

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION**English****Code:30****WORLD LITERATURE IN ENGLISH AND TRANSLATION
(EXCEPT BRITISH AND INDIAN)****Contents:****1.German Literature****2.Canadian Literature****3.African Literature****4.Australian Literature****5. Miscellaneous Asian Literature including Russian****6.Miscellaneous European Literature (Non-British)**

GERMAN LITERATURE

Major Writers and Literary Works

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)

- A prominent figure of Modern philosophy. He argued that human brain learns reason and develops morality on the basis of it. His Aesthetics are purely based on his disinterested judgements.
- He developed the nation of “Perpetual Peace”
- He believed that Space and Time Concepts are based on human experience.

Critique of Practical Reason (1788)

- A second book in the three parts Critique, other are Critique of Practical Reason and Critique of Judgement. The second work evaluates the concept of Ethics and moralities.
- He studied the idea of “highest good” and “Good for the sake of other goods”.
- His idea of practical reason has inspired many.

The Metaphysics of Morals (1797)

- The book has been divided into two parts. The Doctrine of Right and The Doctrine of Virtue. The entire work deals with peace, moralities and individual rights
- The book was translated by Mary J. Gregor.

JOHNN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE (1749-1832)

- He was a poet, a playwright and a science enthusiast. His early life had a great influence of Shakespeare and in young age he formed a friendship with writer philosopher Friedrich Schiller.

Wilhelm Meister Apprenticeship (Apprentices)

- This novel deals with protagonist's quest of self realization. Hero Wilhelm escapes from the materialistic life and tries to be a theatre expert but eventually fails in this attempt. This book is a coming age of novel.
- the book describes the 18th century attitude towards Shakespeare ,novels dialogues has extensive commentaries on Shakespeare
- books first version was called Wilhelm Meister theatrical calling and it was published after an editing by Friedrich Schiller.
- Arthur Schopenhauer called it one of the 4 greatest novels he had read.

Faust (1808)

- The world classic and a most famous work. The book has been written in two parts. It is inspired by Faust myth and a reworking of Dr. Faustus by Marlowe. The story starts in heaven (book 1) where Mephistopheles makes a bet with the god to corrupt Faust the titular character and make him a follower of evil that he eventually does too by offering supreme powers to knowledge thirsty Faust. The devil makes Faust sign a bond with his blood where the pact is that after death Faust will have to be damned forever to enjoy the supreme powers on earth in his life time.
- The book is written in two parts one is quite happening and dramatic while part 2 is monotonous and evasive. Part 2 has excessive classical influences.
- in the book Faust we have almost all characters as do we have in Marlowe's Dr. Faustus with the exception of a new character Gretchen beloved of Faust
- Faust doesn't go to hell after death as mentioned in pact in fact he is accepted in heaven . "he who strives on and lives to strive ,can earn redemption still"

- Thomas Mann wrote Dr. Faustus which dealt with the same pact which was signed by Faust in the story. It compares this pact with Germans pact with Hitler.

Theory of Colours

- one of the works of Goethe about his discovery of colored shadows, refraction and highest degree of light. His theory inspired Pre-Raphaelites and a painter Joseph Turner.

Arthur Schopenhauer (1788-1860)

- A philosopher, a thinker, one of the first to study Western philosophy in reciprocation to Eastern philosophy.
- He is famously known for rejecting the Post-Kantian philosophy.

The World As Will And Representation (1844)

- The final version was edited by Thomas Mann in 1984. Kantian philosophy of ignoring the inner experience was objected by Schopenhauer. He believes that the whole world is the representation of Will.
- This work inspired Ludwig Wittgenstein.
- He also opposed Vivisection.

Herman Herse (1877-1962)

- A novelist and a painter born in Black Forest Germany. His works deal with the quest of identity, spirituality and salvation. He was awarded Nobel in 1946.

Demian: The Story of Emil Sinclair's Youth (1919)

- The book was first published under the pseudonym of "Emil Sinclair" used by Hesse, but later he recognised himself as the author and added a prologue to the book in 1960. It deals with the boy who is confused between this world of illusion and reality.
- Emil has a classmate "Max Demian" who leads him to self-realization. □ The book has excessively used Jungian Archetype philosophy.

Steppenwolf (1927)

- Hesse believed that the book was misunderstood by critics as the book had a fine but complex mingling of autobiographical and psychoanalytical references. His life experiences and impressions on his mind are portrayed in the book.
- Harry, the Steppenwolf a short story is called the companion story of the book.
- Harry is a wolf in the story.

Siddhartha (1922)

- Based on the life and time of Gautum Buddha. Book is dedicated to Romain Rolland and Wilhelm Gundert. The title is a symbolic word which means Siddha (acquired) + Artha (meaning). It was Lord Buddha's own name.
- The story is set in Nepalese district Kapilvastu.
- Siddhartha and his friend Govinda are in search of self-realization.

Bertolt Brecht (1898-1956)

- One of the leading and prominent figure in the 20th century literature and theatre. He started his career as a poet and medical student. He is an Exponent of Epic Theatre and was greatly inspired by Karl Marx. He fled to Prague after Nazis took control of Germany.
- Brecht joined a school of dramatics but ended soon as he found the teachers unimpressive.
- His first play Ball was the result of his aggression towards the dramatic school.
- Nazis banned his book in Germany, he left to Prague.

The Three Penny Opera (1920)

- A play criticising the capitalistic world along with their indifference towards human values is based on John Gay's "Beggar Opera" an 18th century philosophical opera.
- Points to remember
- This play is called, "Play with Music".

- It used the Translated Version of Beggar's Opera by Hauptmann
- The work is set in 19th century English society and deals with the antihero Macheath.
 - The work has a citation of Deus Ex Machina in the story.\

Mother Courage and Her Children (1939)

- The story is set in Europe in the backdrop year of 30 years war. Protagonist Anna Firling is called Mother Courage, she makes her business run during war, supported by three children.
- Mother courage signs a songs, "Song of the Great Capitulation". □ This work is a satire on war and is called Anti-War play.

The Good Person of Szechwan (1953)

- The play which centers around the essential moral goodness in every human, deals with the life and struggle of a girl Shen Te who wants to live a good and respected life. To avoid the problems in business and to be protected she created her Alter Ego Shui Ta and introduces him as a brother.
- Gods are the reappearing character in the book.
- Indian Theatre Activist Arvind Saurad adapted the play and reperformed it as Ramkali with the lead role played by Mallika Sarabhai.

The Caucasian Chalk Circle (1944)

- A play dealing with a young girl who set an example by saving a baby and being a better mother than its parents could. The play is an example of Epic Theatre.
- This is a "play within a play".
- Brecht has done a reworking on his own story, The Augs-Berger Chalk Circle.
- The play has 5 scenes and the last scenes is titled as The Chalk Circle.

Theodor Adorno (1903-1969)

- German scholar famous for his Critical Theory of Society. He was a member of the Frankfurt School. He has worked on Modernity, Rationality and Enlightenment in his books.

Dialectic of Enlightenment (1944)

- Written in collaboration with Horkheimer, he studied the philosophy of Enlightenment and called it self-destructive. This book inspired the political movement called New Left.
- The New Left movement in USA inspired Hippie Movement and Free Speech Movement
- Max Horkheimer the co-writer of the above mentioned book is famously studied for his *The Eclipse of Reason* (1947)

Aesthetic Theory

- A book based on his articles and drafts from 1961 to 1969 and pub in 1970. The book is called Adorno's "Magnum Opus"
- Christian Lenhardt in 1984 translated the book in English and divided the paragraph in smaller paragraphs.
- The term Cultural Industry was coined by Adorno and he used it in the famous work „Dialectic of Enlightenment“ 1944.

Negative Dialectics (1966)

- It's a modern study of Dialectics based on Plato's idea of Achieving something positive through Negation. He influenced many critics and writers specially of popular culture and cultural studies.

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (1844-1900)

- A philologist critic, poet and a philosopher. He played a great role in the development of classical philology and German cultural identity.
- After his death his sister Elizabeth edited all his works
- He has the record of being the youngest chairperson of the department of philology at University of Basel. He was of 24 years when he was appointed there.

The Birth of Tragedy From The Spirit of Music (1872)

- Nietzsche studied philology and did a study of Athenian Tragedies where he discovered an art that correlated permission and Nihilism in a Meaningless World. He applied Apollonian and Dionysian philosophy in Greek tragedies to understand the form of artistry.
- In the work he claims that tragedy died after Aeschylus and Sophocles.
- He criticises Socrates for underestimating myths and human suffering and promoting reason based knowledge

Thus Spake Zarathustra (1883)

- The complete title of the book is Thus Spake Zarathustra: A Book For All and none a novel heavily based on „Death of God“ philosophy.
- Alexander Tille is the first English translator of the work. He did it in 1896.
- “God is Dead” was written in the book “The Gay Science” first then got reused here as a philosophy.

Beyond Good and Evil: Prelude to a Philosophy of the future

- The book is an expansion of the ideas dealt in Thus Spake Zarathustra. Here he criticises the old philosophers for being too moral in their approaches. It does not accept the common belief of Good and Bad in fact calls them different expressions of basic impulses.
- In this work he has analysed the characteristics of “New Philosophers”

- This book has an Epode entitled, “From High Mountains” □ The book is divided in 9 parts.

The Will to Power (1910)

- Nietzsche gave various lectures and wrote a number of articles which now have been completed as the book The Will to Power. Anthony Ludovici translated it in English in 1910.

FRANZ KAFKA (1883-1924)

- A young short story writer who influenced the 20th century literature by his unique technique of combining realism, alienation and absurdity in literary works. He is known for his visionary and enigmatic presentation of the world where the protagonist is in search of salvation in an isolated state . W.H.Auden called him “Dante of 20th century”

The Metamorphosis (1915) –

- A novella pub in 1915. The book records mysterious transformation of protagonist into an insect. Gregor Samsa a salesman who sleeps one night and next morning wakes up as an insect. After the transformation he finds the attitude of his family changed towards him.
- The title metamorphosis stands for the transformation that Gregor samsa goes through .
- the name of the hero Gregor samsa has been taken from the work of a German novelist Jakob Wassermann entitled “The Story of a young reneate”.
- Vladimir nabakov believed that Gregor Samsa was converted into a Beetle.

The Trial(1925) –

- The book has a direct influence of Dostoevsky”s crime and punishment where the hero is punished for a crime that he doesn”t accept. Kafka was a fan of Dostoevsky and once

called him a “Blood Relative”. The trial deals with Joseph K who has been arrested by two agents for an obscure crime. He is taken to a court which is not a conventional court and has shabby appearance.

- Joseph K the protagonist has letter K in his name that shows a reference to Kafka himself. The death punishment of Joseph K takes place in a quarry.
- Last words of Joseph K are “like a dog”

The Castle (1926)-

- It's an incomplete work and was published posthumously. The mysterious protagonist Mr. K comes to a village and starts a struggle against the oblique authority that governs from the castle. The end of the story was told to a friend Max Brod that K would be killed by authorities as his claim to live in the village was invalid.
- Max Brod was a close friend of Kafka and Kafka requested him to destroy all his books after his death.

Herta Müller (1953)

- A Romanian German writer, winner of 2009 Nobel Prize. She is famous for her realistic portrayal of cruelty, violence in the setting of communist Romania. She was one of the victims those who faced the torture.

The Hunger Angel (2009)

- It is a prose-poem written by her that depicts the crisis of communist Romania.

Günter Grass (1927-2015)

- Born in the free city of Danzig. He won Nobel in 1999. He was a sculptor first, then a writer. World War II is the base of his maximum books. He also deals with marginalized subjects.
- He criticised the formation of the Berlin Wall.

Tin Drum (1959)

- The novel is a part of Danzig Trilogy set in the backdrop of World War II it portrays life of Oscar Matzerrath, who himself is the narrator and is in mental asylum.
- It is a post modern work where the madness of the narrator makes it metafictional book.
- The work also portrays magic realism.
- The hero of the book never grows up by his own choice.

What Must Be Said (2012)

- A postmodern work in the form of Prose-poem dealing with writers concern about Germany's delivery of destructive weapons to Israel.
- The work has 9 unrhymed stanzas.
- He criticises "Western Hypocratic Attitude."

The Appointment (1997)

- Novel dealing with the life of a woman who belongs to working class and faces oppression in communist Romania.
- The girl has been accused in sending secret messages by securing notes into the clothes.

THOMAS MANN (1875-1955)

- One of the most influential writers of 20th century in Prose. He won Nobel in 1929. His novels are famous for their character who have artistic insight. He is reputed for advocating Exiliteratur (literature by those who were against Hitler.)

Budden Brooks (1901)

- He wrote it at the age of 26 and it's now considered a world classic of modern literature. The book deals with the story of an Aristocratic family which is entirely based on Mann's own family living in Lubeck. The Nobel award of 1929 was the result of Budden Brooks. In general Nobel awards are given for entire works but the Nobel committee set the book as "His great novel Buddenbrooks"

- He said, “A writer is someone for whom writing is more difficult than it is for other people” •His diaries have revealed his Homosexuality which is reflected in his death
- He wrote the book to respond to his brother’s Heinrich Mann who wrote (In A family) 1894.
- Major theme of the book is decadence inspired by Schopenhauer’s Pieces “World As Will and Representation” (1844).

Magic Mountain (1924)-

- One of the most remarkable work of 20th century till. The book was inspired by the location of the hospital in Davos, Switzerland where his wife was admitted for several months. The Protagonist Hans Castrop visit his cousin who has been admitted in hospital at Davos.
- Mann wanted this book to be a novella.
- The hospital which is referred in the book is “Berghotel Sanatorium Schwatzalp”.
- The only statement in Novel which is in Italics “because of charity and love man should never allow death to rule one’s thought” Music has also been used as a major influence in book

Confessions of Felix Krull (1954)

- A novel which is unfinished due to the untimely demise of the author Thomas Mann. The book is inspired by autobiographies of Georges Manolisw.
- It is also called a parody of Goethe’s “Poetry and Truth”

Death in Venice (1912)

- According to the critics and biographers of Thomas Mann the novella deals with Mann’s own Homosexuality. Here in the plot a writer suffering from Writer’s Block comes to Venice and become obsessed with a young boy Tadcio.
- Plato’s Symposium and Phaedrus have lots of reference in the book.
- The boy Tadcio is based on the Polish boy with whom Thomas Mann became obsessed during his stay in Venice.

- Mann's plan was to make the story, a story of "Passion as confusion and degradation"
- Goethe's love for a young girl Wrike Von Levetzow is also a base of the story

Doctor Faustus (1947)

- Novel pub as "Doctor Faustus: The life The German Composer Adrian Ceverkuhn, told by a friend". It is the modern reworking of Faust legend where an artist makes a faustian deals with Mephistpheles.
- Theme of the book is the poet which symbolises the poet between German and Hitler,
- Novel's first translator in English is Helen Lowe Porter.
- Thomas Mann while writing the book kept on taking advices of Theodor Adorno.

Friedrich Schiller (1759-1805)

- Johann Christoph Friedrich Von Schiller was a German poet, philosopher, historian and playwright.
- During the last seventeen years of his life (1788-1805), Schiller produced his productive works.
- The relationship between Schiller and Goethe and their discussion on aesthetics led to a period referred to as Weimar Classicism.
- Goethe and Schiller worked together on "Xenien", a collection of short satirical poems in which both of them challenged opponents to their philosophical visions.
- He was named after king "Fredrick the Great" but he was called Fritz by nearly everyone.
- At school he wrote his first play "The Robbers", which dramatizes the conflict between the two aristocratic brothers : the elder, Moor leads a group of rebellious students into the Bohemian forest where they become Robin Hood- like bandit while the younger, Franz Moor schemes to inherit his father's considerable estate.
- This play was inspired by Leisewitz's earlier play "Julius of Tarent" a favourite of Schiller.
- In 1789, he was appointed professor of History and Philosophy in Jena, where he wrote only historical works.

- Schiller and Goethe founded 'Weimer Theater' which became the leading theater in Germany.
- For his achievements, Schiller was ennobled in 1802 by the Duke of Weimar, adding the nobiliary particle "von" to his name.
- The first significant biography of Schiller was by his sister-in-law Caroline von Wolzogen in 1830.
- Schiller said "art is the daughter of freedom".

Important Works of Schiller

- The Robbers (1781) :It is considered very influential in the development of European melodrama (first melodrama).
- Fiesco 1783Don Karlos Infant Von Spanien (1787) -a historical tragedy in 5 acts
- Wallenstein (1800)-trilogy
- 1.Wallenstein's Camp, 2. The Piccolomini, 3. Wallenstein's Death :A Tragedy
- The Maid of Orleans (1801)
- The Bride of Messina (1803)-controversial novel
- Demetris –unfinished at his death
- Marry Stuart
- William Tell

Poems:

- Ode to the Joy (1785)
- Nanie
- The Diver
- The Glove

Important Quotes by Schilller

- "Respect the dreams of the youth" -Don Carlos
- "The voice of majority is no proof of justice" –Maria Stuart
- "It is not flesh and blood but the heart which makes us fathers and sons" – The Robbers

- “Live with your century but do not be its creature” – On the Aesthetic Education of Man

Anne Frank (1929 – 1945)

- Anne Frank was a German diarist and writer.
- She was a holocaust convict of the Nazi movement in Germany.
- Her war time diary “The Diary of a Young Girl” has been the basis for several plays and films.
- In 1941 she lost her citizenship and became stateless.
- She died in 1945 in World War II.
- “The Diary of a Young Girl” chronicles her life from 12th June 1942 to 1st Aug 1944.
- The diary was first published in Germany and France in 1950.
- Quote by Anne Frank:
- “When I write I can shake off all my cares. My sorrow disappears, my spirits are revived. But, and that’s

Gunter Grass (1927-2015)

- Gunter Wilhelm Grass was a German novelist, poet, playwright, illustrator, graphic artist and sculpture.
- He was awarded with the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1999.
- He was born in Poland. His style frequently parodies Martin Heidegger’s arcane philosophical syntax in “Being and Time “
- Grass is best known for his first novel “The Tin Drum”, a key text in European magic realism. It was first book of his Danzing trilogy , the other two being “Cat and Mouse” and ‘Dog Years”.
- His works are frequently considered to have a left-wing political dimension and he was an active supporter of the social democratic party of Germany
- When “The Tin Drum” was adapted into the film having the same name , it received ‘Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film’.

- In 1999, the Swedish Academy awarded him The Noble Prize in Literature praising him as a writer
- John Irving called Grass –“simply the most original and versatile writer alive”
- He was also a co-founder of ‘Group 47’ , organized by Hans Werner Richter.
- His literature is commonly categorized as part of German Artistic Movement known as
- “Vergangenheitsbewältigung” (struggle to overcome the <Negative of the> part) It was a key term in the study of post 1945 German literature and culture.
- Alcamowicz said Grass has : “Bridged the chasm between Germany and Poland” and praised the novelist as “unwillingness to compromise”

Important Works of Gunter Grass

- Danzig Trilogy : It focuses on the inter war (WW I & II) and wartime period in the free city of Danzig.
- 1. The Tin Drum (German-1959, English-1961) Protagonist and Narrator-Oskar Matzerath.
- 2. Cat and Mouse (German-1961, English-1963). Protagonist-Joachim Mahlke, an alienated only child without father.
- 3. Dog Years (German-1963, English-1965). Protagonist- Walter Matern and Edward Amsel (both are friends) , Narrator- Brauxel (Mine owner)
- Crabwalk (2002); The narrator of the novella is journalist Paul Pokriefke.
- The Box: Tales from Darkroom (2008)
- What Must be Said (2012) : prose poem. Grass discusses his fear for Israeli nuclear attack on Iran.
- Local Aesthetics (1969); novel
- The Flounder (1977) : It is loosely based on the fairy tale “The Fisherman and His Wife”.
- The Rat (1986); Novel
- Peeling the Onion (Autobiographical)

CANADIAN LITERATURE

Major Writers and Literary Works

Alice Munro (1931 –)

- Alice Ann Munro is a Canadian short story writer and Nobel Prize winner of 2013 as the first Canadian Writer.
- She has also got Man Booker International Prize in 2009, for her lifetime Body of work.
- Her stories have been said to “embed more than announce, reveal more than parade.”
- Most fictions of Munro are set in her native Huron County in South western Ontario.
- Cythia Ozick called her “Our Chekhov”.
- She is regarded as the “Master of the contemporary short story.”
- Munro’s highly acclaimed first collection of stories Dance of the Happy Shades (1968) won Canada’s highest literary prize Governor General’s Award.
- She then published Lives of Girls and Women (1971) a collection of interlinked stories.
- In 1978, her collection of interlinked stories What do You Think You Are? Was published. For this she got a second Governor General’s Award.
- In 2006, Munro’s story “The Bear Came over the Mountain” was adapted for the screen.

Important Stories of Alice Munro

- Dance of the happy shades (1968)
- Lives of Girls and Women (1971)
- Something I have been Meaning to Tell You (1974)
- What do you Think You Are? (1978)
- The Moons of Jupiter (1982)
- The Progress of Love
- Friend of My Youth

- Open Secrets (1994)
- The Love of a Good Woman (1998)
- Hateship, Friendship, Courtship, Loveship, Marriage (2001)
- Runaway (2004)
- The View from Castle Rock (2006)
- Too Much Happiness
- Dear Life (2012)

Short Story Compilation

- No Love lost (2003)
- Vintage Munro – 2004

Margaret Atwood (1939 –)

- Margaret Eleanor Atwood is a Canadian Poet, Novelist, Literary critic, Essayist and environment activist.
- Rather she was nominated five times for Booker Prize but she got only once in 2000 for The Blind Assassin.
- She is the founder of the ‘Writer’s Trust of Canada’, a non-profit literary organization that seeks to encourage Canada’s writing community.
- She is the inventor and developer of Longpen Technology that facilitate the remote robotic writing of documents.
- In spite of a novelist, she has published 15 books of poetry and several short stories in ‘Tamarack Review’, ‘Alphabet’, and ‘Saturday Night’ etc.
- She is a noted humanist named “Humanist of the Year” (1987) by American Humanist Association.
- ‘The Economist’ called her a ‘Scintillation Wordsmith’ and an “Expert Literary Critic.”

- Her 'The Edible Women' (1969) is a feminist work. In this novel she has demonstrated the potentially cannibalistic nature of human relationship.
- In 1994, 'Good Bones', a short story collection (1992) combined with another book "Murder in the Dark" and appeared as – "Good Bones and Simple Murders."
- 'The Confederation Poets' is a group of poets of Canadian Literature.

Important Works of Atwood

Novels

- The Edible Women (1969): Feminist Work Protagonist: Marian
- Surfacing (1972)
- Lady Oracle (1976)
- Life before Man (1979)
- Bodily Harm (1981)
- The Handmaid Tale (1985) ; Dystopian, Science fiction
- Cat's Eye (1998)
- The Robber Bride (1993)
- Alias Grace (1996)
- The Blind Assassin (2000)
- Oryx and Crake (2003): Science Fiction
- The Heart Goes Last (2015)
- Short Fiction Collection
- Dancing Girl (1977)
- Murder in the Dark (1983)
- Wildernes Tips
- The Labrador Fiasco (1996)
- Stone Mattress (2014)
- 'Good Bones' (1992, Short story collection): It includes the short story "Gertrude Talks Back".

Poetry Collections

- Double Persephone (1961)
- The Circle Game (1964)
- Expeditions (1965)
- Speeches for Doctor Frankenstein (1966)
- Morning in the Burned House (1995)
- The Door (2007)

Non – Fiction

- Survival: A Thematic Guide to Canadian Literature (1972)
- Negotiation with the Dead : A Writer on Writing (2002)
- Payback: Debt and the Shadow Side of Wealth

Getrude Talks Back (1992)

- It is a short story by Atwood appeared in the short story collection Good Bones. In this story Gertrude confess straightway to Hamlet about Old Hamlet's murder "It was not Claudius darling, it was me". This story shows Oedipus complex of Hamlet.
- Atwood challenged the concept of "Frailty thy name is women". It starts with - "I always thought it was a mistake calling you Hamlet. I mean, what kind of name is that for a young boy? It was your father's idea".
- Gertrude says – 'I wanted to call you George'.

Margaret Laurence (1926 – 1987)

- She was a Canadian novelist and short story writer; she was called Peggy in her childhood.
- She was the founder of Writers trust of Canada.
- Her novel 'Bird in the House' is based on the stories of her living in her grandfather's house.
- She used the pseudonym "Steve Lancaster" for publishing her poetry in her university.

- She became associated with the leftist intellectual movement the “Social Gospel.”
- She is best known for her novel *The Stone Angel*. The Novel is set in ‘Manitoba’ small town called ‘Manawaka’.
- *The Stone Angel* is narrated retrospectively by Hagar Shipley, a 90 year old woman living in her eldest son’s home in Vancouver it was published in 1964.
- She was impressed by *Somaliland Anthology* and translated its folk tales and poetry and compiled into the work; *A Tree for Poverty : Somali Poetry & Prose*.
- “*Out of Africa*” is a film adaptation of a work by Lawrence.

Important Works

- *The Side Jordan* (1960)
- *The Stone Angel* (1964); It is re-writing of Shakespeare’s *King Lear*. It is a psychological Novel.
- *A Jest of God* (1966)
- *The Fire Dwellers* (1969)
- *Jason’s Quest* (1970)
- *The Diviners* (1974): It is the rewriting of Shakespeare’s *The Tempest*.

Short Story Collections

- *A Bird in the House*

AFRICAN LITERATURE

Major Writers and Literary Works

Derek Walcott (1930 – 2017)

- Derek Alton Walcott is a Saint Lucian Trinidadian poet (West Indies).
- He received the Nobel Prize in 1992.

His important works are:

1- Dream on Monkey Mountain (1967) - Play

2- Omeros (1990) Poem (It takes place on the Island of St. Lucia)

3- The Sea at Dauphin: A play in one act.

4- O Babylon!

5- The Isle of the Noises

6- Walker and the Ghost Dance

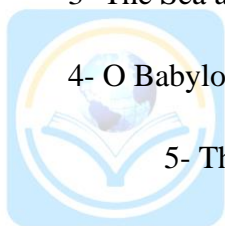
7- Drums and Colors: An epic drama

8- In the Virgins

9- The Castaway (1965) – Poem

10- The Muse of History

- He makes folk music a major part of his poetry in which he presents drumming, work songs and the blues.
- He is influenced by modernist writers as T.S. Eliot and Ezra Pound.



Teachinns

Text with Technology

Ken Saro Wiwa (1941-1995)

- Ken Saro Wiwa was a Nigeria writer and a member of Ogoni people.
- He led a nonviolent campaign against environment degradation of the land and water of Ogoniland by the operations of the multinational Petroleum Industries.
- He was tried for murdering Ogoni chief and was hanged in 1995.
- His best known novel “Sozaboy: A novel in Rotten English” tells the story of a naive village boy recruited to the army during the Nigerian civil war (1967-1970) and intimates the political corruption and patronage in Nigeria’s military regime of the time.
- Ken Saro Wiwa’s war diary is ‘On a Darkling Plain’.
- Nigerian Civil War (6 July 1967 – 15 Jan 1970).

Important Works of Wiwa

1. Sozaboy : A Novel in Rotten English (1936)
2. On a Darkling Plain: An account of the Nigerian Civil War (1989)
3. Genocide in Nigeria: The Ogoni Tragedy (1992)
4. A Forest of Flowers (1995); It is a collection of short stories.
5. A Month and Day : A Detention Diary (1995)
6. Lemona’s tale (1996): It is a moving tale of love, abandonment and murder.

Chinua Achebe (1930-2013)

- Chinua Achebe was born as Albert Chinualumogu Achebe in Nigeria in 1930.
- He was a novelist, poet, critic and professor.
- His first novel “Things Fall Apart (1958) is considered his magnum Opus.
- He was raised in Igbo town of Ogidi in Nigeria.

He is world famous for his African Trilogy-

- Things Fall Apart (1958)

- No Longer at Ease (1960)
- Arrow of God (1964)

His other famous novels are:

- A Man of the People (1966)
- Anthills of the Savannah (1987)
- Achebe wrote his novels in English and defended the use of English as “Language of colonisers” in African Literature.
- In 1975, his Lecture “An Image of Africa: Racism in Conrad’s: Heart of darkness” features a famous criticism of Joseph Conrad as “a thorough going Racist”.
- Achebe’s novels focus on the tradition of ‘Igbo’ society.
- He also published a number of short stories, children’s books and essay collections.
- Achebe has been called ‘The father of modern African writing’
- Margaret Atwood called him “a magical writer- one of the greatest of the 20th century”.
- He was awarded the Man Booker International Prize in 2007.
- He never received any Nobel Prize.
- Achebe called an area the ‘evil forest’ where the Christian missionaries are given a place to build their church.

Important Works of Chinua Achebe

Novels

1. Things Fall Apart (1958)
2. No Longer at Ease (1960)
3. Arrow of God (1964)
4. A Man of the People (1966), Protagonist – Nanga (Boss of Odile)
5. Anthills of the Savannah (1987): It takes place at the imaginary place of ‘Kangan’.

Short Stories

1. Marriage is a Private Affair (1952)
2. Dead Men's Path (1953)
3. Civil Peace (1971)
4. The Heinemann Book of Contemporary African Short Stories (1992)
5. Girls at War

Poems

1. Vultures, Beware, Soul Brother, Christmas in Biafra

Children's Books

1. Chike and the River (1966)
2. The Flute (1975)
3. The Drum (1978)
4. How the Leopard Got his Claws

1. Things Fall Apart (1958)

- Achebe had already chosen the title of the book after much thought as – “The Pacification of the Primitive Tribes of the Lower Niger.”
- It is a post-colonial historical novel of Chinua Achebe, published in 1958.
- The title of the novel comes from a line in W.B. Yeats poem “The Second Coming”.
- The novel follows the life of Okonkwo, an Igbo (Ibo in the Novel), leader and local wrestling champion in the fictional Nigerian Village of Umuofia.
- The novel is in three parts. First describing his family and personal history, the customs and society of the Igbo.
- The second and third sections introduce the influence of British Colonialism and Christian missionaries on the Igbo community.

Plot

- The protagonist Okonkwo defeats a wrestler nickname “the cat”.
- He has a 12yrs old son Nwoye whom he finds lazy.

- Okonkwo took the charge of the boy Ikemefuna, who was won by Umofia.
- At the end of the novel, Okonkwo hangs himself in his compound
- In the novel, Okonkwo's furious manhood overpowers everything "feminine" in his life.

2. No longer at Ease (1960)

- It is the second novel of the African Trilogy.
- The Protagonist is Obi Okonkwo, grandson of Okonkwo (protagonist of Things Fall Apart).
- Obi leaves his village for British education and gets a job in the Nigerian Colonial Civil Service.
- The Struggles in the novel to adapt a western lifestyle and ends up taking a bribe.
- The title of the novel is taken from the closing lines of T. S. Eliot's The Journey of the Magi.

3. Arrow of God (1964)

- It is the third novel of African Trilogy.
- The novel centers on Ezeulu, the chief priest of several Igbo villages of colonial Nigeria, who confronts
 - colonial powers and Christian missionaries in the 1920's.
 - The phrase "Arrow of god" is drawn from an Igbo proverb in which a person or sometimes an event is said to represent the will of god.
 - Ezule declared himself "Half spirit and half man".

George Lamming (1927 –)

- George Lamming is a Caribbean novelist (Barbadian Novelist), essayist and poet.
- He is the author of six novels:
 - 1- In the Castle of my Skin (1953)
 - 2- The Emigrants (1954)

3- Of Age and Innocence (1958)

4- Season of Adventure (1960)

5- Water with Berries (1971) and

6- Natives of My Person (1972)

- His much acclaimed first novel “In the Castle of my Skin” features an autobiographical character named G. It can be read as bildungsroman, as well as the story of the Caribbean.
- His 1960 collection of essays “The Pleasure of Exile” is a pioneering work that attempts to define the place of the West Indian in the Post-Colonial world, re-interpreting Shakespeare’s The Tempest and the characters Prospero and Caliban in terms of personal identity and the history of the Caribbean.
- His recent collection of essay is: “Coming, Coming Home: Conversations II – Western Education and the Caribbean Intellectual.”



In the Castle of my Skin

Text with Technology

- It is an autobiographical novel considered as a seminal work of post-colonial fiction.
- The title of the novel is taken from Derek Walcott’s “You in the castle of your Skin, I the Swineherd”.
- It is the coming of-age-story of the protagonist G.
- It also shows the social and political climate in the Caribbean just before independence from colonial bondage.
- It is set in 1930’s and deals with Imperialism, Class Difference, Racism, Economy and Education.
- It is told from three perspectives:
First person narration by G. (Lamming himself)
Third person narrative by Ma and Pa.

A third Party narration by an omniscient person.

J.M. Coetzee (1940-)

- John Maxwell Coetzee is a South African novelist, essayist, linguist and translator.
- He received Nobel Prize in Literature, in 2003.
- He relocated to Australia in 2002 and in 2006, he became Australian citizen.
- He got Booker prize two times.
- His autobiographical novel *Boyhood: Scenes from Provincial Life* (1997) focuses on his years spent growing up in South Africa.
- His Experience in England was later recorded in *Youth: Scenes from Provincial Life II* (2002). It is semi-fictionalized autobiographical novel recounting his struggle in 1990 London after fleeing to the political unrest of Cape Town, his second volume of fictionalized.
- He began his first novel 'Dusklands' in New York. This novel consists of two separate stories. "The Vietnam Project" and "The Narrative of Tacobus Coetzee".
- He was the first writer to be awarded the Booker Prize twice: First for "Life and Times of Michael K." in 1983, and "Disgrace" in 1999.
- The other two authors who got Booker Prize twice are Peter Carey and Hilary Mantel.
- *Summertime* (2009) is the third in series of the fictionalized memoirs by Coetzee (first *Boyhood*, Second - *Youth*) and details the life of John Coetzee (from perspective of five people who have known him) long listed for Booker Prize but eventually won the Woolf Hall Prize.
- Coetzee was also long listed in 2003, for Elizabeth Costello and in 2005 for *Slowman*.
- In 2008, he became the fifth African to be awarded Nobel Prize in Literature and second South African writer after Nadine Gordimer.
- The Nobel Prize accepted speech of Coetzee is titled "He and His Man".

Important Works of Coetzee

1. Dusklands (1974)

2. In the Heart of the Country (1977): Early novel is a notable for being of Coetzee's more experimental novels and is narrated through 266 numbered paragraphs rather than chapters.

3. Waiting for the Barbarians (1980): It won the James Tait Black Memorial Prize and Geoffrey Faber Memorial Prize for fiction. Coetzee took the title from the poem "Writing for the Barbarians" by Greek poet Constantine P. Lavafy.

4. Life and Times of Michael K (1983): It won the Booker prize for Literature in 1983. It is the story of the man named Michael K. who makes an arduous journey from Cape Town to his mother's rural birth place, during an imaginary civil war during the apartheid era 1970-1980's.

5. Foe (1986): It is woven around the existing plot of Robinson Crusoe. Foe is written from the perspective of Susan Barton, a castaway who landed on the same island inhabited on 'Crusoe' and 'Friday' as their adventures were already underway.

- The novel was the subject of criticism in South Africa where it was regarded as politically irrelevant on its release.

6. Age of Iron (1990): It depicts the inward journey of Mrs. Lurren, and Old classics professor dying slowly of cancer.

7. The Master of Petersburg (1994): It features the Russian writer "Fyodor Dostoyevsky" as its protagonist. The antagonist is Sergey Nechayev, real life leader of the Nechaevists, a clandestine group of Nihilist terrorists.

8. Disgrace (1999): He got the Booker Prize for this work; it is set in a violent Post-apartheid South Africa. David Lurie, a Cape Town academic reaches a similar conclusion when his daughter Lucy is gang raped by three black men at her isolated homestead in the Easter Cape.

9. Elizabeth Costello (2003): Elizabeth Costello is a celebrated aging Australian writer, travels around the world and gives lectures on topics including the lives of animals and literary censorship.

- In her youth Costello wrote “The House” on Eccles Street, a novel that retells James Joyce’s Ulysses from the perspective of the protagonist’s wife Molly Bloom.
- Elizabeth Costello is also a character in Coetzee’s academic novel The Lives of Animals (1999). This character also appears in Coetzee’s 2005 novel Slowman.

10. Slowman (2005): It was the first novel of Coetzee after he got Nobel Prize.

11. Diary of a Bad Year (2007).

12. The Childhood of Jesus (2013).

Short Story

1. The Lives of Animals (1999).

Ben Okri (1959-)

- Ben Okri is a Nigerian Poet and Novelist.
- He has published his first Novel Flowers and Shadow (1980), Narrator Azaro.
- His best-known work The Famished Road, which was awarded the 1991 Booker Prize.

He is famous for his trilogy;

1. The Famished Road
2. Songs of Enchantment and
3. Infinite Riches

- His other famous novel is *Dangerous Love* (1996), it is set in Lagos of the 1970.
- “An African Elegy” is a collection of poems by Ben Okri.

Buchi Emecheta (1949-)

- He is a Nigerian Novelist whose famous novels are *Second Class Citizen* (1974), *The Bride Price* (1976), *The Slave Girl* (1977), and *The Joys of Motherhood* (1979).
- She once described her stories as –
“Women face the universal problems of poverty and oppression, and the longer they stay, no matter where they have come from originally, the more the problems become identical.”
- She was born to Igbo parents. Her ‘*In the Ditch*’ and ‘*Second Class Citizen*’ were published in one volume as ‘*Adah Story*’.
- She married Sylvester Onwordi .
- Her autobiography is entitled “*Head Above Water*”.
- She Began writing about her experiences of Black British life in a regular column in ‘*The New Statesman*’, published in book form in 1972 as *In the Ditch*.

Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o (1937 –)

- Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o, was born as James Nagugi is a Kenyan writer who was formerly working in English but now working in Gikuyu.
- His works includes novels, plays, short stories and essays.
- He is the founder and editor of Gikuyu language journal ‘*Mũĩĩri*’.
- His *Ngaahika Ndeenda* was a commercial success but it was shut down by the Kenyan authority after six weeks of it opening.
- Ngũgĩ was subsequently imprisoned for a year.
- He was adopted as an Amnesty International prisoner of Conscience.
- Ngũgĩ was a Professor in New York University United States. His first play is ‘*The Black Hermit*’ (1963).

- His family was caught up in Mau Mau War.
- He published his first novel *Weep Not, Child* in 1964. It was the first novel in English to be published by a writer from East Africa.
- His Second novel *The River Between* (1965) has the background of Mau Mau Rebellion, and describes an unhappy romance between Christians and Non-Christians.
- His novel 'A Grain of Wheat' (1967) marked his embrace of Fanonist Marxism.
- He subsequently renounced English, Christianity and the name James Ngũgĩ as colonialist, he changed his name back to Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o and began to write in his native Gikuyu and Swahili Language.
- His 1977 play *Ngaahika Ndeenda* (English title – "I'll Marry When I Want") provoked the Kenyan Vice President Daniel Arap Moi and he was imprisoned.
- His later works include *Detained*, *His prison Diary* (1981), *Decolonising the Mind: The Politics of Language in African Literature* (1986), an essay arguing for African writers' expression in their native language rather than European Language.
- His *Matigari* (1987) is one of his most famous satire is based on Gikuyu folktale.
- In 2006, American publisher Random House published his first new novel after two decades *Wizard of the Crow* translated into English from Gikuyu by the author himself.
- His most recent book is *Something Torn and New: An African Renaissance*, it is a collection of essay published in 2009.
- His two autographical works are: - *Dreams is a Time of War: A Childhood Memoir* (2010) and *In the House of the Interpreter: A Memoir* (2012).
- In *Decolonising the Mind*, Thiong'o expressed – "Thus Language and Literature were taking us further and further from ourselves to other selves, from our world to other worlds."

Weep Not Child (1964)

- It is the first novel of Ngũgĩ, published in (1964), under the name James Ngũgĩ.

- It was the first English novel to be published by an East African.
- It deals with the relationship between Africans and the British Colonist in Africa.
- It also deals with the 'Mau Mau Uprising' and the bewildering dispossession of an entire people from their ancestral Africa.
- The Protagonist Njoroge aspiration to attend university is frustrated by both, the violence of the Mau Mau rebels and the violent response of the colonial government.
- Some other major characters are
 - Ngotho – Njoroge's father
 - Nyokabi and Njeri – Two wives of Ngotho

A Grain of Wheat (1967)

- The title is taken from the Gospel of Sgovernment
- Mau Mau Rebellion is depicted in this novel (Aftermath situation).
- The Novel weaves together several stories set during the state of emergency in Kenya's struggle for independence, focusing on quiet Mugo, whose life is ruled by a dark secret.
- The plot revolves around his home village's preparations for Kenya's Independence Day celebration, Uhuru Day. On that day, former resistance Fighter General R and Koinandu plan on Publically executing the traitor who betrayed Kihika.
- Characters:- Mugo, Gikonyo, Mumbi, Kihika and Karanja.

Wole Soyinka (1934-)

- Wole Soyinka is a Nigerian playwright and poet.
- He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1986. (The first African to be honoured with this award).
- Soyinka was born in Yoruba family and followed the Yoruba religious traditions.

- He wrote about his childhood in his memoir “Ake: The Years of Childhood”. He was the play reader at the Royal Theatre.
- His first major play *The Swamp Dwellers* (1958) was followed by another play *The Lion and the Jewel* (1959) a comedy.
- “*The Invention*” was his first work which was produced at the Royal Court Theatre in London.
- His work *A Dance of the Forest* (1960), is a biting criticism of Nigeria’s political elites. This play won as the official play for Nigerian Independence Day in 1960.
- He was imprisoned for 22 months during the civil war between the federal government and the Biafrans (it was ended in 1969) and was freed in 1969.
- In 1976, he published his poetry collection “*Ogun Abibiman*” and collection of his essay entitled *Myth, Literature and the African World*.
- He founded a theatrical group called *The Guerrilla Unit*.
- In 1962, his essay “*Towards a True Theatre*” was published.
- In 2014, he got International Humanist Award.
- Soyinka stated “A tiger does not proclaim its tigritude before it strikes”
- The term ‘Negritude’ is carried by Aimée Césaire and Léopold Senghor.

The Lion and the Jewel (1959)

- This play chronicles Baroka, the Lion who fights with modern Lakunle over the right to marry Sidi, the titular jewel.
- Baroka is a 62 years protagonist referred as a lion in the title while Sidi is referred as Jewel.
- In this Play Soyinka, emphasises the theme of the corruption, African culture and how the youth should embrace the original African culture.

A Dance of the Forests

- It is the most recognized play of Soyinka.
- The play was presented at Nigeria Independence celebration in 1960.

- It denigrated the glorious African past and warned Nigerians and all Africans that their energies henceforth should be spent trying to avoid repeating the mistakes that have already been made. *Kongi Harvest: A Political Satire* (1965)
- In the play *President Kongi*; the dictator of an African developing nation is trying to modernize after deposing King Oba Danda, who is being held in detention.
- The clash is enacted between Oba and Kongi; Oba being a traditional head whereas Kongi as modernist and constitutional head.
- The traditional forces are being stifled out of life by Kongi's dictatorship. Oba's have been rejected as rotten waste for:

"Ism to ism for ism is ism
 Of ism and ism an absolute ism
 To demonstrate the tree of life
 Is sprung from broken peat
 And we the rotten bark, spurned
 When the tree swells its pot
 The mucus that is snorted out
 When Kongi's new race blows".



Teachinns
 Text with Technology

The Road (1965)

- The Road, by Soyinka is a very complex play, a combination of comedy and tragedy. The play shows the satirical and spiritual altitude of the dramatist.
- The subject of 'death' presented in 'The Road' is found in an early poem "Death in the Dawn". Another event which makes Soyinka to write this poem is the death of his friend "Segun Awolowo" in an accident.
- The Play is set along a road, the road from 'Life to Death'. The cast is a superbly seeded gang including driver of a passenger truck – "No Danger – No Delay", his passenger- tout and drivers mate, Samson, a captain of thugs called Say Toyko Kid, and a splendidly pliable policeman, Particulars Joe.
- This play is prefaced by Alagemo, a poem which provides clue to the play "Alagemo is Simply, a Religious Cult of Flesh Dissolution".

Death and the King's Horseman (1975)

- This play is based on a real incident that took place in Nigeria during British colonial rule. The horseman of an important chief was prevented from committing ritual suicide by the colonial authorities.
- Soyinka says that the play should not be considered as "Clash of Cultures".
- The play builds upon the true story of the character 'Elesin' the King's Horseman of the title. According to Yoruba tradition, the death of a chief must be followed by the ritual suicide of Chief's horseman because the horseman's spirit is essential to helping the chief's spirit ascend to the afterlife, otherwise chief's spirit will wander the earth and bring harm to Yoruba people.
- The first of the play, documents the processes of the suicide ritual, with the potent life loving figure 'Elesin', living out his final day in celebration before the ritual process begins.
- At the last minute, the British colonial ruler, Simon Pilkings ; intervenes, the suicide being viewed as barbaric and illegal by the British authorities.
- When Yoruba people accuses Elesin's son Olunde to commits ritual suicide in his father's place as to restore the honour of his family. Consequently Elesin kills himself.

The Trial of Brother Jero

- The Trials of Brother Jero, follows a day in the life of Jero, a self-named prophet, who is eager to present this turns of events to an audience to proudly illustrate his wise and cunning nature.
- The main subject of the play is Christian religious practices to close scrutiny in the country.

Jero Metamorphosis

- It's a sequel to the 'The Trails of Brother Jero'. It's theme is Christian religious practices.

Important Works of Soyinka

Plays

1. The Swamp Dwellers (1958)
2. The Lion and the Jewel (1959)
3. A Dance of the Forests (1960)
4. The Strong Breed (1964)
5. Madmen and Specialists (1970)
6. Season of Anomy (1973)
7. Death and King's Horseman (1975)
8. Kongi Harvest (1965) : A Political Satire
9. The Road.

Novels

1. The Interpreters (1964).

Essays

1. Myth, Literature and the African World View (1976)

Memoirs

1. The Man Died : Prison Notes (1971)
2. Ake : The Years of Childhood (1981)

AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE

Major Writers and Literary Works

PATRICK WHITE

(1912-1990)

- Patrick Victor Martindale White was an Australian writer who is widely regarded as one of the most important English Language novelist of the 20th century.
- From 1935, until his death, he published 12 Novels, three short Stories Collection and 8 plays.
- White's fiction employs humor, florid prose shifting, Narrative Vantage points and a Stream of
- Consciousness Technique.
- In 1973, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, the first Australian to have been awarded this prize.
- He wrote a collection of poetry entitled The Ploughman and Other Poems and wrote a play named Bread and Butter Women.
- For Happy Valley: A Novel (1939) he won the 1941 Australian Literature Society Gold medal. He dedicated this novel to the Artist Roy De Maistre.
- In 1936, White met the painter Roy de Maistre, 18 years his senior, who became an important
- influence in his life and work.
- In his own words about Roy – “He became what I most needed an intellectual and Aesthetic mentor”. They had many similarities and both were homosexual.
- He started to make a reputation for himself as a writer publishing The Aunt's Story and The Tree of Man (1955).
- His first breakthrough in Australia came when his next novel 'Voss' won the inaugural Miles Franklin Literary Award.

- In 1961, he published *Riders in the Chariot*, for this work also he won Miles Franklin Award.
- In 1968, he wrote *The Vivisector* a searing character portrait of an artist.
- In 1979, his novel *Twyborn Affair* was shortlisted for Booker prize, and he announced that it was his last novel and he will now write only for radio or the stage.
- In 1981, he published his autobiography “*Flaws in the Glass: A Self Portrait*”, which explored issues about which he had publically said little, such as his homosexuality and his refusal to accept the Nobel prize personally.
- In 1986, Patrick released his last novel *Memories of Many in One*, though it was published under the pen name Alex Xenophon Demir Jian Fray and edited by Patrick White.
- In 1986, *Voss* was turned into an Opera with music by Richard Meele and Libretto adopted by David Malouf.

Important Works of White

1. *Happy Valley* (1939)-First Novel.

2. *The Living and the Dead* (1941)- His second published book, written in the early ages of World War II, whilst the author alternated between the United Kingdom and United States.

- Set in 1930, London.

3. *The Aunt's Story* (1948): It tells the story of Theodora Goodman, a lonely middle aged woman who travels to France after her mother's death and then to America.

4. *The Tree of Man* (1955): It is a domestic drama chronicling the lives of the Paker family and their changing fortunes over many decades.

- The title comes from A.E. Houseman's poetry cycle *A Shropshire Lad*, lines of which are quoted in the text.

5. *Voss* (1957): It is based upon the life of 19th century Brussian explorer and naturalist Ludwig Leichhardt who disappeared whilst an expedition into the Australian outback.

- The novel is mainly based on two characters: Voss: a German and Laura a young woman, orphaned and new to the Colony of New South Wales.

6. Riders in the Chariot (1961): It won the Miles Franklin Award of 1961 and also won the 1965 Gold Medal of the Australian Literature Society.

- The main four characters are Mary Hare, an eccentric heiress in a decoying mansion living with her housekeeper Mrs. Jolley – Aborigine artist; Alf Dubbo, painter and same time drunk; Mordecai Himmelfarb holocaust survivor, professor and now migrant working in a machine shop and Mrs. Ruth Godbold a kindly washer man.

7. The Solid Mandala (1966): Total 4 chapters, story of two brothers Waldo and Arthur Brown.

8. The Vivisector (1970): It details the lifelong creative journey of fictional artist/painter Hurtle Duffied.

9. The Eye of the Storm (1973): It tells the story of the Elizabeth Hunter.

10. A Fringe of Leaves (1976): A young Cornish woman Mrs. Ellen Roxburgh travels to Australian colonies in the early 1880 with her much older husband Austin.

11. The Twyborr Affair (1979): The three parts of the novel are set in a villa on the French Riviera before First World War

12. Memoirs of Many in One (1986): In it White is taken to be editing the papers of a fictional Alex Gray.

13. The Hanging Garden (2012): It remained unfinished and published posthumously.

Short Story Collections

1. The Burnt Ones (1964)
2. The Cockatoos: Short Novels and Stories (1974)
3. Three Uneasy Pieces (1987)

Plays:

1. The season at Sarsparilla
2. The Ham Funeral (1947)
3. Big Toys (1977)
4. Bread and Butter Woman: It was White's first play to be performed in Sydney (1935).

Screenplays

1. The Night the Prowler (1978)

Autobiography

1. Flaws in the Glass (1981)

PETER CAREY (1943-)

- Peter Philip Carey is an Australian novelist known primarily for being one of only three writers to have won the Booker Prize twice – the others being J.M. Coetzee and Hilary Mantel.
- Carey won his first Booker Prize in 1988, for “Oscar and Lucinda” and won for the second time in 2001 for “True History of the Kelly Gang”.
- In May 2008, he was nominated for the Best of the Booker Prize, but won by Salman Rushdie for his Midnight's Children.
- Carey has won the Miles Franklin Award three times and is frequently named as Australian's next contender for the Nobel Prize in Literature.

- In addition to writing fiction, he collaborated on the screenplay of the film *Until End of the World* (in 1991 with Wild Wenders).
- He read widely particularly the works of Samuel Beckett, William Faulkner, James Joyce, Franz Kafka and Gabriel Garcia Marquez.
- Over the next few years he wrote 5 novels –
 - I. *Contact* (1946-1965)
 - II. *Starts Here, Ends Here* (1965-1967)
 - III. *The Futility Machine* (1966-1976)
 - IV. *Vog* (1969)
 - V. *Adventures on Board the Marie Celeste* (1971)

But none of them were published.

- *Bliss* (1981) is his first published novel. Protagonist – Harry Joy.
- *The Tax Inspector* (1991) begun in Australia, was the first book he completed in the United States. It was followed by “*The Unusual*” *Life of Tristan Smith* (1994), a fable in which he explored the relationship
 - between Australia and America, disguised in the novel as Efica and Voorstand.
 - This is a relationship that has pre-occupied him throughout his career going back to *Bliss* (1981),
 - *Illywhalker* (1985) and early short stories.
 - It was only after nearly two decades in the United States that he embarked on *Parrot and Oliver in America* (2010) loosely based on events in the life of Alexis de Tiqueville.
 - Carey continues to extend his canvas in his most recent novel *The Chemistry of Tears* (2012).
 - In 1998, Carey was accused of snubbing Queen Elizabeth II by declining an invitation to meet her after winning the Commonwealth Writers Prize for Jack Maggs (1997).

- He was elected as a fellow of Royal Society of Literature (1989), an honorary fellow of the Australian Academy of Humanities (2001) and a member of The American Academy of Arts and Science (2003).

Important Works of Peter Carey

1. Bliss (1981): It won that year's Miles Franklin Award.
2. Illywhacker (1985): Shortlisted for 1985 booker prize and won the Victorian premier's literary award.
 - The novel tells the story of Herbert Badgery, self-admitted liar, trickier and confident man.
 - "Illywhacker" is supposed to be Australian slang for "a stick for smacking a child with".
 - Divided into 3 books and considered a Meta fiction.
3. Oscar and Lucinda (1988)
 - Won the 1988 Booker Prize, and was shortlisted for 1989 for the Best of the Booker.
 - It tells the story of Oscar Hopkins, the Cornish son of a Plymouth Brethren Minister who
 - becomes an Anglican priest.
 - The novel partly takes its inspiration from Father and Son, the autobiography of the English poet Edmund Gosse which describes his relationship with his father Philip Henry Gosse.
4. The Tax Inspector (1991).
5. The Unusual Life of Tristan Smith (1994).
6. Thru History of Kelly Gong (2002): Won 2001 Booker Prize and Commonwealth Writers Prize (2001). The protagonist is Nelly Kelly.
7. My Life as a Fake (2003).
8. Theft: A Love Story (2006).

9. His Illegal Self (2008).

10. Parrot and Oliver in America (2016).

11. The Chemistry of Tears (2012).

12. Amnesia (2014).

13. Jack Maggs (1997):

- It is a novel by Carey.
- It is a reworking of the Charles Dickens' novel "Great Expectations".
- The story centers around Jack Maggs (equivalent of Magwitch) and his quest to meet his son
- Henry Phipps (equivalent of Pip,) who has mysteriously disappeared having closed up his house
- and dismissed his households.

Non-fictions

1. 30-days in Sidney: A Wildly Distorted Account (2001).

2. Wrong about Japan: A Father's Journey with his Son.

JOHN FLANAGAN (1944-)

- John Flanagan is an Australian fantasy writer lives in Sydney.
- His best known work is the Ranger Apprentice Novel Series, which is about a boy named Will, who is taken as an apprentice Ranger to the grim and mysterious Halt.
- Prior to becoming a novelist, John Flanagan did advertising and television commercials. He co-created the television series Hey Dad, he started working on what would become Rangers Apprentice in 1990's as short stories for his son Michael who at the time was 12.
- Flanagan wanted to encourage his son to read, as well as show him that heroes like the main character Will don't have to be big and strong.

- In the early 2000's he decided to make the stories into the first novel The Ruins of the Horlan. There are currently 12 books published and all of them published in USA.
- Only 3 of these books published in Spanish: The Ruins of Horlan, The Burning Bridge and Icebound Land.
- In 2008 he won the Australian publisher Associations Book of the Year for the Older Children and International success for Erak's Ransom.

Important Works of Flanagan

1. Ranger's Apprentice

- a) The Ruins of Gorlan (2005)
- b) The Burning Bridge (2005)
- c) The Icebound Land (2005)
- d) Oakleaf Bearers (2006)
- e) The Sorcerer in the North (2006)
- f) The Siege of Macindow (2007)
- g) Erak's Ransom (2007)
- h) The Kings of Clonmel (2008)
- i) Halt's Peril (2009)
- j) The Emperor of Nihon Ja (2010)
- k) The Last Stories (2011)
- l) The Royal Ranger (2013)

2. Rangers Apprentice: The Early Years: This is a prequel series before the time of Will, about Morgarath's Coup and Halt and Crowley's counter plot to save Araluen-

- The Tournament at Horlain (2015)

3. Brotherband

- a) The Outcasts (2011)
- b) The Invaders (2012)
- c) The Hunters (2012)
- d) Slaves of Socorro (2014)
- e) Scorpion Mountain (2014)

4. Jesse Parker

- a) Storm Peak (2009)
- b) Avalunch Poss (2010)



GERALDINE BROOKS (1955-)

- Geraldine Brooks is an Australian-American journalist and author whose 2005 Novel “March” won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 2006.
- While retaining her Australian passport, she became a United States citizen in 2002.
- As a foreign correspondent for The Wall Street Journal, she covered crisis in Africa, the Balkans and the Middle East with the stories from Persian Gulf.
- Brooks’ first book, Nine Parts of Desire (1994) based on her experiences among Muslim women in the Middle east, was an International best seller.
- Foreign Correspondence (1997) was a memoir and travel adventure about a child enriched by penal from around the world and her adult quest to find them.
- Her first novel Year of Wonders published in 2001, set in 1666, the story depicts a young woman’s battle to save fellow villagers as well as her own soul when the Bubonic Plague suddenly strikes her small Derbyshire village of Eyam. The protagonist is Anna Frith.
- Her next novel March (2005) was inspired by her fondness for Louisa May Alcott’s Little Woman, which her mother had given her.

- In her next novel “People of the Book” (2008), Brooks explored a fictionalized history of the Sarajevo Haggadah. This novel was inspired by her reporting (For the New Yorker) of human interest stories emerging in the aftermath of the 1991-1995 breakup of Yugoslavia.
- This novel won the both Australian Book of the Year Award and the Australian Literary Fiction Award 2008.
- Her 2011 novel “Caleb’s Crossing” is inspired by the life of Caleb Cheishauhtemac, a wampanoac converting to Christianity who was the first Native American to graduate from Harvard College, an achievement of 17th century.

Important Works of Geraldine Brooks:

Novels

1. Year of Wonders: A Novel of the Plague (2001): It is a historical fiction.

2. March (2005): Historical Novel, retells Louisa May Alcott’s novel Little Women from the point of view of Alcott’s protagonist’s absent father. Brooks has inserted the novel into the classic tale, revealing the events surrounding March’s absence during the American Civil War in 1862.

3. People of the Book (2008): It is a historical novel. The story focuses on imagined events surrounding protagonist and real historical part of still extant Sarajevo Haggadah, one of the oldest surviving Jewish illuminated texts.

- It tells the fictional story of Hanna Heath, an Australian Book, and Consorter who is restoring the Haggadah.

4. The Secret Chord (2015): A historical based on the life of the Biblical King David in the period of the Second Iron age. The title is taken from Leonard Cohen’s Song-Hallelujah”

Non-Fiction

1. Nine Parts of Desire: The Hidden World of Islamic Women (1994).

PAUL JENNINGS (1943-)

- Paul Jennings is an English born Australian children's book writer.
- In 1985, Jennings's first book of short stories is 'Unreal'.
- He was born in London.
- Jennings's short stories were adapted for the children's television series 'Round the Twist' and 'Driven Crazy'.
- In 1949 his family migrated to Australia.

Important Works

1. Unreal! Eight Surprising Stories (1985).
2. Unbelievable! More Surprising Stories (1986).
3. Quirky Tails! More Oddball Stories (1987).
4. Uncanny! Even More Surprising Stories (1988).
5. Unbearable! More Bizarre Stories (1990).
6. Unmentionable! More Amazing Stories (1991).
7. Undone! More Mad Endings (1993).
8. Uncovered! Weird, Weird Stories (1995).
9. Unseen! (1998)
10. Tongue Tied (2002)

Novels

1. Deadly Series co-written with Morris Gleitzman
Nude (2002).

2. Wicked Series co-written with Morris Gleitzman –

The Slobberers (1997).

Till Death Do us Apart (1997)

3. He also wrote –

Picture Books

Chapter Books

Puzzle and Books

Compilation and Bind ups.

DAVID MALOUF (1943-)

- David George Joseph Malouf is an Australian writer, novelist, playwright and short story writer.
- He was awarded the Neustadt International Prize for Literature in 2000.
- His 1993 novel *Remembering Babylon* (Protagonist – Gemny Fairly, English boy) won the international IMPAC Dublin Literary Award in 1996, he won the inaugural Australia-Asia Literary award in 2008.
- He was also shortlisted for Booker prize.
- He is openly gay.
- His first novel *Johnno* (1975) is the semi-autobiographical tale of a young man growing up in Brisbane during World War I.
- His novella *Fly Away Peter* won the Age Book of the year prize in 1982.
- His epic novel *The Great World* (1990) tells the story of two Australians and the relationship amid the turmoil of two world wars; including imprisonment by the Japanese during World War II: the novel won the Commonwealth Writers Prize and the French Prix Femina Etranger.

- His booker shortlisted novel Remembering Babylon (1993) is set in northern Australia during the 1850's amid a Community of English immigrant farmers (with one Scottish family whose isolated existence is threatened by the arrival of a stranger, a young white man raised from boyhood by Indigenous Australians).
- In 2007, his short story collection Every Move You Make won The Age Book of Year award for fiction and the "Queens Land" Premiere Literary award.
- Australian critic Peter Craven described it as, "as Formidable and bewitching a collection of stories as you would be likely to find anywhere in the English speaking world".
- Malouf has written several volumes of Poetry, three collections of short stories and a play, Blood Relations (1988).
- He has written Libretti (the text used in an extended a musical work such as Opera, Operetta, Masque, Oratorio, Cantata or Musical, Libretto).
- For three operas (including Voss, an adoption of the novel of the same name by Patric White and first produced in 1986, Adelaide Festival of Arts conducted by Stuart Challenger) and "Baa Baa Black Sheep(with music by Michael Berkeley) which combines a semi-autobiographical story by Rudyard Kipling with Kipling's Jungle Book.
- His Memoirs, "12 Edmondstone Street" were published in 1985.
- Malouf was awarded the Pascall Prize for critical writing in 1988.
- In 2008, Malouf won the Australian Publishers Association's Lloyd O'Neil Award for outstanding service to the Australian book industry and in 2008, elected as Fellow of Royal Society of Literature.

Important Works of Malouf

Novels

1. Johnno (1975); Narrator: Dante
2. An Imaginary life (1978): Novella – It tells the story of Ovid during his exile.

3. Fly Away Peter (1982): It is set before and during 1st World War. The first part of the novel is set on the Queensland Gold Coast, and 2nd Western Front (Protagonist – Tim Saddler).
4. The Great World (1990): It won the 1990 Miles Franklin literary award (Novel).
5. The Conversations at Curlow Creek (1996).
6. Ransom (2009): Tells the story of Iliad from book 22 to 24.

Short Stories

1. Antipodes (1983)
2. Uptold Tales (1999)
3. Dream Stuff (2000)

Poetry Collection

1. Bicycle and Others Poems (1970)
2. Revolving Days (2008)
3. Earth Hour (2014)

THOMAS KENEALLY (1935-)

- Thomas Michael (Mick) Keneally is an Australian novelist, playwright and author of non-fiction.
- He is best known for writing Schindler's Ark, the booker prize winning novel in 1982 which was inspired by the efforts of Poldek Pfefferberg, a holocaust survivor.
- This book would later be adapted to Steven Spielberg's Schindler's List, which won the Academy Award for best picture.
- He has also written screenplays, memoirs and non-fiction books.
- Keneally was known as "Mick" until 1964 but began using the name Thomas, when he started publishing, after advice from his publisher to use what was really his first name.

- Keneally has also acted in a handful of films. He had a small role in The Chant of Jimmie Blacksmith (based on his novel of same name) and played Father Marshall in the award winning Fred Schepigi's film "The Devil's Playground" (1976).
- He made an appearance in 2007, Rugby league drama film The Final Winter.
- In March 2009, the Prime Minister of Australia, Kevin Rudd, gave an autographed copy to Keneally's biography Lincoln to President Barack Obama as a State gift.

Important works of Keneally

Novels

1. Place of Whitton (1964)
2. The Fear (1965), re-written in 1989 as By the Line.
3. Bring Larks and Heroes (1967): Winner of the 'Miles Franklin Award' (1967) set in an unidentified British Penal Colony.
4. Three Cheers for the Paraclete (1968): It is a comic novel of a doubting priest.
5. The Survivor (1969).
6. A Dutiful Daughter (1971).
7. The Chant of Timmie Blacksmith (1972): Written through the eyes of an exploited Aborigine who explodes in rage. Based on an actual incident, Keneally has said he would not now presume to write in the voice of an Aborigine, but would have written the story as seen by a white character.
8. Blood Red, Sister Rose (1974): It is based on the life of Joan of Arc.
9. Gossip from the Forest (1975).
10. Schindler's Ark (1982): Booker Prize Winning book. It was dedicated to Poldek Pfefferberg.
11. The Playmaker (1987).

12. Act of Grace (1985).
13. An Angel in Australia (2000).
14. The Tyrant's Novel (2003).
15. The Widow and her Hero (2007).
16. The People's Train (2009).
17. The Daughters of Marks.

Non-Fiction

1. Moses the Law Giver (1975).
2. Australia: Beyond the Dreamtime (1987).

3. Homebush Boy: A Memoir (1995).

4. The Commonwealth of Thieves: The Story of the founding of Australia (2005).

Drama

1. Childermas (1968).
2. Either Or (2007).

BANJO PATERSON (1865-1941)

- Andrew Barton 'Banjo' Paterson was an Australian Bush poet (Bush poets were Australians poets who wrote about life in the Australian bush during the colonial era).
- The genre came into its own with the founding of The Bulletin in 1880.
- Paterson's most notables poem are –
 - I. Waltzing Matilda (1875): It is a bush ballad and has been described as "unofficial national anthem".

II. The Man from Snowy River (1890).

III. Clancy of the Overflow (1889): Offering a romantic view of the rural life.

- Paterson became a War Correspondent for 'The Sidney Morning Herald' and 'The Age' during the second Boer War (1899-1902) sailing for South Africa in Oct 1899.
- Paterson also wrote on Rugby League Football in 1920 for the Sidney Sportsman.
- He died from heart attack in Sidney on 5 Feb 1941, aged 76.
- The publication of 'The Man from Snowy River and the Five Other Ballads' in "The Bulletin" made 'The Banjo' a household name.
- He wrote the lyrics for songs with piano scores, such as 'The Daylight in Dying', and 'Last Week'.
- Paterson authored two novels: "An Outback Marriage" (1906) and "The Shearer's Colt" (1936). He wrote many short stories as: Three Elephant, Power and other Stories (1917) and wrote a book based on his experiences as a war reporter – Happy Dispatches (1933).
- He also wrote a book for children The Animals Noah Forgot (1933).
- In 1981, he was honored on postage Stamp issued by Australia Post.

Important Works of Banjo Paterson

1. The Man from the Snowy River and other Verses (1895)

- It is a collection of 48 poems along with a preface by Rolf Bolderewood who defined the collection as 'The Best Bush Ballads written since the death of Lindsay Gordon'.

2. Ric Grande's Last Race and Other Verses (1902) – Original collection includes 46 poems.

3. Saltbush Bill, J.P. and Others Verses (1917) – Collection of 43 poems.

4. In Defence of the Bush (1892) – It is a reply to fellow poet Henry Lawson's poem "Up the Country" in this Lawson criticized "The City Bushman".

- Famously ending line: - “For the bush will never suit you and you will never suit the bush”. In this line Paterson accused to Lawson.

5. The Man from the Ironbark (1892): In 2004 a representative of “The Wilderness Society” posed as “The Ghost of the Man from Ironbark”.

6. Saltbush Bill (1894) – It was Paterson’s best-known characters that appeared in 5 poems.

7. Hey and Hell and Booligal (1896)

8. Mulga Bills Bicycle (1896)

9. T.Y.S.O.N. (1896) – The Subject of the poem was James Tyson an Australian pastoralist and is regarded Australia’s first self-made millionaire.

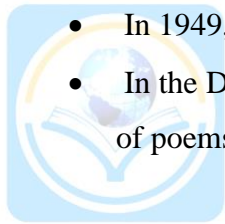
10. Waltzing Matilda – It means travelling on foot with slung over one’s back.

- The song, narrates the story of an itinerant worker or swagman making a drink of tea at a bush camp and capturing a jumbuck (sheep) to eat.

HENRY LAWSON (1867-1922)

- Henry Archibald Hertzberg Lawson was an Australian writer and poet.
- Along with his contemporary Banjo Paterson, Lawson is among the best-known Australian poets and fiction writer of colonized period and is often called Australia’s greatest Short Story Writer.
- He was the son of the poet, publisher and feminist Louisa Lawson.
- Henry Lawson’s first published poem was “A Song of the Republic” which appeared in the Bulletin Australian Magazine on 1 Oct 1887, and followed by “The Wreck of the Derry Castle” and then “Golden Gully”.
- Lawson’s most successful prose collection is while the Billy Boils, published in 1896. In it he continued his assault on Paterson and the romantics and in the process, virtually re-invented Australian realism.

- Most of his works focuses on The Australian Bush.
- The Drover's Wife with its heart breaking depiction of "bleakness and loneliness" is regarded as one of his finest short stories.
- Lawson was a firm believer in the merits of the Sketch Story (a piece of writing that is generally shorter than a short story) commonly known simply as "The Sketch" claiming that "the Sketch Story is the best of all".
- Lawson's Jack Mitchell Story, "On the Edge of a Plain" is often cited as one of the most accomplished examples of the Sketch.
- It was in Mrs. Isabel Byers home that Henry Lawson died of Cerebral Hemorrhage in Abbotsford, in Sidney.
- Lawson was the first person to be granted a New South Wales State Funeral (traditionally reserved for Governors, Chief Justice etc.) on the grounds of having been a distinguished citizen.
- In 1949, Lawson was a subject of an Australian postage stamp.
- In the Days When the World was Wide and Other Verses (1896) is the first collection of poems by Lawson.



Text with Technology

MISCELLANEOUS ASIAN LITERATURE

INCLUDING RUSSIAN

Major Writers and Literary Works

ANTON CHEKHOV

(1860 – 1904)

- “Anton Pavlovich Chekhov”, was a Russian physician, playwright and author who is considered as a greatest short story writer in the history.
- He once said: “Medicine is my lawful wife and Literature is my mistress”
- He also wrote four famous plays:
 - The Seagull (1896)
 - Uncle Vanya (1897)
 - Three sisters (1900)
 - The Cherry Orchard (1904)
- In his writing he used pseudonyms like ‘Antosha Chekhonte’ and ‘Man without a Spleen’.
- After returning from Ukraine he began the novella length short story “The Steppe” which he called “Something rather Odd and much too original”.
- “The Steppe” has been called “Dictionary of Chekhov’s Poetics”
- “Chekhov’s Gun”, is a dramatic principle that requires that every element in a narrative be necessary and irreplaceable, and that everything else be removed.

Famous Quote by Chekhov

“Remove everything that has no relevance to the story. If you say in the first chapter that there is a rifle hanging on the wall, in the second or third chapter it absolutely must go off, if it is not going to be fired, it should not be hanging there”.

Uncle Vanya

- This play was published in 1897. It is reworking of his own play published a decade earlier entitled “The Wood Demon”.
- He made a visit to Sakhalin Islands, north of Japan, where he spent three months interviewing thousands of convicts and settlers for a census.
- The letters Chekhov wrote during two and a half month journey to Sakhalin are considered to be among his best.
- His findings on the island was published in 1894 as “Ostrov Sakhalin (The Island of Sakhalin)
- He found literary expression for the “Hell of Sakhalin” in his long short story “The Murder”
- In Yalta, Chekhov wrote one of his most famous stories, “The Lady with the Dog” (also called Lady with Lapdog) which depicts what at first seems a casual liaison between a married man and married woman in Yalta.
- In 1981, the playwright Tennessee Williams adapted “The Seagull” as “The notebook of Trigorin”-

Important Works of Chekhov

- 1- The Boor or The Bear (1881): Play
- 2- On the Harmful Effects of Tobacco: Play
- 3- A Marriage Proposal: Play
- 4- The Kiss: Story

The Cherry Orchard

- It is the last play of Chekhov opened at the Moscow Art Theatre on 17th Jan 1904. Chekhov described the play as comedy while its director Stanislavski treated it as tragedy.
- Protagonist- Madame Lyubov Andreievna Ranevskaya.

- The play concerns an aristocratic Russian actress who returns to her family estates just before it is auctioned to pay the mortgage.

FYODOR DOSTOEVSKY (1821 – 1881)

- Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky was a Russian novelist, short story writer, essayist, journalist and philosopher.
- His first novel “Poor Folk” was published in 1846 when he was 25.
- His major works include “Crime and Punishment” (1866), “The Idiot” (1869), “Demons” (1872) and “The Brothers Karamazov”.
- He wrote 11 novels, 3 Novellas, 17 short novels and numerous other works (including 5 translations).
- His Novella “Notes from the Underground” (1864) is considered one of the best works of existentialist literature.
- His collection of writing was published as “A Writer’s Diary”.
- His reclusiveness and interest in religion earned him the nickname Monk Photius.
- His second novel “The Double” appeared in 1846.
- From 1846 to 1848 he released several short stories in the magazine “Annals of the Fatherland” including “Mr. Pokharchin”, “The Landlady”, “A Weak Heart” and “White Nights”.
- Dostoevsky’s only completed work in prison was “A Little Hero”.
- The Brothers Karamazov translated as The Karamazov Brothers, is the final novel by the Russian author Fyodor Dostoevsky. Alexi Karamazov is regarded as narrator and hero of this novel.

Important Works

1- Poor Folk: An epistolary novel (1846)

2- Notes from the Underground (1864): The protagonist is a first person narrator, is an unnamed 40 year old civil servant known as The Underground man.

3- Crime and Punishment (1866): It describes Rodion Raskolnikov's life from the murder of a pawnbroker through spiritual regeneration with the help of "Sonya" to his sentence in Siberia. It features Nihilism and Christian Symbolism.

4- The Double (1846) Novella

5- The Landlady (1847) Novella

6- Uncle's Dream (1859) Novella

7- The House of the Dead (1862) Novella

8- The Gambler (1867) Novella

9- The Adolescent (1875) Novella

10- The Brothers Karamazov (1880):

- It's a Novella.
- It's plot revolves around the subject of patricide. Fyodor Pavlovich Karamazov is the father, a 55 year old "sponger" and buffoon who sires three sons during his two marriages.
- He is renowned to have fathered an illegitimate son Pavel Fyodorovich Smerdyakov.

Short Stories

1- Mr. Prokharchin (1846)

2- Somebody Else's Wife and a Husband Under the Bed (1848)

3- The Dream of a Ridiculous Man (1877)

Essay Collection

1- Winter Notes on Summer Impressions (1863)

2- A Writer's Diary (1873-1881)

ALEXANDER PUSHKIN (1799 – 1837)

- Alexander Pushkin was a Russian poet, playwright and novelist of the Romantic era and the founder of modern Russian Literature.
- In 1820, he published his first long poem “Russian and Lyudmila” (Total 6 cantos)
- His famous verse novel is “Eugene Onegin”. Vikram Seth’s novel The Golden Gate is based on Pushkin’s Eugene Onegin.
- In 1823 he wrote two romantic poems: “The Captive of the Caucasus” and “The Fountain of Bakhchisaray”
- In 1825 Pushkin wrote the Poem “To ***”, dedicated to his love Anna Kern.
- In 1825, Pushkin wrote his most famous play “Boris Godunov”.
- He founded ‘The Contemporary’, a magazine in which he featured some famous stories of “Gogol’s –Evening on a farm near Dikanka
- Charles Johnston has translated “Eugene Onegin” into English. Vladimir Nobakov, James E. Falen and Walter W. Arndt also translated this master piece into English.

Important Works

- 1- The Queen of Spades (1820)
- 2- Ruslan and Ludmila (1820)
- 3- The Prisoner of the Caucasus (1820-21)
- 4- The Gabrieliad (1821)
- 5- The Robber Brothers (1821-22)
- 6- The Fountain of Bakhchisaray (1823)
- 7- The Gypsies (1824)
- 8- The Bronze Horseman
- 9- Eugene Onegin: Verse Drama

10- Boris Godunov – Drama (1825)

11- The Stone Guest – Drama (1830)

12- Mozart and Salieri – Drama (1830)

VLADIMIR NABOKOV (1899 – 1997)

- Vladimir Vladimirovich Nabokov was a Russian American novelist known by his pen name Vladimir Sirin.
- His first nine novels were in Russian but he achieved international prominence after he began writing in English.
- Nabokov's "Lolita" (1955) is his most famous novel and finest work in English.
- In 1919, Nabokov's family settled in England, after which he lived in Germany then in France and finally in the United States.
- His last work was "The original of Laura", which remained unfinished because of his death. It was published in 2009.
- He wrote several short stories.
- Lolita is described as an Erotic Novel.

Important Works of Nabokov

Novels (in English)

1- The Real Life of Sebastian Knight (1941)

2- Bend Sinister

3- Lolita (1955), self-translation into Russian (1965)

4- Pnin (1957)

5- Pale Fire (1962)

6- Invitation of a Beiaza: A family Chronicle (1969)

7- Transparent things (1972)

8- Look at the Harlequins (1974)

9- The Original of Laura (2009)

Novels (in Russian)

1- Mary

2- King, Queen, Knave

3- The defense

4- The Eye

5- Glory

Lolita (1955)

- It is a novel by Nabokov written in English in 1955 and translated into Russian by himself in 1965.
- The novel has a controversial subject. The protagonist and narrator Humbert Humbert (a 37 years old Literature professor) is obsessed with the 12 year old Dolores Haze.
- Humbert becomes sexually involved with Dolores after he becomes his stepfather.
- Lolita is the private name of Dolores.
- Humbert Humbert describes the death of his childhood sweetheart Annabel Leigh.
- He suggests his unconsumed love for her cause his fixation with Nymphets (girls child aged 9-14 that he finds sexually attractive).
- He becomes infatuated with a 12 year old girl known as “Lo”, “Lola” or “Dolly”, daughter of Charlotte. Humbert nicknames Dolly as Lolita privately.
- Humbert marries Charlotte so that he can be near to Lolita all the time. He plans to rape Lolita in a hotel by giving her sleeping pills.
- He reluctantly grants her permission to take part in school play in exchange for more sexual favours.

- Lolita is found missing, her mother Catherine is dead and Humbert develops a new relationship with a woman named Rita.
- He gets a letter from Lolita who is now 17, married and pregnant and desperate in need of money.
- Humbert goes to see her, giving her money in exchange for the name of the man who abducted her as Clare Quality.
- Lolita revealed that Clare Quality wanted to make her pornographic star in his film but she refused.
- She married Dick. She refused to go with Humbert.
- Humbert meets Quilty and shoots him dead.
- He is arrested for driving on the wrong side.
- The narrative closes with Humbert's final words to Lolita in which he wishes her will, and reveals the novel in its metafiction to be memoirs of his life, only to be published after his and Lolita's death.
- Humbert Humbert dies of coronary thrombosis and Mrs. Richard F. Schiller (Lolita) died giving birth to a stillborn girl on Christmas Day in 1952 at the age of 17.

LEO TOLSTOY (1828 – 1910)

- Count Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy usually referred as Leo Tolstoy is a Russian novelist.
- His best known works are: "War and Peace" (1869) and "Anna Karenina" (1877).
- He first achieved literary claim in his 20's with the semi-autobiographical trilogy "Childhood, Boyhood and Youth" (1852-56).
- "Sevastopol Sketches" (1855) is based upon his experience in the Crimean War.
- Tolstoy includes dozens of short stories and novellas such as: "The Death of Ivan Ilyich", "Family Happiness" and "Hadji Murad".
- Tolstoy's ideas on Non-Violent Resistance is expressed in his work "The Kingdom of God is Within You". It has a significant impact on figures like Mohandas Gandhi, Martin Luther King Jr. and James Bevel.
- Virginia Woolf declared him the greatest of all novelists.

- James Joyce noted that “He is never dull, never stupid, never tired, never pedantic, never theatrical”.
- Thomas Mann wrote about Tolstoy as: “Seldom did art work so much like nature”.
- Tolstoy served as a second Lieutenant in the Russian Army during Crimean War.
- His “Cossacks” (1863) describes the Cossack life and people through a story of a Russian Aristocrat in love with a Cossacks girl.
- Tolstoy original idea for the novel War and Peace was to investigate the cause of Decembrist Revolt and it was revealed in the last chapter of the novel that Andrei Bolkonsky’s son will become one of the Decembrist.
- For Tolstoy “War and Peace” is an epic in prose.
- In 1884, Tolstoy wrote “What I believe” in which he openly confessed his Christian beliefs.
- Later Tolstoy published various versions of “Tolstoy’s Bible”.

Important Works of Leo Tolstoy

1- War and Peace (1859); Novel

2- Anna Karenina (1877); Novel

3- The Death of Ivan Ilych (1886); Novella

4- The Kreutzer Sonata (1889); Novella

5- Resurrection (1894); Novel

6- A Confession (1879); Essay

7- The Cossacks (1863); Novel

8- The Kingdom of God within you (1893); Essay

9- Childhood, Boyhood, Youth (1852-1856); Novel

10- Family Happiness (1859) ;Novella

- 11- The Forged Coupon (1911); Novella
- 12- Hadji Murat (1912); Novella
- 13- The Raid (1852); Short Story
- 14- Sevastopol Sketches (1855-56); Short Story
- 15- The Snowstorm (1856) ;Short Story
- 16- Where Love is God is (1885); Short Story
- 17- The three Hermits (1886) ;Short Story
- 18- The Grain (1886) ;Short Story
- 19- The Power of Darkness (1886); Play
- 20- The Fruits of Enlightenment (1891); Play

War and Peace (1869)

- “War and Peace” is a historical, romantic, war and philosophical novel published in 1869. It has 539 characters.
- The novel covers the events surrounding the French invasion of Russia, and the impact of the Napoleonic Era on Tsarist society as seen through the eyes of five Russian aristocratic families.
- It was ranked first by Newsweek in 2009 in the list of top 100 books.
- It is one of the longest novels ever written though not the longest.
- Tolstoy changed the name of the novel from “The Year 1805” to “War and Peace”.
- The first half of the book was written under the name 1805. It charts the history of the French invasion of Russia and impact of Napoleonic era on Tsarist society through five aristocratic families.
- The novel is set 60 years earlier than when Tolstoy wrote it, during French invasion of Russia in 1812. It began in 1805 during the reign of Tsar Alexander I.

- Tolstoy uses Russian and French (opening paragraphs and few dialogues) to write this novel.
- The novel tells the story of five aristocratic families: The Bezukhovs, The Bolkonskys, The Rostovs, The Kuragins and The Drubetskoys.
- Then novel describes the entanglements of their personal lives of these five families from 1805 to 1813, principally Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812.
- The epilogue carries a lengthy discussion of determinism and free will.
- The novel begins in July 1805 in Saint Petersburg. The novel is in three volumes and epilogue in two parts.
- At the end of the novel Pierre marries Natasha.

Major Characters

- Pierre: Illegitimate son of an old Russian Grandee
- Natasha: Protagonist, a singer and dancer.
- Nikolenka: eldest son of Rostov family.
- Sonya (Sofia Rostova): an orphan
- Napoleon I of France
- General Mikhail Kutuzov: Russian Commander in chief
- Tsar alexander I of Russia: he signed a peace treaty with Napoleon in 1807, and then went war with him.

Anna Karenina (1877)

- It is a realist novel by Tolstoy, published in book form in 1878.
- It is regarded as a pinnacle in realist fiction.
- Various authors commented differently about it as:
 Fyodor Dostoyevsky declared it "Flawless as a work of art"
 Vladimir Nabokov admired it as "The flawless magic of Tolstoy's style".
 William Faulkner described it as "the best ever written".
- Anna Karenina is the tragic story of a married aristocrat Princess Anna Karenina and her affair with the affluent Count Vronsky.

- Vronsky, a bachelor is eager to marry Anna, if she will agree to leave her husband Karenin.
- There is another parallel story in the novel in which Konstantin Levin wanted to marry Kitty, sister of Dolly.
- The novel is divided into eight parts with epigraph “Vengeance is mine, I will repay”.
- The novel opens with the world famous quote: “Happy families are all alike; every unhappy family is unhappy in its own way”.
- In the novel Levin and Kitty marries and start their life on his country estate.
- Anna commits suicide as she thinks that her relationship with Vronsky is over by throwing herself under the carriage of a passing train.
- It is the jumbled trivia of day-to-day life and believes in social progress and scientific advancement.
- It has insistent quest for meaning.
- The main reason of unhappiness in Oblonsky’s house was the husband’s affair with a French governess.

MONICA ALI (1967 –)

Text with Technology

- Monica Ali is a Bangladeshi born British writer and novelist.
- In 2003, she was selected as one of the “Best of young British Novelists” by Grant magazine.
- Her debut novel “Brick Lane” was published in 2003 and was nominated for the Man Booker Prize. Her “Free Expression is no Offence” is a collection of essays published in 2005.
- She was born in Dhaka.

Brick Lane

- Her debut novel “Brick Lane” was named after Brick Lane, a street at the heart of London’s Bangladeshi Community.
- The novel follows the life of Nazneen, a Bangladeshi woman who moves to London at the age of 18 to marry an older man Chanu, who has a face like a frog.

- They live in Tower Hamlets. At first Nazneen's English consists only of 'Sorry' and 'Thank you'.
- The novel explores her life and adaptations in the community as well as character of Chanu and their larger ethnic community.
- An additional narrative strand covers the experiences of Nazneen's sister Hasina through the device of her correspondence.
- The novel provoked controversy within the Bangladeshi community as they thought Ali has negatively portrayed people from the Sylhet region.
- Greer criticized Monica Ali's "Brick Lane" as lack of authenticity as she had never spent much time in Brick Lane community.

Her other important books are:

1- Brick Lane (2003)

2- Alentejo Blue

3- In the Kitchen (2009)

4- Untold Story (2011): It is about princess Diana.

MICHAEL ONDAATJE (1943 –)

- Philip Michael Ondaatje is a Srilankan born Canadian Poet and Novelist.
- He won the Booker Prize for his novel The English Patient (1992) which was adapted as the 1996 film of the same name.
- Ondaatje was born in Colombo, Srilanka in 1943 and moved to England in 1954. After relocating to Canada in 1962, he became a Canadian Citizen.
- On 11 July 1988, He was made an officer of The Order of Canada.
- In 2005, he was honoured with Srilanka Ratna.

Important Works of Ondaatje

1. Coming through Slaughter (1976): It was the winner of 1976, Books in Canada first Novel Award.

- Protagonist – Buddy Bolden (a pioneer of new Orlean Jazz).

2. In the Skin of a Lion (1987): Nominated for Governor General Award.

3. The English Patient (1992):

- He won 1992 Booker Prize and Governor General Awards for this book.
- The book follows four dissimilar people brought together at an Italian Villa during the Italian campaign of World War II.
- The four main characters are: an unrecognisable burned man – the titular patient, Almasy, presumed to be English, his Canadian Army nurse, a Sikh British Army sapper, and a Canadian thief.
- Main Characters – Almasy, Hana, Kip (Kripal Singh), David Caravaggio.
- It is a sequel to “In the Skin of a Lion.”

4. Anil’s Ghost (2000)

5. Divisadero (2007)

6. The Cat’s Table (2011)

Poetry Collection

1. Social Call, The Love Story, In search of happiness, all featured in the Mitre

2. The collected works of Billy the Kid. Left Handed Poems.

3. The Cinnamon Peeler (1989)

MAXIM GORKY (1868 – 1936)

- Alexei Maximovich Peshkov who is primarily known as Maxim Gorky was a Russian writer and a founder of Socialist Realism literary method.
- Gorky's most famous works are: "The Lower Depths" (1902), "Twenty-Six Men and a Girl", "The Song of the Stormy Petrel", "The Mother" "Summerfolk" and "Children of the Sun".
- Gorky wrote memoirs of Leo Tolstoy and Anton Chekhov.
- He was an active member of the emerging Marxist Social democratic movement.
- He wrote for the newspapers under the pseudonym "Jehudiel Khlamida" and Gorky.
- Gorky spent most of his years in exile.
- Bertolt Brecht's "The Mother" is based on Gorky's "The Mother".

Important Works

1- Makar Chudra (1892) Short Story

2- Sketches and Stories- 3 volumes (1898-99) Short Story

3- The Creatures that Once Were Men (1905) Short Story

4- Twenty-six Men and a Girl (1899) Short Story

5- Song of the Stormy Petrel (1901)

- It's a Poem. For writing this poem Gorky was arrested but later this poem was referred as "The battle Anthem of the Revolution".

6- Summerfolk (1904) Drama

7- Children of the Sun (1905) Drama: It is set during cholera epidemic 1862.

8- The Lower Depths: Scenes from Russian Life (1902)

BAPSI SIDHWA (1938 –)

- Bapsi Sidhwa is a Pakistani novelist who writes in English but is a resident in America. She won Highest Pakistan's National Honour "SITARA – I – IMTIAZ".
- She is best known for her collaborative work with Indo Canadian film-maker Deepa Mehta. Sidhwa wrote both "Ice Candy Man" (1991 novel) and "Water: A Novel (2006 novel) for Deepa Mehta's film.
- She was born in Karachi and is presently living in United States.
- The other important novels are "The Pakistani Bride", "The Crow Eaters", "An American Brat" and "Cracking India" (US – 1991, India – 1992, England – 1988).

Cracking India

- In England it was originally published as "Ice-Candy Man". It is a partition novel.
- It deals with the partition of India and its aftermaths.
- The novel deals with "The bloody partition of India through the eyes of a girl Lenny, growing up in Parsee family, surviving through female bonding and rebellion.
- Deepa Mehta made a film "Earth" on it.
- In the novel the narrator Lenny is lame and helpless. She said "I am Oakistani, in a snap, just like that!"
- In the "Ice-Candy Man", Dilnawaz, a Muslim ice-cream seller is the Ice Candy Man. It is a bildungsroman novel.
- Ice-Candy is the name of a drug so the name changed to "Cracking India".

Water

- The main character of "Water" is Chuhia(Sarla), who becomes a widow at the age of 8 years.
- It is set in 1938 in India, under colonial rule.

SHYAM SELVADURAI (1965 –)

- Shyam Selvadurai is a Sri Lankan born Canadian novelist currently living in Toronto, Canada.
- He is famous for his coming-of-age novel “Funny Boy” (1994). It won him Books in Canada first Novel award.
- Selvadurai emigrated to Canada in 1983 because of the ethnic riots in Colombo.
- He recounted an account of the discomfort he and his partner experienced during a period spent in Sri Lanka in 1997 in his essay “Coming Out”.
- In 2004 he edited a collection of short stories “Story Wallah: Short fiction from South Asian Writers” which includes works by Salman Rushdie, Monica Ali, Hanif Kureishi among others.
- He published a young adult novel “Swimming in the Monsoon Sea” in 2005. In 2014 he released his fourth novel “The Hungry Ghosts”.
- In 2013 Shyam’s “Funny Boy” was included in the syllabus under marginalized study and gay literature of the under graduation English Department of American College in Madurai.

Works of Selvadurai

- 1- Funny Boy (1994)
- 2- Cinnamon Gardens (1998)
- 3- Swimming in the Monsoon Sea (2005)
- 4- Story Wallah: Short Fiction from South Asian Writers (2005)
- 5- The Hungry Ghosts (2013)

Funny Boy

- It is a coming-of-age novel by Selvadurai Published in 1994. It is set in Sri Lanka where Selvadurai grew up. It is constructed in the form of six poignant stories about a boy coming to age within a wealthy Tamil family in Colombo.
- Between the age of 7 and 14, he explores his sexual identity and encounters the Sinhala – Tamil Tensions leading up to the 1983 riots.
- Selvadurai stated that “Funny Boy” should not be seen as an autobiography.
- Interplay between sexuality and gender is an important underlying theme in the novel where Arjie and his cousin enact a marriage scene in their bride-bride game.
- The plot consists of six stories entitled:
 - Pigs can’t Fly
 - Radha Aunty
 - See No Evil-Hear No Evil
 - Small Choices
 - The Best School of All
 - Riot Journal: An epilogue
- Arjie is the protagonist. The novel follows his journey of coming to terms with his sexuality as a homosexual boy growing up in Sri Lanka.
- The other characters are:
 - Tanuja: Arjie’s snobbish cousin who dressed up as the groom during their game of bride-bride.
 - Sonali: Arjie’s younger sister who understands him well when others harsh on him.
 - Diggy: Arjie’s brother, a stereotypical character representing what boys should be like. Named Diggy-nose or Diggy due to his habit of poking his nose in all affairs.
 - Amma and Appa: Arjie’s mother and father.

MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN LITERATURE (NON-BRITISH)

Major Writers and Literary Works

DANTE ALIGHIERI

(1265-1321)

- Dante Alighieri was a major Italian poet born in Florence, Italy.
- He is called “the father of Italian language” and is famous for his Divine Comedy.
- His Divine Comedy is originally called Comedia, but later christened Divine by Boccaccio. It is widely considered as the greatest literary work composed in Italian language and a master piece of world literature.
- He contributed in the upliftment of Tuscan dialect and wrote The New Life (1295).
- In Italy, Dante is often referred as Il Sommo Poeta (the supreme poet) and Il Poeta.
- Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio are also called ‘The Three Crowns’ or ‘The Three Fountains’.
- Dante fallen in love with Beatrice Portinari, whom he met first time when he was only nine. He wrote several sonnets to Beatrice.
- The first formal biography of Dante was The Vita Di Dante written after 1548 by Giovanni Boccaccio.
- Divine Comedy describes Dante’s journey through hell (inferno), Purgatory (Purgatorio) and Paradise (Paradiso).
- He is first guided by Roman poet Virgil and then by Beatrice, the subject of his love.
- Virgil guides him to Inferno and Purgatorio while Beatrice guides him to Paradiso.
- Dante’s other works included Il Convivio (The Banquet), a collection of his longest poem with an unfinished allegorical commentary Monarchia (written between 1304-1307) consists of 4 books.

- De Vulgari Cloquentia (On Eloquence in Vernacular) is an essay by Dante in 4 books.
- The House of Fame by Chaucer parodies Dante's Divine Comedy.
- Life of Horace is written by Suctonius.

Divine Comedy

- It has three parts:
- Inferno
- Purgatorio
- Paradiso
- It is written in 3 lined Terza Rima, in 100 Cantos (34 in Inferno, 33 each in Purgatorio and Paradiso).
- The long epic Divine Comedy began in about 1308 and was finished just before Dante's death in 1321.
- Main Theme: Life after death, Dante himself is the chief character in it.
- Dante called it Comedia, because it ended happily.
- In Inferno(Hell) there are 9 circles of hell named "Limbo, Lust, Gluttony, Greed, Anger, Heresy, Violence, Fraud and Treachery."
- The paradise has 9 levels with Garden of Eden at the summit as a 10th level.
- Inferno begins on the day before Good Friday in 1300, where Dante himself is the narrator.
- On Good Friday he is rescued by Virgil.
- In Inferno and Purgatorio, Dante is guided by Virgil and there he meets friends and foes.
- Dante found Socrates, Heraclitus, Horace and Ovid in the first circle (Limbo) of hell, in this circle there were those who did not accept Christ and was thus unbaptized.
- In Paradiso, Dante has a visions of world's beauty, light and sound where he is guided by Beatrice. She guides Dante through 10 spheres of heaven where he meets blessed souls.
- He finally arrived at The Throne of God.

- Dante stands in rapture and perceives the final truth of life and meaning of the universe.
- In Purgatorio, a mountain rising in circular ledges on which there are various groups of repentant sinners and at the top of that mountain there is earthly paradise where Dante meets Beatrice.

Other Works of Dante

Il Convivio (The Banquet) :Philosophical Poetry

Monarchia: Political Philosophy

On Eloquence in the Vernacular : Latin Essay

Eclogues

Le Rime (The Rhymes)

Vita Nuova (The New Life)

PETRARCH (1304 – 1374)

- Francesco Petrarch commonly anglicized as Petrarch was an Italian scholar and a poet in Renaissance Italy, one of the earliest humanists.
- Petrarch is often called “The father of Humanism”
- He is also known for being the first to develop the concept of the “Dark Ages”.
- His name Francesco Petracca was Latinized to Petrarch.
- Dante was a friend of his father.
- With his first large scale work “Africa, an Epic in Latin” is about the great Roman general Scipio Africanus.
- On 8th April 1341, he became the first poet laureate since antiquity.
- He travelled widely in Europe and served as an Ambassador and has been called “The First Tourist”.

- Petrarch is best known for his Italian poetry, notably the “Canzoniere” (Songbook) and “The Trionfi” (Triumphs).
- Petrarch collected his letters into two major sets of books called “Epistolae Familiares” (Letters on Family Matters) and “Seniles” (Letters of Old Age).
- Many considered him to be the father of the Renaissance.
- Petrarch and his love for Laura are prominently featured in “Muse” a novel by Canadian author Mary Novik in 2013.
- Petrarch dedicated his love sonnets to “Laura”.
- Rhyme scheme of Petrarchan Sonnets is: abba abba cdc cdc or cde cde.

GIOVANNI BOCCACCIO (1313-1375)

- Boccaccio was an Italian writer, poet, correspondent of Petrarch and an important humanist.
- He was the first great writer of Prose in any modern language. Filocolo was the first Italian prose romance.
- He was born in Florence (Italy). He became a friend of fellow Florentine Niccolò Acciaiuoli.
- Boccaccio wrote The Decameron and On Famous Women. He also wrote the first Italian Idyll.
- On his request, his mentor Petrarch translated the two great epics of Homer The Illiad and The Odessey in Latin.
- In Naples, Boccaccio worked on Filostrato and Teseida (a poem on the story of Theseus, Palamon and Arcite).
- Filostrato is the first Italian verse romance, other than those written by minstrels.
- He wrote biography of Dante.
- He regarded as the inventor of Ottava Rima.

Works of Boccaccio

(i) Amorosa Visione (1342)

(ii) Bucolicum Carmen (1367-1369)

(iii) Corbaccio

(iv) The Decameron (1349-1352, revised 1370-1371) subtitled “Prince Galehaut” : A collection of novellas.

(v) The Filocolo (1336-1339)

(vi) Filostrato (1335 or 1340): A poem divided into 8 cantos inspired Chaucer’s Troilus and Criseyde and also Shakespeare.

Decameron (1349-1353)

- Contains 100 stories told over 10 days.
- 7 young women and 3 young men flee Florence during the Black Death and take refuge for 2 weeks in the countryside.
- They spent hot afternoons by telling stories.
- Each day the group selects a King or Queen who determines the general theme of stories of that day.
- Theme of the first day of storytelling is “Free to choose”.

CERVANTES (1547 – 1616)

- Miguel de Cervantes was a Spanish novelist, poet and playwright.
- His major novel Don Quixote (vol 1 and 2) (1605) is considered to be the first modern European novel. It is a classic of Western Literature and is regarded amongst the best works of fiction ever written.
- His influence on the Spanish language has been so great that the language is often called “Language of Cervantes”. He was dubbed “The Prince of Wits”.
- In 1585 Cervantes published a pastoral novel named “La Galatea”, his first work.

- He published the “Novelas Ejemplares” (Exemplary Novels), a series of 12 Novellas that follow the model established in Italy (written between 1590 – 1612), in 1613, the “Journey to Parnassus” (sometimes called Viaje del Parnaso) a poetic work in 1614.
- In 1615 he published “The Eight Comedies” and “Eight New Interludes”, at the same time. Cervantes continued working on “Los Trabajos de Persiles” y “Sigismunda” (The works of Persiles and Sigismunda), a romance or Lyzantine novel, one that stands in opposition to the more famous novel “Don Quixote”.
- Cervantes completed “Don Quixote” only three days before his death. It is a novel of adventurous travels and appearing posthumously in January 1617.

Important works of Cervantes

Don Quixote (1620 Eng)

- Full title: The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha.
- It is a Spanish novel in two volumes.
- He recruits a simple farmer Sancho Panza as his squire.
- It had a major influence on the literary community as evidence by direct references in Alexandre Dumas’ The three Musketeers (1844), Mark Twain’s Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1884), and Edmond Roastand’s Cyrano de Bergerac (1897), as well as the word “Quixotic”.
- Arthur Schopenhauer cited “Don Quixote” as one of the four greatest novels ever written along with Tristram Shandy, La Nouvelle Heloise and Wilhelm Meister.
- In this book Cervantes coined the popular phrase “The proof is in the pudding” and “who walks much and reads much, knows much and sees much”.

GUSTAVE FLAUBERT (1821 – 1880)

- Gustave Flaubert was an influential French novelist and leading exponent of literary realism in France.
- He is well known for his first published novel “Madame Bovary” (1857).
- Guy de Maupassant a celebrated short story writer was a protégée of Flaubert.

- Flaubert once said “Woman is a vulgar animal from whom man has created an excessively beautiful ideal”.

His major works are:

- 1- Memoirs of a Madman (1838)
- 2- Madame Bovary (1857)
- 3- Sentimental Education
- 4- Dictionary of Received Ideas

Madame Bovary (1857)

- It is the debut of the novel of Flaubert.
- The novel focuses on a doctor’s wife Emma Bovary who has adulterous affairs and lives beyond her means in order to escape the banalities and emptiness of provincial life.
- Public prosecutors attacked the novel for obscenity. On the ground of avert sexuality the novel was banned in 1857 (in the year of publication).
- The work is regarded as a seminal work of literary realism.
- British critic James Wood writes: “Flaubert established, for good or ill, what most readers think of as a modern realist narration and his influence is almost too familiar to be visible”. Flaubert’s unconventional views of marriage, love and sexuality were considered an affront to public morals and church, and the book was banned”.

Main Characters:

1- Emma Bovary: She is the protagonist of the novel. She has highly romanticized view of the world and craves beauty, wealth, passion as well as high society.

- The disparity between the romantic ideals and the realities of her country life that drive most of the novel, leading her into two affairs and to accrue an insurmountable amount of debt that eventually leads her to suicide. The first affair of Emma was with

Leon Dupuis. She commits suicide by injecting arsenic. Her second affair was with Rodolphe Boulanger.

2- Charles Bovary: He is Emma's husband, who is a very simple and common man. He is a doctor by profession but not very good at it. He never suspects her affairs and gives her complete control over his finances, thereby securing his own ruin. Unable to tolerate the loss of his dear wife, Charles sinks into depression and dies.

- He fails to detect the extra marital affairs of his wife Emma with Rodolphe and Leon.
- When Emma begins to run up debts, he grants her power of attorney over all his properties, an act that leads to his financial ruin.
- He came to know the infidelities of his wife by her love letters only after her suicide; and dies of broken heart.

3- Rodolphe Boulanger: He is Emma's second lover, a wealthy landowner. He plots his seduction of Emma with strategic precision, begins an affair with her and then abandons her when he becomes bored of her romantic fancies and emotional demands.

4- Other Minor Characters: Leon, Monsieur Homais, Monsieur Lheureux, Abbe Baunisien, Hyppolyte, Berthe, Binet. etc.

EMILE ZOLA (1840 – 1902)

- Emile Zola was a French author. He is famous for his series of 20 novels written between 1871 and 1893, that follow the Rougon Macquart family starting with "The fortune of the Rougons" (1871).
- He was the most well-known practitioner of the Literary School of Naturalism and an important contribution to the development of the Theatrical Naturalism.
- He was nominated for the 1st and 2nd Nobel Prize in 1901 and 1902.
- As a political journalist, Zola disliked Napoleon III.
- His autobiographical novel "La confession de Daude" (1869), attracted police attention.
- His first major novel is "Thérèse Raquin" (1867).

- The four gospels of Zola are: Fertility, Work, Truth, and Justice.

Important Works

- 1- Germinal (1885): 10 novels of Rougons
- 2- Nana (1880)
- 3- Pot-Bouille (1882)
- 4- Dr. Pascal

HENRIK IBSEN (1828 – 1906)

- Henrik Johan Ibsen was a major Norwegian playwright, theatre director and poet.
- He is known as “The Father of Realism”
- He is one of the founders of Modernism in theatre
- His major works include: “Brand”, “Peer Gynt”, “An Enemy of the People”, “Emperor and Galilean”, “A Doll’s House”, “Hedda Gabler” “Ghosts”, “The Wild Duck”, “Rosmersholm” and “The Master Builder” “A Doll’s House” became the world famous play by the early 20th century.
- Richard Hornby describes him as “a profound poetic dramatist – the best since Shakespeare”.
- He was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1902, 1903 and 1904 but couldn’t get.
- He wrote his plays in Danish language. He was the father of Prime Minister Sigurd Ibsen.
- His first play the tragedy “Catilina” (1850) was published under the pseudonym Brynjolf Bjarme, but it was not performed.
- The first staged play was “The Burial Mound” (1850).
- His play “Emperor and Galilean” (1873) dramatized the life and times of the Roman emperor Julian the Apostate.

Important Works of Ibsen

- 1- Catiline (1850)
- 2- The Burial Mound or The Warrior's Barrow (1850)
- 3- St. John's Eve (1852)
- 4- The Pretenders (1863)
- 5- Peer Gynt (1867)
- 6- The League of Youth (1869)
- 7- Emperor and Galilean (1873)
- 8- Pillars of Society (1877)
- 9- A Doll's House (1879)
- 10- Ghosts (1881)
- 11- An Enemy of the People (1882)
- 12- The Wild Duck (1884)
- 13- Rosmersholm (1886)
- 14- The lady from the Sea (1888)

A Doll's House (1879)

- A Doll's House is a three act play in prose published and premiered in 1879.
- The play is significant for its critical attitude towards 19th century marriage norms.
- It aroused great controversy at the time, as it concludes with the protagonist Nora leaving her husband and children because she wants to discover herself.
- Ibsen was inspired by the belief that "A woman cannot be herself in modern society"
- Torvald uses the nickname "Peaches" for Nora.

Plot

Act I

- A Doll's House opens on Christmas Eve.
- At the beginning Nora Helmer and Torvald Helmer are a happy couple.
- When Torvald sees Nora's Christmas gift he chides on her for spending so much money.
- Torvald has recently obtained a new position in bank so they are able to afford a more comfortable life now.
- Helene, the maid informs Torvald that Dr. Rank, his friend, has come to visit.
- At the same time Mrs. Kristine Linde also comes to visit Nora. She was a former school friend of her.
- Both ladies express their thought of marriage. Mrs. Linde was a widow and childless.
- Nora tells her how poor they were at the time of marriage and how Mr. Torvald got sick and they had to travel to Italy for his recovery.
- Mrs. Linde tells Nora about the death of her mother and about her loneliness and asks her to request Torvald to help her in obtaining an employment.
- Nora reveals Mrs. Linde that during her trip to Italy, she illegally borrowed money from her father to pay her husband's debts and she herself worked and saved money in secret to pay his debt.
- Krogstad is a low level bank employee, whom Torvald says he is "morally sick".
- Krogstad asks favor from Nora to save his position in the bank because Torvald wanted him to go to his poor position.
- When Nora denies his proposal, he started blackmailing Nora by telling that he has contract papers that contains Nora's forgery of her father's signature. He threatens Nora to bring shame to her and her husband.
- Nora asked Torvald not to be rude to Krogstad but Torvald refused.

Act II

- Act II opens on Christmas Day.

- Dr. Rank reveals that he is in love with Nora.
- Earlier Nora wanted Dr. Rank to persuade Torvald for stopping dismissal of Krogstad but after Dr. Rank revealed his love she changed her intention.
- Krogstad is dismissed and he asks the explanation of his dismissal.
- Now Krogstad changes his terms of blackmailing by saying that now he wants even higher rank in the bank than earlier.
- Krogstad puts a letter in Helmer's letter box that will reveal Nora's forgery to be read by Torvald.
- In the Christmas party Nora dances wildly and violently in agitation thus displeasing Torvald.
- Krogstad meets Mrs. Linde in Helmer's living room and it was revealed that the two had once deeply in love. Mrs. Linde expressed her will to be with Krogstad now.
- When Krogstad asked Mrs. Linde to take back the letter before Torvald reads it, Mrs. Linde insists to let the letter remain their only so that Nora and Torvald will be better off once the truth will be revealed.
- After Krogstad, Mrs. Linde and Dr. Rank depart, Torvald find two visiting cards of Dr. Rank each with a black cross above the name in his letter box.
 - Nora knows that Dr. Rank's card constitute his announcement that soon he will die.
 - Torvald reads Krogstad's letter and gets outraged.
 - He tells Nora a hypocrite and a liar and complains that she has ruined his happiness.
 - He declared that she will not be allowed to raise her children.
 - Torvald again gets a letter of Krogstad through Helene that discovers that Krogstad has returned Nora's contract that contains her forged signature.
 - Torvald attempts to dismiss his past insults to Nora but she was already triggered.
 - She declared that despite their eight years of marriage they do not understand one another.
 - Nora asserts that, Torvald has always treated her like a doll, to be played with and admired.
 - She decides to leave Torvald and her children declaring that she must "make sense of herself and everything around her".

ALBERT CAMUS (1913 – 1960)

- Albert Camus was a French Nobel Prize (1957) winning author, journalist and philosopher.
- His view contributed to the rise of the philosophy known as Absurdism.
- He was born in Algeria.
- In 1949, Camus founded the group for International Liaisons to “denounce two ideologies found in both the USSR and the USA.
- He wrote in his essay “The Rebel”, that his whole life was devoted to opposing the philosophy of Nihilism while still delving deeply into individual freedom.
- Camus did not consider himself to be an existentialist despite usually being classified as one, even in his lifetime.
- He was second-youngest recipient at the age of 44, of Nobel Prize of Literature (1957) after “Rudyard Kipling” at the age of 42.
- Two of Camus’ works were published posthumously. The first entitled “A Happy Death” (1970) featured a character named Patrice Mersault comparable to The Stranger’s Mersault. The second was an unfinished novel “The First Man” (1995), it is an autobiographical work about his childhood in Algeria.
- Camus’ first significant contribution to Philosophy was his “Idea of the Absurd”.
- In 1957 he was awarded Nobel Prize in Literature for his important literary production, which with clear sighted earnestness illuminates the problems of the human conscience in our times.

Important Works of Albert Camus

Novels

1- The Strangers (1942)

2- The Plague (1947)

3- The Fall (1956)

4- A Happy Death (published posthumously 1971)

5- The First Man (published posthumously 1995)

Short Stories

Exile and the Kingdom (1957) (contains 6 stories)

- The Adulterous Woman
- The Renegade or a confused spirit
- The Silent Men
- The Guest
- Jonas or The Artist at work
- The Growing Stone.

Non-fiction

- The Myth of Sisyphus (1942): Camus introduced his philosophy of the absurd.
- The Rebel (1951)

Important Plays

- The Misunderstanding (1944)
- The State of Siege (1948)
- The Just Assassins (1949)
- The Possessed (adapted from Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel Demons) (1959)

JEAN PAUL SARTE (1905 – 1980)

- Jean-Paul Charles Aymard Sartre was a French philosopher, playwright, novelist, political activist, biographer and literary critic.
- He was one of the key figures in the philosophy of existentialism and phenomenology and a leading figure in 20th century French philosophy and Marxism.
- He had an open relationship with feminist theorist Simone de Beauvoir.

- In 1964, he was awarded Nobel Prize in Literature but he refused it saying that he always declined official honours and that “a writer should not allow himself to be turned into an institution”.
- His best known “Huis-clos” (No exist) contains the famous line “Hell is other people”.
- His major work of fiction is “The Roads to Freedom” trilogy that contains:
 - The Age of Reason (1945)
 - The Reprieve (1945)
 - Troubled Sleep (1949)
- Sartre stated in his preface to Frantz Fenon’s “The Wretched of the Earth” that “to shoot down a European is to kill two birds with one stone to destroy an oppressor and the man he oppresses at the same time: There remains a dead man and a free man”.
- Clive James attacked Sartre’s philosophy as being “All a pose”.
- Brian C. Anderson denounced Sartre as an apologist for tyranny and terror and a supporter of Stalinism, Maoism and Castro’s regime in Cuba.

Important Works of Jean-Paul Sartre

- 1- Nausea (1938)
- 2- The Wall (1939)
- 3- The Flies (1943)
- 4- The Proud and the Beautiful (Originally Typhus)
- 5- The Age of Reason (1945)
- 6- The Reprieve (1945)
- 7- The Respectful Prostitute
- 8- The Devil and the Good Lord (1951)

Essays

1- Sketches for a Theory of the Emotions (1939)

2- Being and Nothingness (1943)

3- Existentialism is Humanism (1946)

Autobiographical

1- The Words (1964)

2- War Diaries: Notebooks from a Phony War

MILAN KUNDERA (1929 –)

- Milan Kundera was a Czech born writer who has been living in exile in France since 1975, becoming a French citizen in 1981.
- He insists that his work should be studied as French Literature.
- Kundera's best known works are: "The Unbearable Lightness of Being" (1984) and "The Book of Laughter and Forgetting" (1979) and "The Joke" (1967).
- His books were banned by the Communist regime of Czechoslovakia until 1989.
- Originally he wrote in Czech but 1993 onwards he wrote his novels in French,

Important Works of Kundera

- The Joke (1967): First Novel
- Life is Elsewhere (French-1973), (Czech 1979) Novel
- The Book of Laughter and Forgetting (1979) Novel
- The Unbearable Lightness of Being (1984) Novel
- Immortality (1990) Novel
- The Art of the Novel (1986) Essay

The Unbearable Lightness of Being:

- It is a 1984 novel by Milan Kundera about two women, two men and a dog and their lives in the Prague Spring period of Czechoslovakia history in 1968.

- The main characters are Tomas, a surgeon, his wife Teresa, a photographer anguished by her husband's infidelities, Tomas' lover Sabina, a free-spirited artist, Franz, a Swiss University professor and lover of Sabina and Simon, Tomas' estranged son from an earlier marriage.

GABRIEL GARCIA MARQUEZ (1927 – 2014)

- Gabriel José de La Concordia Garcia Marquez was a Colombian novelist, short story writer, screen writer and journalist, affectionately known as Gabo or Gabito.
- He got Nobel Prize in Literature in 1982.
- He is considered as one of the best Spanish language author.
- He is best known for the following novels:
- One Hundred Years of Solitude (1967)
- The Autumn of the Patriarch (1975)
- Love in the Time of Cholera (1985)
- Some of his works are set in a fictional village called Macondo, and most of them explore the theme of solitude.
- On his death in 2014, Colombian president described him as "The Greatest Colombian writer ever lived."
- Leaf Storm is Garcia's first novella and took seven years to find a publisher. All the events of the novella takes place in one room during a half hour period on Wednesday 12th Sep, 1928.
- The novel One Hundred years of Solitude was published in 1967 and it was dedicated to Jomi Garcia Ascot and Maria Luisa Elio.
- William Kennedy called this novel "The first piece of literature since the book of Genesis that should be required reading for the entire human race.
- Garcia's other novel "Autumn of the Patriarch" was published in 1971. According to Garcia, this novel is the "Poem on the Solitude of Power".
- "Chronicle of a Death Foretold" (1981) recreates a murder that took place in Sucre, Colombia in 1951. The character named Santiago Nasar is based on a good friend from Garcia's childhood Cayetano Gentile Chimento.

- “Love in the Times of Cholera” was first published in 1985 and considered a non-traditional love story as “Lovers find love in their golden years – in their seventies when death is all around them”.
- It is based on the story of two couples. The young love of Fermina Daza and Florentine Ariza is based on the love affair of Garcia’s parents.
- Garcia notes about his parents that “Through their death, the story of their secret romance became known. I was fascinated by them. They were married each to other people”.
- In 2002, Garcia Marquez published the memoir “Vivir Para Contarla”, the first of a projected three-volume autobiography.
- The novel “Memoirs of My Melancholy Whores” was published in 2004. It is a love story that follows the romance of a 90 year old man and a pubescent concubine. It caused controversy in Iran and was banned.
- His Nobel Prize acceptance speech of 8th Dec 1982 was published under the title “The Solitude of Latin America”. He was the first Colombian to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Important Works of Garcia

Text with Technology

1- In Evil Hour (1962): It was originally entitled “This Town of Shit” or “This Shitty Town”. It takes place in a nameless Colombian village.

2- One Hundred years of Solitude (1967):

- It tells the multi-generational story of the Buendia Family, whose patriarch Jose Arcadio Buendia founds the town of Macondo, the metaphoric Colombia.
- It is the story of seven generations of Buendia family in the town of Macondo.
- The founding patriarch of Macondo Jose Arcadio Buendia and his wife Ursula Iguaran leave
- Riohacha, Colombia to find a better life and new home.
- One night, while campaigning on a river bank Buendia dreams of Macondo, a city of mirrors that reflected the world in and about it.

- Upon awakening, he decides to establish Macondo at the river side. He believes Macondo to be surrounded by water and from that Island he invents the world according to his perception.
- Finally a hurricane destroys Macondo, the city of mirrors.

3- The Autumn of the Patriarch (1975)

4- Love in the time of Cholera (1985)

5- The General in his Labyrinth (1989)

6- Of Love and Other Demons (1994)

7- Chronicles of a Death Foretold (1981)

Novellas

1- Leaf Storm (1955)

2- Memories of My Melancholy Whores (2004)

News of Kidnapping

- It was published in 1996.
- It is a non-fiction book that examines a series of related kidnappings and narco-terrorist actions committed in the early 1990's on Colombia by the Medellin Cartel, a drug cartel founded and operated by Pablo Escobar.

The Autumn of the Patriarch (1957)

- The novel is a flowing tract of the life of an eternal dictator.
- The book is divided into six sections, each re-telling the same story of the infinite power held by the archetypical Caribbean tyrant.
- Dictators and strong men like Franco, Somoza and Trujillo managed to hold sway over the population of their nation despite internal political division.

ORHAN PAMUK (1952 –)

- Ferit Orhan Pamuk is a Turkish novelist, screenwriter, academics and recipient of 2006 Nobel Prize in Literature.
- His famous novels are:
- The White Castle (Historical) (1985)
- The Black Book (1990)
- The New Life (1994)
- My Name is Red (1998)
- Snow (2004)
- The Museum of Innocence (2007)
- He was born in Istanbul and wrote an autobiographical work “Istanbul”.
- “Darkness and Light” was the first novel of Pamuk, this novel was published with the title Mr. Cevdet and His Sons in 1982 that tells the story of three generations of a wealthy Istanbul family living in Nisantasi, the district of Istanbul where Pamuk grew up.
- His second novel was “The Silent House”.
- His novel “My name is Red” caused him to achieve international reputation in 1998. The novel blend mystery, romance, and philosophical puzzles in a setting of 16th century Istanbul.
- His novel “Snow” (2004) is set in the border city of Kars, it explores the conflict between Islamism and Westernism in modern Turkey.
- His novel “The Museum of Innocence” was an expansion of documentary “The Innocence of Memories”.
- Pamuk’s 10th novel “The Red haired Woman” is the story of a well digger and his apprentice looking for water on barren land. In mid-1980’s Master Mahmut and his apprentice use ancient methods to dig new wells.
- Pamuk published a memoir /travelogue Istanbul in 2003.
- Pamuk’s “Other Colours” a collection of non-fiction and a story published in 2007.