloud** as an entity narrating her existence in various aspects.

**2. What is the imagery in the poem the cloud?**

"The **Cloud**" contains a great deal of **imagery**. Shelley uses personification, giving human qualities to things found in nature. ... Shelley also uses **imagery** in describing the **cloud** itself as "laughing" after the storm and while looking at the stars "whirling and fleeing".

**3. What is intellectual beauty according to Shelley?**

Opening his poem, **Shelley** describes **Intellectual Beauty** as the lovely shadow (awful shadow in the other text) of some fearful Power (unseen Power). This shadow of lovely (awful) Power walks without being seen among us (people).

**---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------**

**Lord Byron: “Youth and Age” \***

**1. How does Byron describe the moral coldness of the soul?**

**2. How are the wounded driven at last?**

**3. What does Byron say about true joy?**

**--------------------------------------------------------------------------------- ------------------------------------**

**Unit – III (Prose)**

**Charles Lamb: “A Dissertation upon a Roast Pig”**

**1. How does lamb heap praise on the pig?**

**2. What did Ho-ti do, after listening to his son?**

**3. what did Bo-bo do after his father left the house?**

**---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------**

**William Hazlitt: “On Reading Old Books” \***

**1. Why do we read old books?**

The first reason **we** should **read old books**, then, is that **we do** so in order to feel human, possibly even normal, to recognize our own feelings and thoughts, fears and hopes, ambitions and hesitations through those **we read** about. ... (In the absence of good parenting, some children find their mentors in **books**.)

**2. How many old books does Lewis recommend reading?**

In the same **book**, **Lewis recommended reading** one **old book** for every contemporary **book** or two.

**3. Who said if you want a new idea read an old book**?

Ivan Petrovich Pavlov

Post **Quotes**

“**If you want new ideas**, **read old books**; **if you want old ideas**, **read new books**.” – Ivan Petrovich Pavlov “**If you want new ideas**, **read old books**; **if you want old ideas**, **read new books**.

**Unit – IV (Drama) \***

**P. B. Shelley: Prometheus Unbound\***

**1. What is the theme of Prometheus Unbound?**

One **theme** of the play is knowledge and freedom. These two **themes** work together throughout the play. Essentially, the possession of knowledge brings about freedom. Unfortunately for **Prometheus**, his desire to enlighten mankind brings about his own loss of freedom.

**2. What is the lesson of the story of Prometheus?**

The theme of this story is that there are consequences for everything, good or bad. The Climax of "Prometheus" we think is when Prometheus gave man fire. After that Prometheus can not un-give away fire. When he teaches man how to use the fire he is giving a secret away that will forever be known by everyone.

**3. What does Prometheus punishment symbolize?**

What was **Prometheus's punishment**? What **does** it **symbolize**? Zeus forebodes man the knowledge of civilization because of Athena, **Prometheus** and Epimethius' actions of going behind his back and making clay beings, man. Zeus also decided to keep the gift of fire from man.

**---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------**

**Unit –V (Fiction)\***

**Jane Austen: Emma\***

**1. What is the main theme of Emma?**

The dominant **theme of Emma** is marriage, and all of the **major** activities of the novel revolve around marriage and matchmaking. The novel begins with **Emma** and her father talking about the marriage of Miss Taylor to Mr. Weston, and ends with the marriages of Harriet and Mr.

**2. Who does Emma end up with in Emma?**

She is married to John Knightly. She lives in London with her husband and their five children (Henry, 'little' John, Bella, 'little' **Emma**, and George)

**3. Who does Frank Churchill marry in Emma?**

Jane Fairfax

Frank is able to marry **Jane Fairfax**, as he desires, only after Mrs. Churchill's death. Colonel Campbell - A friend of **Jane Fairfax's** father who lives in London and who takes charge of orphaned **Jane** when she is eight years old.

**Walter Scott: Ivanhoe\***

**1. What is the main theme of Ivanhoe?**

Patriotism. Usually we think of patriotism as a positive thing: it's healthy to be proud of your people and nation. But patriotism in this novel often comes across as negative and intolerant.

**2. What is the meaning of Ivanhoe?**

**Ivanhoe**. The hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel of the name, the disinherited son of Cedric of Brotherhood, who falls in love with Rowena, a ward of his father, but by the exhibition of his prowess as a knight is at the intercession of King Richard, reconciled to his father, with the result that he marries Rowena.

**3. Who is the Black Knight in Ivanhoe?**

King Richard I

King Richard I (**Black Knight**) King Richard I is a real, historical guy. He ruled England from 1189 to 1199 and led the Third Crusade of Christian **knights** to the Middle East to fight against the Muslims holding Palestine.