JEFFERSON COLLEGE

Course Syllabus

ENG216

WORLD LITERATURE: AFTER 1650

3 Credit Hours

Presented by:
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Revised Date: November 2004
by
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Arts and Science Education
Dr. Mindy Selsor, Dean
ENG 216: WORLD LITERATURE: AFTER 1650

I. CATALOGUE DESCRIPTION

Prerequisite: None
3 semester hours credit

World Literature: After 1650 examines representative authors from the Renaissance to the contemporary literary world. The student will study fiction, drama, poetry and critical approaches to literature. World Literature: After 1650 will partially fulfill the humanities requirement for the associate degree. (D)

II. GENERAL COURSE OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this course, the student will be able to:

A. Recognize literature as the concrete manifestation of a culture's beliefs, values, history and art.

B. Determine historical, philosophical and critical perspective as it applies to the assigned literary pieces.

C. Define and use the vocabulary appropriate to literary study.

D. Define literary genres.

E. Identify and define different critical approaches to literature.

F. Discuss major motifs in literature.

G. Analyze literary pieces in terms of character, conflict, plot and theme.

H. Compare literature from different cultures and eras in terms of universal themes.

III. COURSE OUTLINE (Course content will be drawn from this.)

A. NEOCLASSICISM AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT (THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES)

1. Literary terms

2. Moliere

3. Racine
B. ROMANTICISM AND REALISM (THE 18th AND 19TH CENTURIES)

1. Rousseau
2. Goethe
3. Romantic Poets
4. Dostoevsky
5. Tolstoy

C. MODERN DRAMA AND FICTION (THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES)

1. Ibsen
2. Chekhov
3. Pirandello
4. Woolf
5. Kafka
6. Brecht
7. Camus

IV. UNIT OBJECTIVES

A. NEOCLASSICISM AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT (THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES)

1. Define and use vocabulary appropriate to literary study.
2. Define neoclassicism and explain its connection to classicism.
3. Recall details from Moliere's background and state his contributions to world
List the characteristics of comic drama, especially the comedy of manners.

5. Use *Tartuffe* to illustrate and define satire.

6. Recall details from Racine's background and state his contributions to neoclassical literature.

7. List the characteristics of tragedy.

8. Use *Phaedra* to illustrate and define psychological tragedy.

9. Contrast Racine's *Phaedra* with Euripides' *Hippolytus*.

10. Recall details from Pope's background and state his contributions to neoclassical literature.


12. Identify the characteristics of the society Pope portrays and define his contrasting value system.

13. Define the scientific revolution and list changes in thought produced by new scientific experiments.

14. Explain the impact of the shift in philosophy from Medieval thought to Rationalism on literature.

15. Recall details from Voltaire's background and state his contributions to enlightenment thought and literature.

16. Summarize *Candide* and identify its objects of satire.

17. Compare the satire of Pope with that of Voltaire.

B. ROMANTICISM AND REALISM (THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES)

1. Define romanticism.

2. Recall details from Rousseau's background and state his contributions to romanticism and other philosophical issues.

3. Summarize *The Confessions* and explain how they define romanticism.
4. Contrast Mary Wollstonecraft's views on education with those of Rousseau.

5. Recall details from Goethe's background and state his contributions to world literature.

6. Summarize *Faust* and show how Faust is the epitome of the romantic hero.

7. Contrast the romanticism of Rousseau and Goethe with the neoclassical and enlightenment literature that preceded it.

8. Select a British romantic poet and research his background, works and contributions to romantic literature.

9. Write a paper which illustrates the "romantic" qualities of the works of a romantic poet.

10. Define realism and contrast its characteristics with those of romanticism.

11. Recall details from Dostoevsky's background and state his importance as a pivotal figure between romanticism and realism.

12. Summarize "The Crocodile" and analyze its objects of satire.

13. Summarize "The Dream of a Ridiculous Man" and show how the story illustrates Dostoevsky's fervent Christian faith.

14. Recall details from Tolstoy's background and state his contributions to 19th century fiction.

15. Summarize "The Death of Ivan Ilych" and show how its realistic descriptions illustrate the 19th century move toward realism.


17. List several of the monumental changes that occurred in the 19th century.

**C. MODERN DRAMA AND FICTION (THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES)**

1. Recall details from Ibsen's background and list his contributions to realistic drama.

2. Summarize *Hedda Gabler* and explain how the play illustrates realism.
3. Analyze Ibsen's use of symbols in *Hedda Gabler*.
4. Recall details from Chekhov's background and state his importance to modern theater.
5. List the characteristics of Chekhov's plays.
6. Summarize *The Cherry Orchard* and explain how it illustrates the definition of naturalistic drama.
7. Analyze *The Cherry Orchard*'s structure and use of symbols.
8. Contrast the naturalism of Chekhov with the realism of Ibsen.
9. Define expressionism, absurdism, theater of the absurd, existentialism, and surrealism.
10. Recall details from Pirandello's background and state his importance to 20th century drama.
11. Summarize *Six Characters in Search of an Author* and show how this play contrasts with both the realistic and naturalistic drama that preceded it.
12. Define stream of consciousness writing.
13. Recall details from Virginia Woolf's background and state her contributions to 20th century fiction.
14. Summarize "An Unwritten Novel" and explain how it illustrates the concept of stream of consciousness writing.
15. Recall details from Kafka's background and explain his importance to 20th century fiction.
16. Summarize "The Metamorphosis" and show how it illustrates the philosophy of existentialism.
17. Analyze the predicament of Gregor Samsa as an illustration of the fate of modern man.
18. Define epic theater and theater of alienation.
19. Recall details from Brecht's background and state his contributions to 20th
century drama.

20. Summarize *Mother Courage* and show how this play defines epic theater.

21. Recognize that Brecht's works are political in nature.

22. Differentiate between the drama of Brecht, Pirandello, Chekhov and Ibsen.

23. Recall details from Camus' background and state his contributions to modern fiction.

24. Summarize "The Guest" and show how it illustrates the philosophy of existentialism.

25. Differentiate between the fictional styles of Woolf, Kafka and Camus.

26. Write a character, structural, or thematic analysis of one of the literary works in Unit C.

V. METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

A. Student Presentations

B. Lecture

C. Collaborative Projects

D. Research

VI. REQUIRED TEXTBOOKS


VII. REQUIRED MATERIALS

A. Textbook

B. Library Skills

VIII. SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES

A. Library Collection
IX. METHODS OF EVALUATION

A. Student Presentations
B. Unit Exams
C. Critical Analysis Papers
D. Final Exam

The grading scale is as follows:

90-100 = A
80-89 = B
70-79 = C
60-69 = D
Below 60 = F