**Questions Swift – Gulliver’s Travels and A Modest Proposal**

1. Who or what does Swift criticize with Gulliver’s Travels?
2. What is satire? And in what ways does Swift use it in Gulliver’s Travels?
3. How does Gulliver’s Travels fit into the Neo-Classical period of literature?
4. What do the Lilliputians represent in Gulliver's first journey?
5. Why does Gulliver feel uncomfortable with the Brobdingnagians?
6. Why does Gulliver dislike humans after visiting the Houyhnhnms?
7. What does Swift propose in “A Modest Proposal”?
8. What is satire?
9. What does Swift want to achieve with this proposal?

**The Romantic period**

1. When did the Romantic Period start, and what book marked the beginning?

2. What is escapism, and why is it important in Romantic literature?

3. How did Romantic writers change the way they wrote?

4. What are the main ideas in Romantic literature?

5. What big changes happened during the Romantic Period?

**Wordsworth**

1. To which literary movement did William Wordsworth belong, and what was its focus?

2. How does Wordsworth feel at the beginning of the poem, and how does he describe himself?

3. What does Wordsworth see that changes his mood, and how does he describe it?

4. What does “that inward eye” mean, and why is it important in the poem?

5. How does the memory of the daffodils make Wordsworth feel when he is alone?

6. What is the main theme of the poem, and how does Wordsworth show this

**Poe**

1. What is the difference in the storytellers point of view between The Tell-Tale Heart and other stories of the same genre?

2. How has Poe created suspense in the story?

3. What was the reason to plan and commit the murder?

4. Why does the narrator admit to killing the old man at the end of the story?

5. Poe was one of the first to use a new form of stories, which form was this?

6. Poe is considered an inventor of a genre, what genre is that?

**Questions – Emily Brontë / Wuthering Heights**

1. How did Emily Brontë’s upbringing and life influence Wuthering Heights?
2. What is the storytelling device of the novel called?
3. In which ways do Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange juxtapose each other?
4. Why does Catherine marry Edgar instead of Heathcliff?
5. How did Heathcliff gain possession of Wuthering Heights?
6. In what ways does nature reflect the inner state of mind of the characters?
7. What does Catherine’s ghost symbolize in context of the novel’s themes?
8. Why is Heathcliff generally considered a villain in literature?
9. Is Wuthering Heights \*just\* a Romantic novel?
10. In which way(s) is Heathcliff’s skin colour important to the story?

**Answers:**

**Jonathan Swift**

1. He criticizes a lot of things, for example; British politics, imperialism and scientific institutions.

2. Satire is a way to seriously criticize things using sarcasm and humor. Swift uses this in a lot of different ways, for example the yahoo’s and Gulliver’s interaction with different cultures.

3.

· Gulliver’s Travels uses satire to expose societal issues.

· Swift uses logic and rational arguments for his criticism

· Swift’s writing reflects classical traditions like satire and allegory

4. Answer: The Lilliputians represent small-mindedness and silly political arguments in British society.

5. Answer: Gulliver feels uncomfortable because he is so small compared to the giants, which makes him feel less important.

6. Answer: After his visit, he thinks humans are like the Yahoos — dirty, violent, and dishonest creatures.

7. A style in which a serious problem is discussed in an ironic way to express criticism.

8. He proposes that poor Irish families sell their babies as food to solve overpopulation.

9. He wants to make people think about a solution to poverty.

**The Romantic Period**

1. The Romantic Period started in 1798 with the book The Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
2. Escapism means wanting to escape real life. In Romantic literature, people looked to the past, the future, faraway cultures, drugs or even thoughts of death to escape their problems.
3. Romantic writers didn’t follow the strict rules of the past. They used simple language and freer styles, instead of the structured, formal style of earlier periods.
4. Romantic literature is about feelings, imagination, dreams, the supernatural, nature, religion, and being against civilization. It likes simple, innocent life, like that of children or shepherds.
5. The Industrial Revolution brought factories, cities, and many poor working conditions. People became unhappy with modern life and stopped believing that reason and science could solve all problems. They focused more on feelings, nature, and imagination.

**Wordsworth**

Answers

1.Wordsworth belonged to the Romantic movement. This movement focused on nature, strong emotions, and the beauty of simple, everyday life.

2. -At the beginning of the poem, Wordsworth feels lonely and disconnected. He describes himself as a cloud, wandering alone in the sky.

3. Wordsworth sees a field of golden daffodils. He describes them as “dancing” and “fluttering” in the breeze, which makes them seem alive and joyful.

4. -“That inward eye” refers to Wordsworth’s memory. It is important because, when he is alone, he can use his memory to picture the daffodils and feel happy again.

5. -The memory of the daffodils makes Wordsworth feel peaceful and happy. He calls it “the bliss of solitude” because it brings him joy when he is alone.

6. -The main theme of the poem is the beauty of nature and its ability to bring joy. Wordsworth shows this by describing how seeing the daffodils and remembering them later makes him feel happy and connected to nature.

**Poe**

1. The Tell-Tale Heart is a story told from the perspective of the murderer. Usually these types of stories were told from the perspective of the police or the perspective of the victim.

2. The suspense Is created because the story is being build up. It starts calmly and gradually gets more intense.

The suspense building up is seen in the thought of the narrator. They get more and more frantic as the story goes one. You can also see it because towards the end of the story the sentences used by the narrator get shorter. Towards the end, exclamation marks also get used more, which gives the reader the idea that the narrator is screaming (in real life as well as in his thoughts).

3. The reason to plan and commit the murder is the eye of the old man. In the story narrator tells us; “He had the eye of a vulture – a pale blue eye, with a film over it. Whenever it fell upon me, my blood ran cold”. Because of how the eye made him feel he decided to murder the old man, so that he was forever released from the eye.

4. The narrator admits to the crime because he thinks he hears the heartbeat of the old man. It starts as a really soft sound in his mind, but gradually gets louder. He is convinced that the sound is real and not just in his head. The heartbeat gets so loud and he gets scared that the police have heard it too, so he commits to killing the man.

5. The short story

6. The detective fiction genre

**Wuthering Heights**

1. Emily Brontë was born and raised on the Yorkshire moors. These moors served as inspiration for the setting of her novel, and she lived there her entire life. The reclusiveness of both Emily and the moors is reflected in the novel, which primarily takes place in two locations: Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange. Lastly, Emily’s mother and two of her older sisters died young. This might be why one of the novel’s most prominent themes is life <-> death and love beyond death.
2. Wuthering Heights is a frame story. A frame story is a story within a story, where an introductory / main narrative sets the stage for a more emphasized second narrative.
3. The two houses and their inhabitants, Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange, oppose each other in multiple ways.

· Wuthering Heights symbolizes nature while Thrushcross Grange symbolizes civilisation. Similarly, Wuthering Heights symbolizes freedom from the rules of society, while Thrushcross Grange is ruled by societal expectations.

· Wuthering Heights is cold, dreary, dark, harsh, and windy. Thrushcross Grange is well-kept, warm, welcoming, refined, elegant, calm, and stable. Thrushcross Grange is overall a more forgiving and comfortable environment compared to the harshness of Wuthering Heights and its weather.

· The inhabitants of Wuthering Heights are led by passion and emotion, are dark-haired, wild, and rough. On the other hand, the inhabitants of Thrushcross Grange act based on reason, are blond with light eyes, and gentle.

1. While Catherine loves Heathcliff with her whole heart and even says their souls are the same and one of them cannot exist without the other, she marries Edgar Linton for his money and social status. She tells Nelly that if she were to marry Heathcliff they would be beggars for their whole lives, whereas if she were to marry Edgar, she would be able to provide for Heathcliff with Edgar’s money. Though her relationship with Edgar isn’t passionate at all, she ultimately decides that her need for a high social status is more important than her love for Heathcliff.
2. (This part of the storyline is not mentioned in the fragments we’ve read)

As Hindley develops alcohol and gambling addictions, Heathcliff lends him large amounts of money to ensure he will inherit the property.

Catherine dies à 6 months later, Hindley dies à Heathcliff inherits Wuthering Heights.

1. Wuthering Heights makes use of the literary concept pathetic fallacy: the external nature and weather conditions reflect the inner state of mind of the characters. This is already apparent in the beforementioned juxtaposition between Wuthering Heights and Thrushcross Grange: Wuthering Heights and the moors are the centre of the storm literally and symbolically, while Thrushcross Grange is the opposite. Another example of this pathetic fallacy is for example

when Mr. Lockwood goes back to Wuthering Heights and there is an impending storm. This represents the emotional turmoil Mr. Lockwood is going to endure during his stay there.

The moors and their unpredictable weather often mirror the emotions of the characters, especially Catherine and Heathcliff. In moments of passion or conflict, the atmosphere reflects the inner conflict and emotion as well.

1. Catherine’s ghost symbolizes the eternal nature of love and the unresolved bond between her and Heathcliff. Her inability to rest shows the toxic nature of their relationship. Her ghost also embodies love as a haunting presence—Heathcliff is at once pained by both Catherine’s absence and presence.

Catherine’s ghost is also a representation of the supernatural and serves to blur the line between reality and the otherworldly. The presence of her ghost suggests that death is not a separation—love and vengeance transcend even death.

Lastly, Catherine’s ghost is also a catalyst for Heathcliff’s anger and revenge. The presence of her ghost keeps his anger alive.

1. It can be difficult to sympathize with Heathcliff as his behaviour towards a lot of other people is often cruel. He marries Isabella Linton even though he knows he will never love or respect her, he torments Hareton and his own son, Linton, and practically imprisons Cathy. His actions and the way he speaks are considered gruff and rude, especially for someone of status.

(However, Heathcliff had a traumatic early childhood before he was adopted by the Earnshaws, and even after he was adopted, he was always treated like an outsider. His cruelty carries nuance.)

1. No; while it often considered a Romantic novel because of the many traditional elements of Romanticism it includes, it also often considered a Gothic novel. Those who think of Wuthering Heights as a Gothic novel point out the supernatural elements, the wild and ominous landscape of the moors, and the isolation of the moors.
2. While Heathcliff’s race is left ambiguous in the story, it is made clear that he isn’t Caucasian/white. His skin colour is used repeatedly throughout the story to emphasize that he is an outsider in both the Earnshaw family and society. Various racialized terms are used to describe him, such as “dark-skinned gypsy”. This is also why Hindley views Heathcliff as inferior and mistreats him. These prejudices make his feelings of exclusion and otherness more prominent. Even though he rises in society, he is never viewed as equal to, for example, Edgar or Hindley. This, in turn, fuels his resentment and need for revenge.