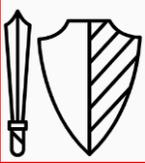


Week 1: The Medieval Period (500-1500 AD).



-A.D is an abbreviation of 'Anno Domini' which means, 'In the year of our lord'.  
 -B.C is an abbreviation of 'Before Christ'.  
 -Chronological order means ordering events in accordance with the time sequence in which they occurred.  
 -Literature refers to works of drama, poetry and prose.  
 -Folktale: A tale or legend originating and traditional among a people or folk and shared orally.

- In 1476, William Caxton's printing press is brought to England and allows for mass publication of texts.
- Many stories were shared orally as the majority of the population were illiterate.
- There were three key themes within literature: religion, war and the trials of daily life.

Week 2: The Renaissance Period (1500-1670 AD).



-Conventions: A common way of showing something in art of writing. For example, a convention of a Gothic novel is the presence of a curse or prophecy.  
 -Couplet: A pair of successive lines of verse, typically rhyming and of the same length.  
 -Quatrain: A stanza containing four lines.  
 -Sonnet: This is a one stanza poem, written in 14 lines.  
 -Stanza: A group of lines in a poem.

- -The play form was the most popular as it was inexpensive to watch and appealed to both monarchs and the low-born.
- -Shakespeare remains the dominant playwright because he broke traditional conventions; he put clowns in his tragedies and kings in his comedies, juxtaposing public and private,

Week 3: The Enlightenment (1700-1800AD).

Enlightenment: A European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition  
Epistolary novel: A novel told through the medium of letters written by one or more of the characters.  
Satire: A text that is actively criticising people or ideas in a humorous way, especially in order to make a political point.  
Secular: Not having any connection with religion or spirituality.  
Travelogue: A film, book, or illustrated lecture about the places visited by or experiences of a traveller.



- A key idea was that human reasoning could discover truths about the world.
- Samuel Johnson's dictionary is published in 1755 and is the first, comprehensive documentation of words and their meanings.

Week 4: The Romantic Period (1790 -1870AD).



Ballad: A simple narrative poem of folk origin, composed in short stanzas and adapted for singing.  
Marginalise: To treat (a person, group, or concept) as insignificant or peripheral.  
Objective: When a person is not influenced by personal feelings or opinions in considering and representing facts.  
Ode: A lyric poem, typically one in the form of an address to a particular subject, written in varied or irregular metre.  
Subjective: When a person's work is based on or influenced by personal feelings, tastes, or opinions.

- The Romantics renounced the rationalism and order associated with the preceding Enlightenment era, stressing the importance of expressing authentic personal feelings.
- They had a real sense of responsibility to their fellow men: they felt it was their duty to use their poetry to inform and inspire others, and to change society.

Week 5: The Victorian Period (1837 - 1901AD).

Climax: The climax (from the Greek word meaning "staircase" and "ladder") is the point of highest tension and drama.  
Exposition: This is a literary device used to introduce background information about events, settings, characters, or other elements of a work to the audience or readers. The word comes from the Latin language, and its literal meaning is "a showing forth."  
Falling action: This is when the characters work to solve the problem or conflict.  
Rising Action: Rising action in a plot is a series of relevant incidents that create suspense, interest, and tension in a narrative.  
Resolution: the resolution is the part of the story's plot where the main problem is resolved or worked out.



- The population nearly doubled, the British Empire expanded exponentially and technological and industrial progress helped Britain become the most powerful country in the world.
- A feminine code of conduct was levied on women which described every aspect of their being from the proper apparels to how to converse, everything had rules.

Week 6:

Modern (1910 - 1965) and Post-Modern (1965 - present).



First person narrator: When a text is written from the 'I/we' perspective.  
Second person narrator: When a text is written from the 'you/your' perspective.  
Third person narrator: When a text is written from the 'he/she/they/it' perspective.  
Omniscient narrator: An omniscient narrator can tell or show the reader what each character thinks and feels in a scene, freely, because she/he/it is not one of them.  
Stream of consciousness: a person's thoughts and conscious reactions to events, perceived as a continuous flow.

- Science and technology—and even reason and logic—are inherently destructive and oppressive, because they have been used by evil people, especially during the 20th century, to destroy and oppress others.