

Classes You Can Use

British Literature Classes!

**Development of English Language
Works in Old English
Works in Middle English
Works in Early Modern English
Works in Modern English
Twentieth Century**



No one can write books like the British! From Milton to Shakespeare and Austin to Dickens, British literature is amazing! There are centuries of great works to choose from in your study. I simply make a list and let my children pick from the list, making sure that the books are spread throughout different authors and time periods.

As in all literature classes, you want to discuss the elements of literature at some level. This can be in conversation or in writing. The writing can be a simple sentence or two on a book report sheet, a paragraph, or a paper. I recommend that even if children write, you discuss each book they read with them. Not rigidly, asking questions and demanding answers, but discuss their books naturally in conversation. Make it pleasant.

Let's take a closer look at British literature. But, first, let's talk about our English language.

This is a good time to explain how the English language came to be with its many influences, from the Romans to the Normans. Alpha Omega's has a lifepac (English 1001 [The Development of the English Language](#)) that explains this well. Another source is [Phonics for Reading and Spelling](#) by Bonnie Dettmer, a homeschooling mom who went home to be with the Lord after a five year battle with leukemia..

Let me give a brief summary of the history of the English language we know today.

The Development of the English Language

The original occupants of the British Isle were Celts. When Rome pulled out, Germanic and Danish tribes (Angles, Saxons, Jutes) invaded who spoke *Englisc*. They pushed the Celts to Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. From circa 450 AD to circa 1100 AD, *Old English* was spoken in England. This language is quite unlike the English we speak today, but this was the beginning. *Strong* and *water* are *Old English* words that we still use today. Roman influence was there from the start: the English alphabet is the same as the Latin alphabet with 26 vowels and consonants. Beowulf, an epic poem, is written in Old English. We read a translated version today.

In 1066, William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, emerged as the victor of the Battle of Hastings and firmly established his Norman cohorts in England. The upper class spoke French, the language of the English/Norman court and the lower class still spoke English. *Middle English* was still very different from the English we speak today and dominated from circa 1100 AD until circa 1500 AD. Chaucer, the author of Canterbury Tales, wrote in *Middle English*, as well as French and Italian.

The next 300 years saw a dramatic change in the way English was pronounced. New words and phrases were constantly being added. Vowel sounds were shortened more and more until, finally, words sounded completely different. Shakespeare wrote in *Early Modern English*. The King James Version of The Holy Bible was published in *Early Modern English* too. The invention of the printing press changed everything! Books were cheaper and common people learned to read. Language spelling and grammar rules became permanent. London dominated the publishing industry for English writing. When we think of *Early Modern English*, we think of *thee's* and *thou's*. Some words can be difficult and others have different meanings, but for the most part, we can read *Early Modern English* quite easily.

From the 1800's until today, the English language has continued to expand with new words. Some of these new words are the result of the Industrial Revolution and modern technology. Other new words come from foreign lands because during Queen Victoria's reign, it was said that the sun never set on the British Empire. England had colonies all around the world, so that somewhere in the empire, it was daylight! All of these nations added words to the English language. (Bazaar, chess, curry, tea, sago, bamboo, tattoo, hammock, hurricane, tobacco, coffee, jungle, divan) The English language could be considered a conqueror, as it has spread throughout the world in this century. Wherever you go, it is easy to find someone somewhere who speaks English.

Here is a timeline of the English language:

<http://linguistics.byu.edu/classes/ling450ch/timeline.html>

Here is a cute timeline of the English language for children (teens will like it too!):

<http://www.childrensuniversity.manchester.ac.uk/interactives/literacy/wordclasses/timeline.asp>

Just as English developed as a language, English writers have appeared throughout history, leaving their mark.

Important English Works written in *Old English*

During the *Old English* period, the two works that stand out, still read today, are Beowulf and Ecclesiastical History of the English People by Bede. Poetry was the dominant genre of this period. So, Old English Literature was poetry.

Beowulf is an epic poem about a Danish king who kills a monster named Grendel and his mother. When he returns to his own kingdom, he finds that it is being terrorized by a dragon. Beowulf loses his own life killing the dragon and saving his realm.

Bede was a priest and a scholar who spent almost his entire life in a monastery. He translated the Bible, wrote commentaries, and penned several hymns. He wrote a five volume history of England from 55 BC to 597 AD, still read and quoted today. Ecclesiastical History of the English People is the best summary of that historical period that still exists today. His love for the Lord and the Lord's people shines through his writings. I love this book!

Beowulf

Ecclesiastical History of the English People by Bede

Important English Works written in *Middle English*

Miracle plays and mystery plays were popular ways that the church could help the common people, who did not read or write, learn about the Bible (mystery plays) and the teachings of Jesus and church history (miracle plays). Bards also travelled from castle to castle singing tales of romance and battles. These were often tweaked to make the current owner of the castle the hero! During this time period (circa 1000-1500 AD), romance, chivalry, and religious devotion were the theme of all writing and songwriting. For the most part, literature was heard and seen, rather than read.

The Domesday Book was commissioned by William the Conqueror and was basically a gigantic property ownership survey. He wanted to know what people owned so that he could tax them. Hmm...sounds like today! People nicknamed it the Domesday Book because it was so comprehensive and final—just like the Last Judgment or Doomsday! The book is a valuable historical resource because it contains records of landholders, tenants, amount of land owned, tenants on land, buildings present, and all natural resources on the land.

Le Morte d'Arthur, the tales of King Arthur, by Sir Thomas Malory, was written is a series of tales completed in 1470. It is written in prose, or poetic style. There was a real King Arthur, but the stories of him were embellished, beginning in 1150's at the urging of Queen Eleanor of Aquitaine, wife of King Henry II. Her own court in Aquitaine, after her banishment

from King Henry II's court in England, as were the romantic notions of chivalry and courtliness were idealized. The legend of the Knights of the Round Table was invented at that time by the Norman poet, Wace. Nonetheless, Le Morte d'Arthur was a thrilling book of adventure and romance with a decidedly Christian worldview. Although sin occurs in the tales, there are consequences that follow.

Geoffrey Chaucer (circa 1343—1400) is considered the Father of English Literature. He was a poet who wrote The Canterbury Tales and many other works too! Full of good humor and wit, Chaucer was a popular writer in his time, supported by noblemen, and sometimes in the service of the king himself. In The Canterbury Tales, the narrator joins a group of pilgrims on their way to the Shrine of Thomas a Becket in Canterbury. All twenty-nine pilgrims practice a different trade and whoever tells the best story (tale) wins a free supper. They take turns, each telling a tale, thus the title of the book!

The Doomsday Book

LeMorte d'Arthur by Sir Thomas Malory

The Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer

Important English Works written in *Early Modern English*

Literature still consisted of poetry and dramatic scripts in the 1500's, when Shakespeare made his debut. Along with Christopher Marlowe, Shakespeare was popular during the Elizabethan Age and many Englishmen came to see his plays performed. His plays are too numerous to mention. The important thing to remember about Shakespeare is that his plays are meant to be performed or, at least, read aloud, not read as one would read a book. This mistake is why so many people don't enjoy Shakespeare. If you find someone who loves Shakespeare and teaches it well, by all means sign your children up! There is nothing like learning Shakespeare from someone who enjoys it.

My children took a class from their grandfather in high school. First they did a short story class with him. They all enjoyed it so much that Grandpa decided to do another class with them on one of his great loves (after Jesus and his wife, of course!): Shakespeare and, in particular, *MacBeth*. The entire realm of Shakespeare's works were looked at through the eyes of this book. A lengthy essay was written entitled, *The Role of Darkness in MacBeth*. They took tests, designed and graded by Grandpa, and wrote two papers. Each week they did the required reading and listened to audio tapes that Grandpa had made and sent to them in the mail. Listening to the tapes was followed by discussions about the section of the play that had finished reading. When the class with Grandpa was finished, they each chose three plays to read on their own. Julianna chose to read *Twelfth Night*, *The Tempest*, and *Hamlet*. This class was such a blessing.

My oldest daughter took a class with a fellow homeschool mom who had the teens read the plays aloud in class. They also watched performances on videos in class. Barbara was an enthusiastic teacher and Katie Beth loved her class!

Edmund Spenser's Faerie Queene is an epic poem celebrating Queen Elizabeth's reign. Again, like all poetry, read it aloud. Encourage your child to read it aloud.

The printing press had changed the world, especially in the area of literature. Books could be printed, instead of copied by hand, and were available to the general public. More than ever before, people learned to read and write. People were motivated to read books and businessmen were motivated to print them!

The late 1600's and early 1700's are considered the neoclassical period in literature where the order and form were very important. This was the Age of Enlightenment, where logic, reason, and stability were esteemed. Even Christian philosophers, such as John Locke, relied heavily on reason in their writings. Edmund Burke, another Christian philosopher, wrote about politics, while Adam Smith wrote about economics.

In 1667, Paradise Lost, considered to be the best epic poem ever written, was penned by John Milton. This poem is about Adam and Eve's fall from the Garden of Eden. In 1771, Paradise Regained was written about the Temptation of Christ. John Milton was a puritan who sided with Oliver Cromwell during the Glorious Revolution. He published many pamphlets defending the faith and puritan political views.

In 1675, a devout puritan was imprisoned for his beliefs. While in jail, he penned Pilgrim's Progress, an allegory of the Christian life. The main character, Christian, goes through all kinds of adventures on his path to eternal life. The story was given to John in a dream and this book has been read for centuries. It is said that in Colonial and Early America, every home had a Bible and a copy of Pilgrim's Progress. This is a book that you might read aloud during an American history unit study!

Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley wrote wonderful hymns in the 1700's, poetry set to music that we still sing today. Though there is not time to mention all the wonderful American, British, and Western hymn writers, keep them in mind, especially when you think about teaching poetry. Singing old hymns is a study in historical poetry!

Poetry, essays, letters, diaries, biographies, allegories, and satire were the literature of the day, until the birth of the novel! To this point, stories were told in songs, as poems, in prose, or in the script of a play. Now began the transition to the novel.

In the early 1700's, periodicals began to be published several times a week with essays and character sketches. Daniel Defoe, another devout Christian puritan, published his work, Robinson Crusoe, in such a tabloid. Though this novel is still based on episodes (one short tale after another), it paved the way for the novel with its realistic characters and situations. Though being shipwrecked is a romantic notion, his story is written in simple prose, rather than poetry.

Jonathan Swift, was a devout Anglican priest, with a biting tongue and pen. His first work, A Tale of a Tub was a satire on the extremes of Christian religion with Roman Catholicism on one side and Calvinism on the other. His book, Gulliver's Travels rages against the way human leaders tend to abuse political authority and power. It is easy to overlook the points Jonathan makes because you are engrossed in the adventure and drama of the five separate tales. There is something disturbing about this book. And, yes, it is difficult to understand. Study Swift's life and times to fully grasp what he is trying to say. A Modest Proposal is a parody of England's terrible treatment of the Irish.

In 1740, Samuel Johnson published a little book to help people write letters. Inadvertently, he created the first novel. His little book (actually several volumes) was full of letters from a girl named Pamela to her parents, whom she had left to go to the city to work as a maid for an aristocrat. This aristocrat tries to seduce her, she refuses, he kidnaps her, she escapes, and then he finds the letters. (Is this sounding like a soap opera yet?) When he reads the letters, he repents, she forgives him, he proposes, and she marries him. The first novel!

Romanticism was a reaction to the Enlightenment. Romantic music, literature, and art were lovely to look at, read, or listen to. They were full of emotion and passion. It was during this time the idea of the "noble savage," so popular today among "tree huggers," came into fashion with the humanists who embraced romanticism. Romantics loved passion and beauty. Forget order and reason, they wanted to go with their feelings, wherever they led. The Romantics rediscovered Shakespeare and created gothic/horror romance stories. They were also fascinated with the Middle Ages and the tales of King Arthur.

The ultimate romantic novelist of this time period would have to be Jane Austen, an Anglican pastor's daughter. She penned books that are still immensely popular today: Pride and Prejudice, Emma, and Persuasion. Her novels are poignant and sweet, but keep you reading until the end, wondering what ever will happen to our lovely heroine. Though we don't know if she was a Christian, her stories reward good deeds, punish evil, and offer hope! Many writers of this time write from a Christian worldview, regardless of their personal faith, because it was the worldview of the society they lived in.

Mary Godwin ran away with one of her father's poet friends, Percy Shelley, at the age of sixteen. Another poet, Lord Byron challenged Mary to write a ghost story a few years later and Frankenstein was published when she was twenty-one. In the story a scientist, Dr. Frankenstein, creates a monster from parts he collects and brings his creation to life. Soon, however, he rejects the monster. The monster goes on a horrible spree of destruction and murder. At the end of the story, the monster kills its creator. This story seems to be a romantic reaction to science. Will this scientific world we create end up hurting the entire human race? This is a dark novel, not written with a Christian worldview, but still gives us a warning about putting our hope in science and logic.

Though written in 1847, Wuthering Heights is the perfect example of Romantic Literature and the Gothic Novel. This book is dark and almost hopeless. You don't sense any kind of Christian hope. I will mention her sister's book in the next section. Of course, Emily Bronte's book was written in the same time period as her sister's, but it always seems to me the perfect example of romantic/gothic literature.

Romantic poetry is lovely. Wordsworth celebrates the beauty of life in his poetry, while Burns, Shelley, Keats, and Byron are more gloomy and passionate. Many were fascinated by the French Revolution and none of the men I listed seemed to have been Christians. However, William Blake was a Christian Romantic poet and you can see the passion for the Lord in His poems.

Complete Works by William Shakespeare

The Faerie Queene by Edmund Spenser

Paradise Lost by John Milton

Paradise Regained by John Milton

Two Treatises of Government by John Locke

Writings by Edmund Burke

Wealth of the Nations by Adam Smith

Hymns by Isaac Watts

Hymns by Charles Wesley

Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe

Ivanhoe by Sir Walter Scott

Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift

A Modest Proposal by Jonathan Swift

Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austin

Sense and Sensibility by Jane Austin

Emma by Jane Austin

Northanger Abby by Jane Austin

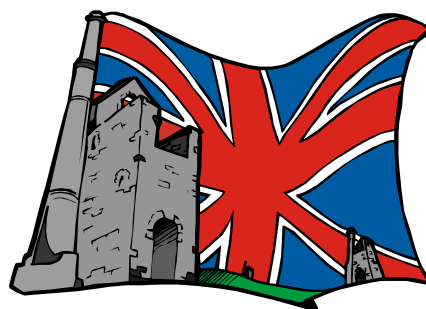
Mansfield Park by Jane Austin

Persuasion by Jane Austin

Wuthering Heights by Emily Bronte

Frankenstein by Mary Shelley

Poetry: Roberts Burns, William Wordsworth, William Blake, Lord Byron, Percy Shelley, John Keats



Important English Works written in *Modern English*

The Victorian novel was immensely popular. Authors like Dickens, Kipling, Stevenson, and Wilde were popular. Books were easier to mass produce and technology was giving people free time to read for pleasure. Novels were especially popular with wealthy women. We begin to see the detective novel and the political novel during this time.

During the 1800's, England experienced progress and prosperity. She not only conquered ¼ of the earth for her realm, but she became an industrial and banking power too! Along with her progress, came abuse of children and neglect of the poor. Social consciousness is a big theme in the Victorian Age (1832-1904).

Charles Darwin's On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life was published in 1859. For humanists, this was their way of getting out of accountability to their Creator. If there was no Creator, they could do whatever they pleased. At the same time, there was still fruit from the Revival of the 1700's which had a big impact on morality in the 1800's. Many Victorians loved and served the Lord.

Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832), a Scottish poet and novelist, wrote historical fiction. Ivanhoe, set in the reign of King Richard, is still enjoyed today. He set up the characters and plots so that readers could be caught up in the exciting events of history.

Charles John Huffman Dickens (1812-1870) was an extremely popular and prolific writer. Read by the rich and the working poor, Dickens connected with people. His faith in Jesus and Christian worldview shines through his works, though he had his struggles in his personal life to put his faith in practice. Faith expressing itself through good deeds, especially kindness to the poor was a sentiment that beat in his heart and certainly in his writing. Nowhere, except in Scripture, is there a more touching portrayal of laying down your life for a friend, than in his Tale of Two Cities. His works are not light reading, but are worth every ounce of effort. Of course, his A Christmas Carol has been made into more movies and movie adaptations than any book I can think of.

Charlotte Bronte (1816- 1855) was the oldest surviving child in her family and spent four years homeschooling her younger sisters. Her sister, Emily, wrote Wuthering Heights and another sister, Ann, wrote Agnes Gray. The sisters tried to open their own school, but it was a disaster. Between 1848 and 1849, Charlotte lost the rest of her family, except her father, her alcoholic brother, and two sisters. Charlotte married a pastor in 1854, but died a year later while she was expecting his child. Charlotte's Jane Eyre was published the same year as her sister's books. She wrote several novels and a book of poems.

George Eliot was really Mary Anne Evans (1819-1880). Though raised in a Christian home, she rejected her faith and hooked up with a crowd of writers who believed in "free love" and lived with a married man.

Thomas Hardy (1840-1928) was a pessimistic man who rejected the Christian faith and embraced Darwin's idea of evolution. His novels were not very good, but provided him with fame and money. Some were outside the bounds of good taste, even for this century.

Bram Stoker (1847-1912) an Irish theatre critic, was also a theatre manager and a novelist. Dracula was his only "great book." It is the last of the gothic novels of the previous century, joining Wuthering Heights in the nineteenth century as a dark, brooding novel. On the bright side, there is a happy ending.

Robert Louis Stevenson (1850- 1894), a Scottish poet and novelist, was full of life and enthusiasm! Passionate and emotional, he was able to connect with his readers in both his poetry and his novels. His novels and his life are full of adventure and drama.

Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde (1854-1900) was the child of a doctor and a revolutionary poetess in Ireland. A world traveler, he settled down to domestic life, editing a woman's magazine, and began to write voraciously. He wrote children's stories, theatre scripts, poetry, and one novel. He lived an unconventional life, rejecting God and His ways.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930), divided his time in his early years between practicing medicine and writing novels. Though he hoped to be remembered for his other, more serious, writings, it was as the creator of Sherlock Holmes that he came to be famous. His "whodunits" were part of a brand new Victorian genre, the mystery novel. Sherlock Holmes, super sleuth, and his sidekick, Dr. John Watson, solved many crimes in their long history! In some ways very moral, Doyle embraced an imaginary world of science fiction and spiritualism in his later years.

Rudyard Kipling (1860-1936), born in India, wrote novels, essays, poetry, reviews, and short stories.

English poets of this time period include Alfred Lord Tennyson, Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning (read their romantic love story in their poems!),

Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens (1839)

Nicholas Nickleby by Charles Dickens (1839)

The Old Curiosity Shop by Charles Dickens (1841)

A Christmas Carol by Charles Dickens (1843)

David Copperfield by Charles Dickens (1849)

Hard Times by Charles Dickens (1854)

Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens (1859)

Great Expectations by Charles Dickens (1861)

The Mill on the Floss by George Eliot (1859)

Silas Marner by George Eliot (1861)

Middlemarch by George Eliot (1871)

Lorna Doone by R.D. Blackmore (1869)

Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson (1883)

Kidnapped by Robert Louis Stevenson (1886)

Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson (1886)

Black Arrow by Robert Louis Stevenson 1888)

Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling (1894)

Captains Courageous by Rudyard Kipling (1896)

Kim by Rudyard Kipling (1901)

The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde (1891)

The Importance of Being Ernest by Oscar Wilde (1895) Play

Dracula by Bram Stoker

The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1892) short story collection

The Hound of Baskervilles by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1901)

King Solomon's Mines by H. Rider Haggard



Important English Works of the Twentieth Century

Yes, we are still talking about modern English, but now we are moving to the twentieth century. Some of the books we have looked at were written at the turn of the century, but now we move into modern literature. Most modern novels are not worth the paper they are printed on. Unfortunately, standards of morality and decency have declined so much that many novels are embarrassing to read. Not only that, but many authors in the twentieth century were/are humanists and socialists. This worldview pervades almost all of modern literature. Of course, some of these authors are worth reading, if you keep their worldview in mind. Animal Farm is a satire of the Russian Revolution. Lord of the Flies is an exposure of the sin nature of man, though.

On December 4, 1999, *World Magazine* published an article offering us their top 100 book of the century. See their article here: <http://www.worldmag.com/articles/3366> . This will be a very different list than Time magazine's list which you can see here:

http://www.time.com/time/2005/100books/the_complete_list.html . Some of the books that made it on one or both lists include some of the following British works. (See list below!)

But first, let me mention the British writers that are my personal favorites!

Gilbert Keith (GK) Chesterton (1874-1936) was an Orthodox Christian whose relationship with Christ influenced his writings. G.K. was big and tall (6'4") with a theatrical style (cape, rumbled hat, cigar) and bad memory. He often forgot where he was going or what he was doing. He loved to debate and wrote several books on apologetics including Orthodoxy and The Everlasting Man. Though he wrote many scholarly works, including Charles Dickens: A Critical Study, my favorite of his works are the *Father Brown Mysteries*.

Clives Staples “Jack” Lewis (1898-1963) was born in Belfast, Ireland, but attended Oxford University and eventually became a professor there. He wrote many scholarly works such as a volume on Sixteenth Century English Literature for the Oxford History of English Literature series. In 1929, CS Lewis crossed over from atheism to a belief in God. In 1931, “Jack” accepted Jesus as the Son of God and the Lord of His life after a long talk with JRR Tolkien. His *Chronicles of Narnia* series is still popular today! Everything he wrote is wonderful, especially Screwtape Letters, The Four Loves, The Great Divorce, Perelandra, Surprised by Joy, and, of course, Mere Christianity.

Just as the Wesley brothers had their *Holy Club* at Oxford, “Jack” had his writing club, *The Inklings*, that met each week for sixteen years. This group included JRR Tolkien and other Christian writers.

John Ronald Reuel Tolkien (1892-1973), was born in South Africa, but returned to England at a very young age. Like Lewis, he graduated from Oxford and later became a professor there. He was a masterful storyteller! He was not as prolific a scholarly writer as Lewis and Chesterton, but his works were excellent. He loved to make up stories for his own children and these stories became The Hobbit and Silmarillion. His Lord of the Rings trilogy took the world by storm and made him very popular! A devout man (Remember, I mentioned that he led CS Lewis to the Lord!), JRR Tolkien’s writings are filled with Christian symbols and imagery.

Dorothy Sayers (1893-1957), a pastor’s daughter, was classically educated and published her first novel, Whose Body?, at the age of twenty! She wrote poetry, novels, serial stories for broadcasting, plays, letters, articles, and essays. Popular among classical educating homeschoolers is her essay, *The Lost Tools of Learning*. However, she is famous for her *Lord Peter Wimsey* novels—all fourteen! A devout Christian, Dorothy was close friends with CS Lewis, GK Chesterton, and TS Eliot, an American poet.

The Lion, the Witch and The Wardrobe (and the other books in The Chronicles of Narnia series) by CS Lewis

Lord of the Rings series by JRR Tolkien

Orthodoxy by GK Chesterton

Everlasting Man by GK Chesterton

Eugenics and Other Evils by GK Chesterton

The Man who was Thursday: A Nightmare by GK Chesterton

The Adventures of Father Brown by GK Chesterton

Out of the Silent Planet by CS Lewis

Screwtape Letters by CS Lewis

The Great Divorce by CS Lewis

God in the Dock *a collection of essays* by CS Lewis

Mere Christianity by CS Lewis

The Problem of Pain by CS Lewis
Surprised by Joy by CS Lewis
The Four Loves by CS Lewis
Sir Gawain and the Green Knight by JRR Tolkien
Farmer Giles of Ham by JRR Tolkien
The Silmarillion by JRR Tolkien
The History of Middle Earth by JRR Tolkien
The Lost Tools of Learning an essay by Dorothy Sayers
Whose Body? And other Lord Peter Wimsey mysteries by Dorothy Sayers
Murder Must Advertise by Dorothy Sayers
Tarzan of the Apes by Edgar Rice Burroughs
Animal Farm by George Orwell
War of the Worlds by H. G. Wells
The First Men in the Moon by HG Wells
The Time Machine by HG Wells
The Invisible Man by HG Wells
Lord of the Flies by William Golding
A Room with a View by EM Forster
Pygmalion by George Bernard Shaw (*My Fair Lady* was adapted from this book)

Here are British works that can download for free

Geoffrey Chaucer
<http://www.online-literature.com/chaucer/>
 John Milton
<http://www.online-literature.com/milton/>
 Jonathan Swift
<http://www.online-literature.com/swift/>
 Paul Bunyan
<http://www.ccel.org/b/bunyan/?show=worksBy>
 Daniel Defoe
<http://www.online-literature.com/defoe/>
 Sir Walter Scott
http://www.online-literature.com/walter_scott/
 R.D. Blackmore
<http://www.online-literature.com/rd-blackmore/>
 Anne Bronte
<http://www.online-literature.com/brontea/>
 Charlotte Bronte
<http://www.online-literature.com/brontec/>
 Emily Bronte
<http://www.online-literature.com/bronte/>

George MacDonald

<http://www.ccel.org/m/macdonald/?show=worksBy>

Robert Burns

<http://www.online-literature.com/robert-burns/>

Lord Alfred Tennyson

<http://www.online-literature.com/tennyson/>

Charles Dickens

<http://www.online-literature.com/dickens/>

George Eliot

http://www.online-literature.com/george_eliot/

G. A. Henty

<http://www.online-literature.com/ga-henty/>

Edgar Rice Burroughs

http://www.online-literature.com/edgar_rice_burroughs/

Arthur Conan Doyle

<http://www.online-literature.com/doyle/>

H. Rider Haggard

<http://www.online-literature.com/h-rider-haggard/>

Rudyard Kipling

<http://www.online-literature.com/kipling/>

Howard Pyle

<http://www.online-literature.com/howard-pyle/>

Lord George Gordon Byron

<http://www.online-literature.com/byron/>

HG Wells

<http://www.online-literature.com/wellshg/>

E.M. Forster

<http://www.online-literature.com/forster/>

George Bernard Shaw

http://www.online-literature.com/george_bernard_shaw/

GK Chesterton

<http://www.online-literature.com/chesterton/>

