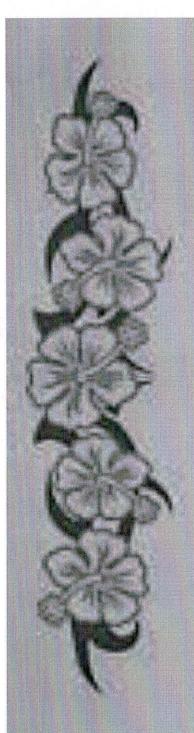


MGVCARTS, **COMMERCE** AND SCIENCE **COLLEGE** MUDDEBIHAL



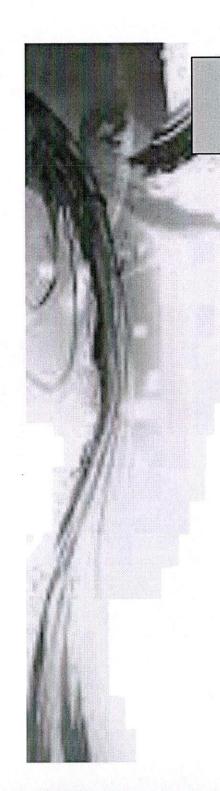




Introduction:-

The age of Elizabethan known as "Golden age of English literature". The first English Tragedy was "Gorboduc" it is one of the classical drama, the first English Comedy "Ralph Roister Doister".

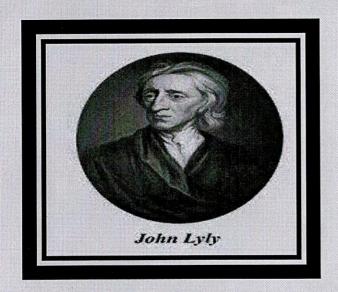
Drama began with "University Wits" the Pre-Shakespearean dramatists are known as the university wits. They are so called because they were associated with the university of "Cambridge and Oxford". They called university wits were an important group of pioneer last 15 year of the 16th Century.



UNIVERSITY WITS

- 1. John Lyly (1553-1606)
- 2. Thomas Kyd (1558-1594)
- 3. Robert Greene (1558-1592)
- 4. George Peele (1556-1596)
- 5. Thomas Lodge (1557-1625)
- 6. Thomas Nash (1567-1601)
- 7. Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593)

John Lyly (1553-1606)

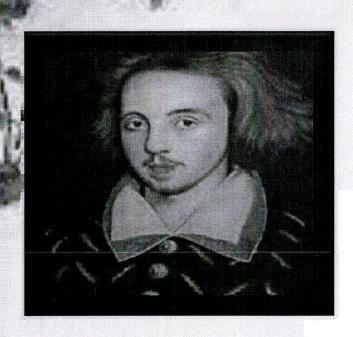


- ❖ John Lyly was an English writer and playwright best known for his contribution to Elizabetan literature.
- ❖ John lyly is often associated with the university wits,a group of English writers in the late 16th century .he also leader of the "University Wits".
- ❖ He is the poineer of the English in drama and the most popular writer of the age.
- ❖ Lyly's writing style, characterized by eloborate language and witty expressions.

His Popular Works

- 1. The Man is Moon
- 2. Midas
- 3. The Woman in The Moon
- 4. Sapho and Phao

Thomas Kyd (1558-1594



His Popular Works

- ➤ Thamas kyd was an English Play wright, the author of "The Spanish Tragedy".
- ➤ He was a one of the most important figures inn the development of Elizabethan drama.
- ➤ Kyd contributed a new type of tragic hero to the stage.
- ➤ He is frequently proposed as the hypothical ur-Hamlet that may have been one of Shakespeare's primary sources for Hamlet.
- 1. The Spanish Tragedy(1585)
- 2. Arden of Faversham
- 3. The Householder's Philosophy
- 4. Cornelia

Robert Greene (1558-1592)



- ❖ Greene wrote the comical history of Alphonsus he paid great attention to Plot.
- ❖ He was master of art of plot constrution with him the love story becomes central in the art of drama.
- ❖ He supplied simple human feeling in the drama.
- ❖ He wrote many drama, poetry etc.

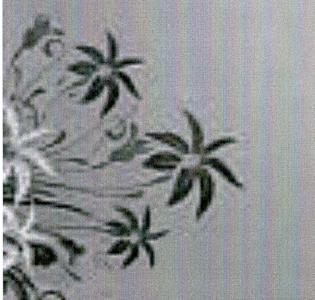
HIS FAMOUS WORKS

- 1) The King of Argon(1587)
- 2) Friar Bacon and Friar Bunquy (1589)
- 3) The Scottish History of James fourth(1591)
- 4) The Arrengement of Paris

George Peele (1557-1596)



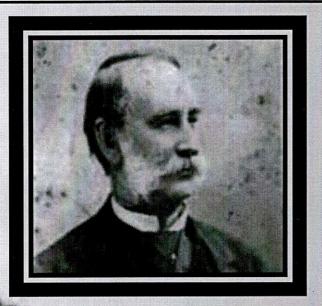
- •George Peele was an English dramatist, Poet, and translator.
- He was contemporary of WilliamShakespeare and Christopher Marlowe.
- ■He widened the range of English drama by writing a romantic tragedy a chronicle history a kind of mystery play and romantic literary satire.



His Great Works

- oThe Arrangement of Paris(1581)
- oThe Battelle of Alcazar (1594)
- oThe Love of King Devid
- oFair Bethsabe
- oThe Old Wives

Thomas Lodge (1558-1625)



- ❖ He was English poet dramatists, and prose writer whose innovation versatility typified the Elizabetabn Age.
- ❖He is Best remembered for the prose romance Rosalynde, the source of William Shakespeare's as yoy like it.
- Lodge who has decided power over the lyric and a charm in his fiction,gave practically nothing to the theater.

His works

- The Wounds of Civil War: Which contains hardly anything that in men.
- 2) Rosalynde

Thomas Nash (1558-1594)



HIS FAMOUS WORKS

- ·Dido
- •The Only Serviving
- •The Summers Last Will
- •Testament

Thomas Nash was an Elizabetan playwright and satirist, Elizabethanera.

➤ He was part of the "University Wits" a group of scholors and wrighters associated with the Universities.

➤ He Contributted to the literart scene in the late 16th century.

Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593)



>He also known as kit Marlowe he was an English play Wright, poet and translator of the Elizabethan era.

➤ Marlowe's writing style and themes often explored the human condition, power theconsequences of ambition.

➤ His plays are distinguished by their overreaching protagonist.

HIS WORKS

1. Tamburlain: His first play

2. The Jew of Malta

3. Edward Second.

4. The Tragedy of Dido

Conclusion:-

Pre-Shakespearean dramas often conclude with moral lessons or resolutions that restored order. These plays typically featured supernatural elements, symbolism and a clear distinction between good and evil, wrapping up with a sense of justice or divine intervention. Dramatic literature providing a foundation trajectory of dramatic literature providing a foundation for the rich tapestry of storytelling that fallowed in this period.

MGVC ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE COLLEGE





PRE-INDEPENDENCE INDIAN ENGLISH PROSE

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INTRODUCTION

- Indian English Prose was first developed during the pre-Independence period owing to the educated Indians protesting against the British rule. It was a powerful tool to express their thoughts and ideas against the British and let them understand their ideas and appreciate.
- Indian poetry has more than 175 years of history. The Pre-Independence period is measured from 1820 to 1947/50 and 1950 onwards considered as Post-Independence period.

Pre-Indepence Indian English Prose Writers

- ➤ Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- ➤ Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- ➤ Lal Lajpat Ray
- ➤ Mahatma Gandhi
- ➤ Jawaharlal Nehru
- > Rabidranath Tagore
- S. Radha Krishnan
- ➤ Gopal Krishna Gokule
- ➤ Raja Gopal Charya

Raja Ram Mohan Ray

- Raja Ram Mohan Ray is a great Indian master of English prose, his English works are mostly journalistic essays which appeared in his own weekly papers.
- He was a master of two styles:
 - 1) lofty and unimpassioned for his positive philosophizing.
 - 2)the biting and hard —hitting in controversy with Hindus and Christian missionaries.

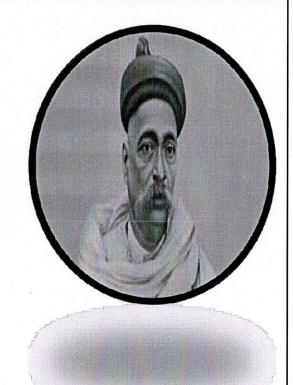
His works:-

- > A Gift to Monotheists
- > Vedanta Gantha
- > A Defence of Hindu Theism



Bal Gangadhar Tilak

*Bal Gangadhar Tilak was an aggressive and blunt personality who relied on logic, argument and precise presentation in expressing itself. His English speeches are collected in Writings and Speeches.



His works:~

- > The Artic Home in Vedas
- > The Orion

Lala Lajpat Rai

Lala Lajpat Rai, also known as the "Lion of Punjab," was a prominent leader of the Indian independence movement during the British Raj. He was a political activist, lawyer, and writer who fought for the rights of Indians and worked tirelessly to end British rule in India.



His works:-

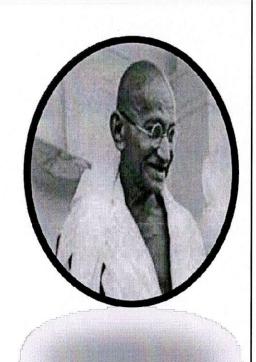
- > The Story of My Deportation (1908)
- > Arya Samaj (1915)
- The United States of America: A Hindu's Impression (1916)

Mahatma Gandi

*Gandhi was a prolific writer. He edited several newspapers which included Harijan in Gujarati, in Hindi and the English language; Indian Opinion, Young India, in English, and Navajivan, a Gujarati monthly.



- > The Story of My Experiments with Truth (1927).
- > Hind Swaraj (1909).
- > India of my dreams (1947).
- Satyagraha in South Africa (1928).



Jawaharlal Nehru

* Jawaharlal Nehru, the political heir of Gandhi was a public speaker and a prolific writer. Nehru' prose reflects his personality: sincere and idealistic, urbane and cultured, vigorous and graceful, endowed with sharp mind, strong emotions, a feeling for beauty and a keen comic sense. His prose is free from Latinized words and phrases. His language is simple but the choice of words is apt and remarkable, for example, tryst with destiny.



- > Soviet Russia
- > Letters from a Father to his Daughter
- > The Discovery of India
- > The auto biography

Rabindranath Tagore

* Rabindranath Tagore's prose writings were essentially lectures. His first lecture was delivered at Harvard University in 1913. Tagore in this lecture gives a clear exposition of his philosophical position. He considers the individual's relation to the universe, the problem of evil and the way to the realization of the infinite through love, action and beauty.

His Works:-

- Some Qualities of Permanence"
- > Personality and nationalism
- > The Religion of Man

Sir Radhakrishnan

Sir Radhakrishnan was the exponent of religious and philosophical prose. Occasionally, his sweet – sounding words and phrases affect his sharp argumentation and logic. Radhakrishnan was a bridge builder between the two cultures of the East and the West.

His works:-

- > The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy
- > Indian Philosophy



Conclusion

• Pre-Independence era in this author themes are mostly covered with romance, bhakti and patriotism. After 1950 poetry is called post-independence era in this author themes are mostly society issues and the style and word usage methods are different in these eras.

SUBMITTED TO:

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Submitted by:

Vinuta. N. Hiremath

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