

Who wrote this?

Roderick Hudson (1875), *The Wings of the Dove* (1902), *The Ambassadors* (1903), *The Golden Bowl* (1904) – Novels- **Henry James**

Lord Jim: a Tale(1900) - Novel

Youth -- A Narrative and two other Stories (1902)

Typhoon, and other Stories (1903")



Joseph Conrad

The Time Machine (1895), *The Stolen Bacillus and Other Stories* (1895), *The Wonderful Visit* (1895), *Thirls land of Dr Moreait* (1896), *The Invisible Man* (1897), *The War of the Worlds* (1898), *When the Sleeper Wakes* (1899) – Science Fiction – **H G Wells**

Plain Tales from the Hills(1888); *Soldiers Three* (1888); *The Phantom Rickshaw* (1888); *Wee Willie Winkle* (1888); *Life's Handicap* (1891); *Many Inventions* (1893); *The Jungle Book* (1894); *The Second Jungle Book* (1895); *Capiains Courageous*(1897); *The Day's Work* (1898); *Kim* (1901); *Just-so Stories for Little Children* (1902); *Puck of Pook's Hill* (1906); *Rewards and Fairies* (1910); *Debits and Credits* (1926); and *Limits and Renewals* (1932) – Prose - **Rudyard Kipling**

George Bernard Shaw - *Plays: Pleasant and Unpleasant* (1898) contained seven works, three "unpleasant," four "pleasant." The "unpleasant" were *Widowers' Houses* (1892), *Mrs Warren's Profession* (1894: banned by the censor, privately produced 1902: publicly produced 1925), and *The Philanderer* (1893).

"pleasant" plays--*Arms and the Man* (1894), *Candida* (1895)

Other important plays - *Man and Superman*, *Back to Methuselah*

George Bernard Shaw – Prose - *The Quintessence of Ibsenism* (1891), *Dramatic Opinions and Essays* (1937), *The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism*

John Millington Synge – Plays - *The Shadow of the Glen* (produced at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, in 1903), *Riders to the Sea* (1904), *The Well of the Saints* (1905), *The Tinker's Wedding* (1907), *The Playboy of the Western World* (1907), *Deirdre of the Sorrows*

John Galsworthy – Plays - *The Silver Box* (1906), *Strife* (1909), *Justice* (1910), *The Skin Game* (1920)

Fictional Series - *The Forsyte Saga*

Awarded Nobel Prize for Literature in

William Butler Yeats – Poetry – *The Wanderings of Oisín* (1889), which first established his reputation, *Poems* (1895) *The Wind among the Reeds* (1899), *The Shadowy Waters* (1900), *The Wild Swans at Coole* (1919),

Plays - *The Countess Cathleen* (1892), *The Land of Heart's Desire* (1894), *The Shadowy Waters* (1900), *Cathleen ni Houlihan* (1902), *On Baile's Strand* (1904), *The King's Threshold* (1904), *The Hour-glass* (1904), *Deirdre* (1907), *The Resurrection* (1913), *At the Hawk's Well* (1917), *The Only Jealousy of Emer* (1919), *Calvary* (1921), and *The Cat and the Moon* (1926)

A E Housman – Poetry - *A Shropshire Lad* (1896), *Last Poems* (1922)

First World War Poetry

Rupert Brooke - *Poems* (1911); *1914 and other Poems* (1915, *Collected Poems* (1918)]

His critical work is *John Webster and the Elizabethan Drama* (1916) - indicates a real appreciation of the dramatist and his period

Prose work - *Letters from America* (1916)

Siegfried Sassoon – Poetry - *Counter-attack* (1918), *War Poems* (1919) and *Satirical Poems* (1926), but his more recent volumes, *The Heart's Journey* (1928) and *Vigils* (1935)

Prose - *Memoirs of a Fox-hunting Man*, which won the Hawthornden Prize in 1929, *Memoirs of an Infantry Officer* (1930), *Sherston's Progress* (1936), collected in 1937 as *The Complete Memoirs of George Sherston*, *Siegfried's Journey* (1945). *The Old Century* (1938), *The Weald of Youth* (1942)

Wilfred Owen - *The Poems of Wilfred Owen* (1931) - a complete collection of his works and contains an excellent memoir by Edmund Blunden

Inter War Years

D H Lawrence –Novels - *The White Peacock* (1911), *Sons and Lovers* (1913), *The Rainbow* (1915)

Short story collections - *The Prussian Officer* (1914); *England, my England* (1922); *The Ladybird*, *The Fox*, *the Captain's Doll* (1923); *St Mawr*,: *together with the Princess* (1925); *The Woman who Rode Away*, and *other Stories* (1928); *The Virgin and the Gipsy* (1930); and *The Lovely Lady*(1933)

James Joyce – novels – *Dubliners* (begun 1900, published 1914), *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916), *Stephen Hero* (1944), ****Ulysses*** (1922), *Finnegan's Wake* (1939)

*modelled on the *Odyssey* of Homer, but set in the squalor of Dublin's slums; parallel characters in the two works, and the same structure are deliberately invoked to stress the sordid meanness of modern life as contrasted with life in the heroic age. The 'stream of consciousness' technique and the internal monologue are used with great power. The book was banned as obscene. Published in the same year was ***The Waste Land***, both present a similar view of the hopeless dilemma of man in the postwar world.

Virginia Woolf – novels - *The Voyage Out* (1915), *Jacob's Room* (1922), *Mrs Dalloway* (1925), *To the Lighthouse* (1927), *The Waves* (1931), *Orlando, a Biography* (1928) – a fantasy

Essays - *Mr Bennett and Mrs Brown* (1924); *The Common Reader* (1925); *A Room of One's Own* (1929); *The Second Common Reader* (1932); *Roger Fry* (1940); *The Death of the Moth* (1942); and *The Moment* (1947)

Edward Morgan Forster – novels - *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905), *A Room with a View* (1908), *Howards End* (1910), *A Passage to India* (1924)

Aldous Leonard Huxley - *The Burning Wheel* (1916), *The Defeat of Youth* (1918), *Leda* (1920) – verse

Eyeless in Gaza (1936) - attempt to show the barrenness of contemporary values, and to present a positive ideal which will serve a disenchanting and hopeless world.

Crome Yellow (1921) - satire on contemporary society

Antic Hay (1923) - study of post-War disillusionment and immorality

Those Barren Leaves (1925), *Point Counter Point* (1928)

Brave New World (1932) gives a satirical picture of what he imagines the world would be under the rule of science--no disease, no pain, but no emotion, and, worse, no spiritual life

Huxley's essays and short stories - *Limbo* (1920); *Mortal Coils* (1922); *On the Margin* (1923); *Jesting Pilate* (1926); *Essays New and Old* (1926); *The Olive Tree, and Other Essays* (1936); and the striking *The Devils of Loudun* (1952)

Dorothy Miller Richardson – *Pilgrimage* - The author was one of the first to employ the 'stream of consciousness' technique

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) - *Interpretation of Dreams* (translated 1913), *Wit and its Relation to the Unconscious* (translated 1916) and *Psychopathology of Everyday Life* (translated 1914)

Literary Criticism

A. C. Bradley (1851-1935) - *Shakespearean Tragedy* (1904) and *Oxford Lectures on Poetry* (1909)

Sir Walter Raleigh (1861-1922) - *Milton* (1900), *Wordsworth* (1903), *Shakespeare* (1907), and *Six Essays on Johnson* (1910)

W. P. Ker (1855-1923) - *Epic and Romance* (1897), *The Dark Ages* (1904), *Essays on Medieval Literature* (1905), *The Art of Poetry* (1923), and *Form and Style in Poetry* (1928)

George Saintsbury (1845- 1933) - *Elizabethan Literature* (1887), *A History of Criticism* (1900-4), *A History of English Prosody* (1906), and *The Peace of the Augustans* (1916).

Sir Edmund Gosse (1849-1928) greatly helped to revive interest in the Metaphysical Poets and to explain Ibsen's plays. His *Father and Son* (1907) presented the moral crisis of the mid-nineteenth century when his father's scientific career and religion came into conflict with the new Darwinism