

First Lecture(1):

- **what are the main approaches to the English novel?**
- Historical & practical approaches.
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- **What is the historical approach?**
- It introduce the political & social background of the 18th century that effected the rise of novel.
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- **What is the practical approach?**
- To read & analyze a novel by knowing the general aspects of it such settings, characters, them, and point of view.
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- **Why do we refer to the 18th century as the age of enlightenment?**
- It brought light to human mind.
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- **Why Tomas Paine called the 18th century the age of reason?**
- It depends on thinking & using of the human mind.
-
- **What happened at 1660 ?**
- The restoration of Charles2.
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- **What changes happened because of the restoration?**
 - The establishment of Anglican Church.
 - Theaters were reopen.
 - More freedom in writing.
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- **What was the situation of theater during the rule of Charles2?**
- Reopened.

- Why writers were involved by religion?
- What was the relationship between writers & readers?
- (the same answer).
 - Not enough money from books, so some were priest.
 - A lot of people couldn't read.
 - Poor people didn't have time to read.

- How many political groups were there the 18th century?
- Tory & whig.
-
- Who established the royal society?
- Charles2 for writers & scientist.
-
- why the Glorious Revolution was named by this name?
- there was no bloodshed.
-
- When was the Glorious revolution?
- At 1688.
-
- Why the 18th century was named the Augustan Age?
- England has settled into period of order, stability, and peace.
-
- England after the restoration of 1660 was similar to Rome, explain it?
- Writers admired The classical literature of Greece & Rome ,it was translated and imitated.

Talk about the drama of the 17th & 18th centuries?

- The interest was in sentimental comedy not tragedy and writer used drama for political comments.
-
- **What was the results after the License Act of 1737?**
- No play could performed without a license , so drama was weakened and novel was flourished.
-
- **Mention the new types of literature that grew in the 18th century?**
 - Literary criticism.
 - Letter writing.
 - History as an art of writing.
 - Autobiography.
 - Travels as an art of writing.
 - Biography.
 -
- **Why 1789 was important in literature?**
- Its' the start of romanticism.
-
- **Why did romantic period came after the age of reason?**
- It was a reaction against reason, they believed humanity carry more good.

Second Lecture(2):

- One of the main features of 18th century is that people began to read a lot. Why is that?
- Because of printing & spread of newspapers.
-

- Mention some of the changes in the 18th century that led to the rise and growth of novel?
- Freedom, rational thinking, spread of education, material change, scientific change, city migration, agricultural change, social change.
-
- When thinkers attacked church & materialistic become more important to people than religion?
- It's called material change.
-
- The scientific change contributed a lot in the rise of novel in the 18th century. Explain how?
- People lost interest in supernatural, science rise through scientific methods such as (observation, experimentation, and hypothesis).
-
- The city migration was a movement from where to where?
- From the country to the city.
-
- Before the agricultural change people didn't grow potato ,why is that?
- They thought it was the cause of diseases & plagues & it wasn't mentioned in bible.
-
- How was diversity a social change in the 18th century ?
- There was acceptance of other ideas & other cultures.

How was family life changing gradually in the 18th century?

- More respect & equality for women & children, new outlook to family life .
-
- What were the 7 classes of people in the 18th century according to Daniel Defoe?
- The great, the rich, the middle sort, the working trades, the country people, the poor, the miserable.
-
- According to you which one of the changes was most important in the 17th & 18th centuries?
- Political stability & peace.
-
- What were the 4 revolutions that occurred in the 17th & 18th centuries?
 - o The glorious revolution.
 - o the American revolution.
 - o the French revolution.
 - o the industrial revolution.
- What is the revolution of 1688?
- It's the glorious revolution.
- What were the goals of the glorious revolution?
- Get rid of James 2 & political and social settlement.
- When the American revolution started ?
- At 1775.
- What were the aims of the American revolution?
- Independence, freedom, and equality.
-
- When the French revolution started?
- At 1789.

- Why the time of this revolution was called " the Great Fear"?
- The poor & the farmers attacked rich people houses stealing & killing them.
-
- Who came at the end of the French revolution?
- Napoleon Bonaparte.
-
- Which revolution inspired the French revolution?
- The American revolution who founded a democratic system.
-
- What were the aims & the slogan of this revolution?
- Liberty, equality, fraternity.
-
- What were the Industrial revolution best achievements?
- Going from hand production to machines, new chemical industry, iron production, and using steam power.
-
- What are the bad effects of Industrial revolution?
- Air pollution, spread of diseases, materialistic interest, and work of children.
-
- What are the good effects of Industrial revolution?
- Easier transportation, mass production, spread of press & printing.
- What did most revolutions at that time focus on?
- Individualism.
- What did the rise of England empire led to?

- Growth of trade, rise of industrial revolution, better food supplies, increase of population.
- What was the negative aspect of England's expansion into empire?
- It was a result of enslaving poor nations & their lands.

Third Lecture(3):

- What replace the poetry & drama?
- Growing since the 18th century ,and becoming a most popular form of literature was the novel.
-
- Who said "we assess a novelist according to the success with which he constructs in fictional world in which every action or utterance to our understanding of any other"?
- David lodge.
-
- In the created world(fictional) & the real world we have the same questions, and the same thought processes ,so what the difference between both worlds?
- In the fictional world we have stronger expectation of finding answers &reaching conclusions.
-
- What was the perception(understanding) of Henry James of the novel?
- It's a living thing like any other organism that will last .
-
- Why do some critics think that the work of novelist is creative not descriptive?
- The novelist should create his novel from his mind & imagination.

- Who said " A novel is a kind of communication. It acts as a bridge between the novelist and audience"?
- Austin Wright.
-
- Who said that novel " imitates images of life, or imagined, abstract or concrete, ranging from the most specific and individualized the most universal and archetypal"?
- E.M. Forster.
-
- Why do E.M. Forster sees novel as a kind of art?
- It is written for " artistic sake", to show how it is well made.
-
- Why do some critics consider Aphra Behn the first novelist?
- Because she made living from publishing novels.
-
- What was Daniel Defoe credited with ?
- He was the first real English novelist.
-
- What are the features of the novel?
 - Written in prose.
 - unity of structure between events.
 - order in relation to time& place.
 - There characters in the novel.
 - A novel is of a "certain length".

- How a novelist makes his characters in a novel fictional but similar to real people?
- He make them believable enough for the reader to expect some action & reaction.
-
- What are the differences between short story, novella, and novel?
 - Short story: comes between 20-30 pages or less.
 - Novella : comes between 40,50- 100 pages.
 - Novel : comes in more than 100 pages.
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- What were the main reason behind the rise of the novel
 - Rise of middle class.
 - Printing & available books.
 - More reading public, adding women made nation of readers.
 - Political & social stability.
 - Appearance of good novelists.
 - Licensing act of 1737.
 - The rise of individualism.
 -
- Mention some of the 18th century novelists?
- Daniel Defoe, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, and Oliver Goldsmith.
-
- How the Licensing Act of 1737 was a reason in novel rising ?
- Drama & dramatists were under censorship, so writing novels is easier for people wanting to read novels instead attending theaters.

- What was the triple rise that appeared in the 18th century according to Ian Watt?
- The rise of middle class, rise of literacy, rise of the novel.
-
- Who called the 18th century " age of prose "?
- Mathew Arnold.
-
- What did most of the 18th century novelists wrote about?
- The external side of life in their society.
-
- Talk about the characteristics of writing novels during this period by these novelists?
 - Their novels were full of details.
 - They examined life from outside.
 - They mix real life and fictional life.
- According to Stevenson, who invented and was the father of the English novel, and was a " turning point" in the history of the English novel?
- Daniel Defoe.
-
- What were the purpose of novelists?
 - To teach new values.
 - To entertain their readers.
 - To deliver messages of what they want to their readers.
 - To help less educated readers understand life better.
 - To write in simple language (prose not verse).
 - To write about their present life.

- Why upper class was against novel?
 - Poor writing language.
 - Corrupting people by embodying bad values.
 - Full of love stories.
- How the novelist of 19th century such as Dickens, Joyce, and Bronte made great changes in their novels?
- Their description changed from the external to the internal, they show the consciousness and psychological complexities of their characters.

Fourth Lecture(4):

- How many types of novels we have?

- 1-The Regional novel.
- 2-The science fiction novel.
- 3-The novel of action.
- 4-The Bildungsroman novel.
- 5- The Social novel
- 6- The Mertification.
- 7- The Faction novel.
- 8- The Historical novel.
- 9- The Picaresque novel.
- 10- The Letter novel.
- 11- The Gothic novel.

- Some critics would divide novels into other types according to...?
- Time, topics, and gender.
-
- If we divide novels according to time , it would be..?
- Classical(traditional), Victorian, Modern, Post-modern.
-
- If we divide novels according to their topics , it would be..?
- Colonial, romantic, political, psychological, natural.
-
- What classification that deals with male or female topics as in feminist novels and their perspective to life?
- Gender.
-
- What novel that contain a lot of attention on geographical region?
- The Regional novel.
-
- Some critics believe that regional novel has a shortcoming ?
- It targets only regional readers not universal reader.
-
- Mention an example for regional novel ?
- Tomas Hardy who wrote "The Return of The Native" & "Wessex".
-
- Give another name for the science fiction novel?
- Fantastic fiction.

- **What dose science fiction novel usually contain?**
- A scientific setting which is related to advanced technology set in future.
-
- **In age of reason (18th) came out one of the first true science fiction novel ?**
- "Gulliver's Travels " by Jonathan Swift.
-
- **H.G. Wells was one of the most important authors of science fiction during t the 19th century, mention 2 of his works?**
- The Time Machine & Invisible Man.
-
- **Define the novel of action ?**
- It focuses on what the characters do all over the novel & how the action goes.
-
- **Which action novel had a loose plot structure ?**
- Robinson Crusoe by Defoe.
-
- **What novel is called the "novel of education"?**
- The Bildungsroman novel.
-
- **What usually its main topic?**
- It follows the development of a young protagonist (hero) from his childhood, adulthood, and maturity.
-

Mention the most important features of Bildungsroman novels?

- Formation of single main character.
 - Focuses on individualism of the character.
 - Determination on positive attitude.
 - "Ideal of humanity" as the aim of life.
- Who translated Goethe's Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship novel?
 - Carlyle.
 - The social novel or the social problem novel came out as a reaction to what?
 - Against rapid industrialization and its effects on social, economic, and political issues, and to focus on abused the poor & working class.
 -
 - Give 2 examples of social novel?
 - Dickens' Oliver Twist & A Christmas Carol.
 -
 - What social novel deals with the struggles of working class & their social problems?
 - A Christmas Carol.
 -
 - Who's the father of Metafiction novel?
 - Lawrence Sterne.
 -
 - What is a Metafiction novel?
 - It's "fiction about fiction".

- **What is a Metafiction novel?**
- It deals with the process of the novel's composition .
-
- **A novel between fact & fiction is called what?**
- Faction .
-
- **What is faction?**
- It deals with real people or events but the details come from the novelist's imagination.
-
- **Give another name to faction?**
- A nonfiction.
-
- **According to Encyclopedia Britannica faction is..?**
- A story of actual people & actual events told with the dramatic techniques of a novel.
-
- **The American novelist who claimed to have invented this genre is?**
- Truman Capote in his book Cold Blood.
-
- **How the historical novel sets its events& characters in a well- defined historical context?**
- It includes convincing detailed description of manners, buildings, ...etc.
-
- **Who was the greatest single influence on fiction in the 19th century?**
- Sir Walter Scott.

- **How did he established the historical novel?**
- With his Waverley novels and novels of middle age, the lowlanders, and highlanders of Scotland.
-
- **Mention other historical novels?**
- Sir Walter Scott's Antiquary, Dicken's A tale of two Cities, Victor Hugo's Notre-Dame De Paris.
-
- **What are the differences between novel of action & historical novel?**
- A novel of action is about imaginary character & following its actions all over the novel while historical novel sets its events & characters in a historical context giving a sense of historical authenticity.
-
- **What is the object of picaresque novel?**
- It's to take a central figure & follow his adventures all over the novel.
-
- **What does the hero of picaresque novel do?**
- He moves or travels from one place to another in order to achieve his interests.
-
- **What is a Picaro?**
- Usually a poor young man lives in poor circumstances & reaches the top at the end.
-
- **What was a challenge in the 18th & 19th centuries?**
- Travelling.

- Give an example of picaresque novel?
- Joseph Andrews by Henry Fielding.
-
- What kind of novel that is written in the form of letters from one character or more, during the narration of the novel , there's an exchange of letters?
- The letter novel.
-
- Give another name for the letter novel?
- epistolary novel.
-
- What example of epistolary novel?
- Richardson's Pamela.
-
- Gothic novels usually happens in places such as?
- Graveyards & frightening castles.
-
- How do we describe the characters & setting in Gothic novel?
- Strange & frightening with strange noises, storms, tension, and suspense.
-
- Give 2 examples of Gothic novels?
- Horace Walpole's novel the Castle of Otranto & Mary Shelley's Frankenstein.
-
- What do we consider Varney the Vampire ?
- A Gothic novel.

Fifth lecture(5):

- what is characterization?
- The process of conveying information about characters in fiction.
-
- According to Wikipedia Encyclopedia characterization is?
- The art of creating characters for a narrative.
-
- What aspects of a character we consider during characterization?
- Appearance, age, gender, educational level, occupation, financial statues, martial statues, background, religion.
-
- Why do characters are the most important element of the novel?
 - have effects on other elements such as plot, actions, place, time.
 - Reveal the messages behind the novel.
 - Interact with readers & having emotional effect on them.
- "Character is everything in literary fiction" what does that mean?
- It doesn't replace plot or setting or other elements, but it relate to all of them.
-
- Why character in a novel is not puzzling as character in real life according to Boulton?
- A novel is short, a work of art, so it's selective; a novelist uses his own assumptions & experience to create a clear character while real character in life is complicated.

- Do you think characters in novel (fictional characters) are similar or different to characters in real life?
- In a novel a character is a clear creation with understood actions all over the novel that can be analyzed while people are complicated & their actions can't be followed all over their lives.
-
- What 2 important aspects in the novel according to Ian Watt?
- Characterization & presentation of background.
-
- Mention the methods of characterization?
 - Presenting characters through their actions & others reaction to them.
 - Speech.
 - Thoughts.
 - Physical appearance.
- When novelists create their characters they focus on the following aspects?
 - "lifelike" characters & normal as people.
 - Interaction between these characters.
 - Credible consistency.
- Why do we remember some characters in some novels?
- Because some novels are named after their characters.
- According to E.M. Forster characters are divided into , what?
- Flat & Round characters.

- What is a flat character?
- It has a single idea or quality, so it's simple.
-
- How do we describe flat character?
- Static & with no different attitudes.
-
- What was flat character called in the 17th century?
- Humorous.
-
- How to deal with a less complex flat character in a novel?
- A novelist touch would give great impact to flat character in the novel.
-
- What is a round character?
- It has many different ideas & qualities, so it's complicated.
-
- How do we describe round character?
- Dynamic & with different attitudes.
-
- Characters are divided according to their roles in novels into..?
- Minor(secondary) & major(central) .
-
- What other names for round character?
- Major, central, dynamic.
-
- What other names for flat character?
- Minor, secondary, static.

- What's the role of minor character in a novel?
- A minor character is not important, but he helps major characters in the novel.
-
- What's the role of major character in a novel?
- Most of the events in the novel revolves around this character.
-
- Mention other description a character has in a novel?
 - sDynamic character.
 - Static character (flat)
 - Protagonist character (hero).
 - Antagonist character (against hero).
 -
- What is the role of antagonist in a novel?
- He against the protagonist & tries to challenge him.
-
- What is the role of protagonist in a novel?
- The main character who faces conflicts in the novel.
-
- What is the point of view according to Percy Lubbock?
- The question of relation in which the narrator stands to the story.
-
- What are the kinds of narrators?
 - First- person narrator.
 - Omniscient narrator.
 - Third- person narrator.
 - Objective narrator.
 - Multiple narrator.

- What do we notice in first-person narrator?
- Usually he is the main character who narrates his own story & experience.
-
- Which narrator is free to judge & comment on characters?
- Omniscient narrator.
-
- Which narrator shows his characters during a short period of time or long period of time& focus on 1 or 2 characters?
- Omniscient narrator.
-
- Why the third- person narrator who is one character, minor or major, have limited knowledge?
- He knows everything about some characters, but less of other characters.
-
- Which narrator leaves his characters to face their fate?
- Objective narrator.
-
- When there is more than one kind of narrator in a novel we called the narrator?
- Multiple narrator.
-
- Who's the narrator opposite to objective narrator?
- Omniscient narrator.
-
- Which narrator the critics prefer?
- Objective narrator.

Sixth Lecture(6):

- What are the 5 elements of the novel?
- Character, point of view, setting, theme, plot.
-
- Some critics would define setting as?
- The place & the time in which the events of novel take place, or the environment surrounding the novel events.
-
- What kind of literature in which setting is not important?
- Poem.
-
- How was the setting of novels in the 18th century?
- A natural setting as the houses of common people.
-
- Describe the setting in the previous ages?
- A supernatural setting such as huge castle& palaces.
-
- What are the components of the setting in the novel?
- Place, time, social environment, weather.
-
- Mention the purposes of using the setting?
 - Give characters place & time for their actions.
 - Add meaning to the characters & events
 - Setting can be a character itself.
 - Make novel authentic.
 -
- What does the setting establish for the novel?
- The setting are the background .
-
- What is the foreground in novel?
- the characters .

- What a misleading setting in place & time do to a novel?
- Reader will lose interest in the events of novel.
-
- What are the types of setting?
- Detailed setting & Vague setting.
-
- Why a novelist add a lot of details to his setting?
- It's important for his characters & it helps his readers to understand his novel.
-
- Why some novelists use unclear setting?
- They focus on other elements rather than setting.
-
- What other divisions of the setting?
- Realistic setting & imagined setting.
-
- How do we recognize the setting in a novel?
- Clothes, products, buildings.
-
- What is a theme?
- It's an idea or concept that is very important to the novel.
-
- According to the Oxford English Dictionary, a theme is?
- The subject of a piece of writing.
-
- How the reader find the theme in a novel?
- When he reaches a conclusion of the novel.
-
- A theme is ?
- The central idea , a subject, and the conclusion of the novel.

- What are the functions of the theme?
 - A more experienced reader.
 - Gives the novel a universal aspect.
 - Reveals the novelist views.
 -
- What are the types of themes according to Jeremy Hawthorn?
- The covert theme & the overt theme.
-
- The theme which is discovered by the reader without the help of the novelist & not stated directly is called?
- The covert or implicit theme.
-
- The theme which is discovered by the elements of novel which leads directly to conclude the theme is called?
- The overt or explicit theme.
-
- How an experienced novelist present his theme to the reader ?
- It should be invisible not stated directly from the beginning ,but he leads the reader to it with hints.
-
- Why some concepts can't be themes sometimes?
- Because they aren't central ideas to the novel.
-
- Can a novel have more than one theme?
- A novel can have many themes, any central idea can be a theme or supporting theme.
-
- Give examples of themes?
- Individualism, justice, death, and successes .

- A theme that was one of the most popular themes in the 18th century novel?
- Individualism.
-
- Why individualism was one of the main themes in the 18th century?
- Novelist tried to fulfill the reader's need during that period.
-
- According to Boulton what is plot?
- A story or selection of events arranged in time.
-
- What are the functions of using the plot?
 - Keep the reader interested & to continue reading.
 - Give novelist a clear way.
 - To provide structure & organization to the novel.
 -
- What does the plot require according to E.M. Forester?
- Intelligence & memory.
-
- What technique is used in plots of the 18th century?
- Slow moving plot .
-
- Why , in 19th century and later ,plots become fast-moving?
- There was no need for long elaborations & descriptions because the reader become more experienced.
-
- What are the types of plot?
- Arranged plot (traditional)& unarranged plot (modern) .

- What is arranged plot?
- The events arranged in order according to time sequence of the actions.
-
- What is unarranged plot?
- The events are unarranged in their time sequence , for example there is flashback.
-
- What 4 stages the traditional plot follows?
- The exposition, the complications stage, climax, the resolution stage.
-
- The stage where setting is described ,the action begins, and characters are introduced is called?
- The exposition.
-
- The stage when plot get complicated & characters seek solution is called?
- The complications.
-
- The stage of the turning point that changes the action of the plot is called?
- Climax or peak.
-
- The stage where the hero reaches the end of the novel or it is left open for the reader is called?
- Resolution.

The Seventh Lecture(7):

- **Who is Daniel Defoe?**
- He's the father of English novel.
-
- **where was he born?**
- In London .
-
- **When was he born ?**
- Uncertain ..1660.
-
- **When Defoe was a boy he witnessed 2 disasters?**
- The great plague in 1665 & the great fire of London in 1666.
-
- **How these disasters affected Defoe?**
- Gave him wider imagination in his writing & describing.
-
- **Why was he forbidden from Oxford& Cambridge?**
- Because of his attitude towards Christianity.
-
- **How did this affected his writing?**
- He wrote about religious discrimination.
-
- **How his interest in travelling was clear in his writing?**
- Most of his novel heroes were travelers.
-
- **What was his job?**
- A merchant.
-
- **What was his political opinions?**
- He supported William of Orange against king James2.

- How did he use his writing to support king William of Orange?
- His poem ,The True-Born Englishman, focused on racial discrimination.
-
- Why did he switch politically from Whig to Tory?
- Because like his age, he was uncertain of his political attitude.
-
- Before writing fiction (Robinson Crusoe) Defoe was...?
- Political journalist.
-
- Why did Defoe use different pennames?
- Because he was trying to hide his real name to be safe from his enemies.
-
- He turned to other kind of literary (fiction) ,at the age of..?
- He was 59 years old.
-
- Why Defoe was considered the inventor of the English novel?
- Before Defoe writers were interested in retelling stories that everyone had already heard?
- (Same answer):
- He began writing narrative about characters using new technique which used literary elements similar to real life.

- -Other critics were against Defoe as first English novelist , what's the reasons?
 - He wrote for the purpose of money.
 - Some actions haven't been completed .
 - Lack of emotional dimension.
 - Lack of psychological analysis of some characters.
- What was Defoe most famous novel?
- Robinson Crusoe at 1719.
-
- Mention some of Defoe works?
- Captain Singleton, Moll Flanders, A Journal of the Plague Year, Colonel Jack, and Roxana.
-

The Eighth Lecture(8):

- When Robinson Crusoe was written?
- At 1719.
-
- Why Defoe achieved literary rank with his novel?
- It was about believable characters in realistic situations using simple language.
-
- Robinson Crusoe was a novel based on real events?
- Defoe took the story of a Scottish traveler who spent 5 years on isolated island & built his novel on it.
-
- Robinson Crusoe is considered as..?
- A realistic novel.

- Why Robinson Crusoe was the most famous novel for a long time?
- It deals with changes of society at the 18th century & set a literary tradition.
-
- What are the most important changes that exists in the novel?
 - Religious change.
 - Individualism.
 - Materialistic change.
 - Readers taste.
 - Scientific change.
 - Political change.
- Robinson Crusoe found religious – discovery when he was alone on the island?
- He discovered God by himself & people with religious power try to prevent people from thinking by themselves.
-
- How did it help when he accepted his fate?
 - He was thankful to God for his surviving.
 - He depended on God will in some of his actions.
 - He prayed to God when he felt afraid.
- Why Robinson Crusoe didn't follow his parents advice?
- He wanted to achieve his individuality .
-
- What was Robinson Crusoe?
- A sailor & slave trader.
-

- Crusoe face every challenge on the island ,he makes his own shelter & farms And that would proof ?
- His individuality.
-
- why Crusoe was happy on the island?
- He felt free & away of the control of others (society).
-
- Some critics consider Crusoe a prisoner on the island , so he didn't achieve his individuality?
- Crusoe himself is uncertain about his situation. but he liked being alone &free .
-
- Crusoe represented the ambition of his society in being rich & that shows?
- The materialistic change.
-
- The taste of the readers changed for 2 reasons ,they are?
- Language is simple & topics close to their interest.
-
- Scientific change give no place to supernatural abilities, Crusoe proof it?
- He appears human when he sees a print of foot on the shore, he's afraid.
-
- Why Crusoe character represented Scientific change ?
- he uses experimentation & rational thinking.
-
- According to James Joyce who consider Crusoe as a colonist, that is?
- A political change.

- We can refer to the relationship between Crusoe & other characters as?
- A relationship between a master & a slave.
-

The Ninth Lecture(9):

- In the previous kinds of literary time wasn't important?
- All actions of tragedy happen in one day & that's not real human.
-
- How time is important for Crusoe?
- He makes calendar & gives dates to his actions.
-
- The setting as the isolated island & the long time helped in the development of characters in both sides?
- Spiritual side & physical side.
-
- What are the effect of setting on Crusoe character?
 - He becomes courageous.
 - Discovers God.
 - Believes in fate.
 - He understands human relation.
 - Becomes open-minded.
- Who is the major character & the protagonist in this novel?
- Robinson Crusoe.
-
- What other characters were mentioned?
- Friday, Xury, the Portuguese captain these characters are prototypes.

- Why Crusoe is a great central character ?
- He catch the reader's attention all over the novel.
-
- Why is Defoe creative in this character of Crusoe?
 - o most of the time he's alone.
 - o Most events are about this single character.
 - o He's in the same place for a long time.
-
- How do we describe Friday character?
- It's a dynamic & supporting character.
-
- How does Friday character develop?
- He's a Caribbean native & cannibal who becomes civilized by Crusoe.
-
- Why was he named Friday?
- Because Crusoe saved him on this day.
-
- who was the first non-white character in the English novel?
- Friday.
-
- What does his character represent in literary tradition?
- The colonized native.
-
- Which character stand for European goodness ?
- The Portuguese captain.
-
- Who's the man that was saved from the cannibal by Crusoe?
- The Spaniard.

- Which character is consider flat in the novel?
- The widow.
-
- What the widow represent in the novel ?
- The value of trust.
-

The Tenth Lecture(10):

- What kind of novel is Robinson Crusoe?
- It's realistic & action novel.
-
- What kind of plot does Robinson Crusoe have?
- Simple, straightforward plot.
-
- What are the 4 stages of the plot?
- Exposition , complications, climax, resolution.
-
- During which stage of plot Crusoe disobey his father?
- Exposition stage.
-
- What happens at complications stage?
- He leaves England to sea &face a lot of complications.
-
- During which stage he finds himself on isolated island?
- Climax stage.
-
- What happens on resolution stage?
- He finds solutions for his problems (food, shelter), finally he goes back to England & become wealthy.
-

- The titles of novels written in the 18th century used to be..?
- Long.
-
- Defoe used 2 techniques when writing his plot?
- Realistic events & descriptive style.
-
- How do we describe his plot?
- Slow-moving plot.
-
- Why Crusoe has slow-moving plot?
- In order to get close to the description of places & events.
-
- What is the general theme in Robinson Crusoe?
- Individualism.
-
- How did Robinson Crusoe achieve his individuality ?
 - Self civilization & education.
 - Economic individualism.
 - Self independence.
-
- How the colonial theme appears in Robinson Crusoe?
- His slavery relationship with Friday & trying to kill cannibals.
-
- The original sin in Robinson Crusoe would be..?
- His disobedience to his parents.
-
- What kind of narrator in Crusoe?
- First-person narrator.

- What are the reasons behind the close relationship between reader & narrator?
 - There is no other source of information but the narrator.
 - The narrator talks about his own experience.
 -
- What kind of outlook towards life does Crusoe have?
- An optimistic outlook.
-

The Eleventh Lecture(11):

- When Defoe wrote his realistic novel Robinson Crusoe, it was based on real adventures?
- People of the 18th century wanted topics close to their real life.
-
- What is the definition of realistic novel?
- The novel that portrays the real aspects of everyday life of characters similar to real human experience.
 - Another answer.
- A low life representation of the experience of real characters.
-
- What do we call the novels that tends to represent ordinary people in daily life activities & settings?
- A realistic.
-

- What are the affects of realistic novel on the reader?
 - Discovering the humanity & individuality of people.
 - Finding the truth of their ideas.
 - Imitating the good experience that exist in the novel.
- Robinson Crusoe is an imitation of real life, explain..?
- It talks about the experience of low life hero.
-
- What the reason behind the success of this 18th century novel?
 - The language is simple similar to everyday language.
 -
- Defoe says that it is just history of fact about his novel, explain ..?
 - He wants reader to pay attention to history in his novel.
 - He wants his novel published widely.
 - The readers prefer real events on imaginative events.
- What quality does Daniel Defoe like to refer to in his novels all the time?
 - Facts.
 -
- What are the elements of novel?
 - Setting, characters, theme, plot, point of view.
 -
- How are characters become human & realistic?
 - Fears & dreams of Crusoe, Friday loyalty to Crusoe.

- The mention of specific places & dates & taking advantages of surrounding circumstances ,these are the features of..?
- Realistic setting.
-
- According to some critics the plot of Crusoe is..?
- Loose with no organic unity.
-
- Where the themes realistic?
- They were universal & related to human understanding like individualism, colonial power.
-
- Giving characters real names is considered..?
- A realistic feature.
-
- How does Crusoe see himself?
- A normal human being .
-
- How did Crusoe developed his humanity?
- Though lack of social contact, he find his humanity through religion& teaching his slave and parrot.
-
- Mention some of the unrealistic features in the novel?
 - Lack of emotional side in Crusoe character all over the novel.
 - He gives more descriptions to his tools than his real adventures.
 - The period of living alone on the island is too long.

The Twelfth Lecture(12):

- **What are the three important periods in Robinson Crusoe?**
- His life& adventures before island, his life on the island, leaving the island to his home.
-
- **What kind of narrator in Robinson Crusoe?**
- First- person narrator.
-
- **From the beginning of the novel Crusoe doesn't accept his situation ,why?**
- He wants a life with adventures, so he plans to leave England.
-
- **Why does Crusoe consider himself a foreigner?**
- His family name is given after his mother family name.
-
- **Who advised Crusoe not to leave England?**
- His parents.
-
- **Why Crusoe's father thinks that being a middle class is blessing?**
- It's best for your happiness, not exposed to misery & hardship of the low class, and not embarrassed with pride, ambition, and envy of upper class.
-
- **When he went to sea against his family wishes ,during the storm, he made a decision ,but then he change it?**
- He decide not to sail again, but he changed his mind & wants to sail.
-
- **What the master of the ship advises Crusoe ?**
- Not to sail again since he is wretch& unlucky man.

- What does Crusoe bring from Cost of Africa?
- Gold dust.
-
- Why his voyage to Cost of Africa is successful?
- He brings gold dust & gets competent knowledge in sailing.
-
- What (2) achievements he gains from his travel to Africa?
- He becomes a good sailor & a merchant.
-
- Before his second voyage to Africa, he leaves 200£ with whom?
- His companion's widow.
-
- For how long does Crusoe stay slave in Africa?
- For 2 years.
-
- Who is the other slave he take with him?
- Xury.
-
- Why do they kill a lion & take his skin?
- They need a drinking water, but there are lions on shore.
-
- Who saves them?
- A Portuguese ship.
-
- What dose Crusoe sell to the captain?
- His boat, skins of animals, and Xury.
-
- When Xury is promised to be given his freedom after ten years and if he fellow their religion that demonstrate?
- A religious power.
-
- When he reaches Brazil & stars a sugar plantation, he's not satisfied?
- He realizes that he can achieve this kind of life in England.

- Why does he decide to go to Africa again?
- He begins to grow tobacco, so he wants to go to Africa to bring more slaves.
-
- Why does Crusoe decide to become a tobacco planter?
- It would bring him more money.
-
- What his ship faces on the trip?
- A destructive storm.
-
- What happens to the ship & crew?
- The ship is destroyed & the crew non left a live.
-
- What happens to Crusoe?
- He is the only survivor, and he finds himself on isolated island.
-

The Thirteen Lecture(13):

- When Crusoe finds himself on isolated island, how does he react?
- He is practical; he gets things & supplies from the destroyed ship.
-
- How does Crusoe see himself as a superior man?
- He deals with other creatures like animals & humans as servants.
-
- What are the conditions of building a shelter according to Crusoe?
 - Near fresh water.
 - A shelter from the heat of the sun.
 - Safe from animals & people.
 - Has a view on the sea.

- How does he use logic thinking while he is living on the island?
- He keeps gunpowder in safe place & doesn't waste it on shooting animals but uses traps.
-
- How does he keep his sense of civilization?
- He makes a calendar because time is important to him.
-
- What does he call the island?
- "island of despair".
-
- Why does he make a list of positive & negative points of his situation?
- To comfort himself.
-
- What are the evil points he see in his situation?
- He's on isolated island with no clothes, means of defense, or social contact.
-
- What are the good points he see in his situation?
- He's a live & with hot climate there is no need for clothes, no wild animals around, ship is near the shore so he gets many supplies to keep him a life.
-
- When does Crusoe reveal his spiritual side?
- Only when he's afraid or weak.
-
- When does Crusoe pray to God?
- When he is a lone.
-
- What is the name of Crusoe parrot ?
- "Poll".
-
- When he makes his large canoe, he fails to sail in it?
- He messes his calculation and can't move the canoe to sea.

- What does he see on the shore that makes him afraid?
- A footprint on the sand.
-
- What is his explanation for the footprint?
- It's work of the devil, it's for one of the cannibals, or his own footprint.
-
- For how long he hasn't left his shelter?
- For (3) days.
-
- Why does he leave his shelter after 3 days?
- To take care of his goats & eat.
-

The Fourteenth Lecture(14):

- **What does Crusoe realize after discovering the footprint on the shore?**
- He's not alone on the island & there are other people who come to it.
-
- **Thought he's frighten, he leaves his shelter to take care of his goats?**
- They supply food, save gunpowder by not using guns to hunt, save physical effort.
-
- **When Crusoe finds out that cannibals come to the island, how does he react?**
- He decide to kill them but after a lot of thinking he decide he won't do it.
-
- **Crusoe becomes obsessed with leaving the island, why is that?**
- The cannibals keep visiting the island& he finds some money and gold on destroyed Spanish ship; he can go home.

- Why does Crusoe name the slave he saved from the cannibals Friday?
- He saves him on this day.
-
- One of the 2 men they free from cannibals is ?
- Friday's father.
-
- What are the conditions that Crusoe puts to release the captain ?
 - He's in control of the island.
 - The captain will take him to England for free.
-
- How long he has been on the island?
- Twenty-eight years (28).
-
- After reading this novel Crusoe reaches England. According to you is Crusoe rich or poor?
- Mention the 4 sources of his wealth?
- The same answer:
 - The money from destroyed ships.
 - The reward from the merchant.
 - The 200£ from the widow.
 - His sugar plantation in Brazil.
-
- When he goes back to the island he doesn't take his wife with him?
- She is dead.