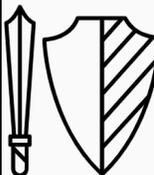


# Autumn | English | Literary Timeline

<p><b>Week 1: The Medieval Period (500-1500 AD).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1476, William Caxton's printing press is brought to England</li> <li>Many stories were shared orally as the majority of the population were illiterate.</li> <li>There were three key themes within literature: religion, war and the trials of daily life.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Week 2: The Renaissance Period (1500-1670 AD).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The play form was the most popular as it was inexpensive to watch and appealed to both monarchs and the low-born.</li> <li>-Shakespeare was the dominant playwright because he broke traditional conventions.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Week 3: The Enlightenment (1700-1800AD).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A key idea was that human reasoning could discover truths about the world.</li> <li>Samuel Johnson's dictionary is published in 1755 and is the first, comprehensive documentation of words and their meanings.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Week 4: The Romantic Period (1790 -1870AD).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Romantics renounced the rationalism and order, stressing the importance of expressing authentic personal feelings.</li> <li>They felt a real sense of responsibility to use their poetry to change society.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Week 5: The Victorian Period (1837 - 1901AD).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population nearly doubled, the British Empire expanded and industrial progress helped Britain become the most powerful country in the world.</li> <li>A feminine code of conduct was created for women, and everything had rules.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Week 6: Modern (1910 – 1965) and Post-Modern (1965 - present).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	

A.D and B.C	"Anno Domini" (in the year of our Lord) and "Before Christ)
Chronological order	means ordering events in accordance with the time sequence in which they occurred.
Couplet	A pair of successive lines of verse, typically rhyming and of the same length.
Epistolary	A story told through the medium of letters written by one or more of the characters.
Conventions	A common way of showing something in art or writing.
Sonnet	This is a one stanza poem, written in 14 lines.
Stanza	A group of lines in a poem.
Enlightenment	A European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition
Ode	A lyric poem, typically one in the form of an address to a particular subject, written in varied or irregular metre.
Exposition	Introducing background information about events, settings, characters, or other elements of a work to the audience.
Climax	The highest point of tension and drama in a story
Stream of consciousness	A continuous flow of a person's thoughts, in speech or writing.
Narrator	The perspective a text is written from. Can be first or third person, omniscient (all-knowing) or not.

