

*Defoe and the Idea of Fiction [Geoffrey M. Sill] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Book by Sill, Geoffrey M.*

As a Nonconformist, or Dissenter, Foe could not send his son to the University of Oxford or to Cambridge; he sent him instead to the excellent academy at Newington Green kept by the Reverend Charles Morton. There Defoe received an education in many ways better, and certainly broader, than any he would have had at an English university. Although intended for the Presbyterian ministry, Defoe decided against this and by had set up as a merchant. He dealt in many commodities, traveled widely at home and abroad, and became an acute and intelligent economic theorist, in many respects ahead of his time; but misfortune, in one form or another, dogged him continually. He wrote of himself: No man has tasted differing fortunes more, And thirteen times I have been rich and poor. It was true enough. Opinions differ as to the cause of his collapse: He suffered further severe losses in 1700, when his prosperous brick-and-tile works near Tilbury failed during his imprisonment for political offenses, and he did not actively engage in trade after this time. Soon after setting up in business, in 1702, Defoe married Mary Tuffley, the daughter of a well-to-do Dissenting merchant. Not much is known about her, and he mentions her little in his writings, but she seems to have been a loyal, capable, and devoted wife. She bore eight children, of whom six lived to maturity, and when Defoe died the couple had been married for 47 years. Mature life and works. The first of many political pamphlets by him appeared in 1704. Since the Treaty of Rijswijk, it had become increasingly probable that what would, in effect, be a European war would break out as soon as the childless king of Spain died. In five gentlemen of Kent presented a petition, demanding greater defense preparations, to the House of Commons then Tory-controlled and were illegally imprisoned. It had been a courageous gesture and one of which Defoe was ever afterward proud, but it undoubtedly branded him in Tory eyes as a dangerous man who must be brought down. What did bring him down, only a year or so later, and consequently led to a new phase in his career, was a religious question—though it is difficult to separate religion from politics in this period. Pressure on the Dissenters increased when the Tories came to power, and violent attacks were made on them by such rabble-rousing extremists as Dr. His method was ironic: Dissenters and High Churchmen alike took it seriously, and—though for different reasons—were furious when the hoax was exposed. Defoe was prosecuted for seditious libel and was arrested in May 1705. The advertisement offering a reward for his capture gives the only extant personal description of Defoe—an unflattering one, which annoyed him considerably: It is likely that the prosecution was primarily political, an attempt to force him into betraying certain Whig leaders; but the attempt was evidently unsuccessful. In *An Appeal to Honour and Justice*, he gave his own, self-justifying account of these events and of other controversies in his life as a writer. Triumph or not, Defoe was led back to Newgate, and there he remained while his Tilbury business collapsed and he became ever more desperately concerned for the welfare of his already numerous family. Defoe certainly served his masters with zeal and energy, traveling extensively, writing reports, minutes of advice, and pamphlets. He paid several visits to Scotland, especially at the time of the Act of Union in 1706, keeping Harley closely in touch with public opinion. These trips bore fruit in a different way two decades later: He wrote this serious, forceful, and long-lived paper practically single-handedly from 1709 to 1713. At first a weekly, it became a thrice-weekly publication in 1710, and Defoe continued to produce it even when, for short periods in 1711, his political enemies managed to have him imprisoned again on various pretexts. Later life and works. At about this time, too perhaps prompted by a severe illness, he wrote the best known and most popular of his many didactic works, *The Family Instructor*. The writings so far mentioned, however, would not necessarily have procured literary immortality for Defoe; this he achieved when in 1719 he turned his talents to an extended work of prose fiction and drawing partly on the memoirs of voyagers and castaways such as Alexander Selkirk. Selkirk, Alexander produced *Robinson Crusoe*. Here as in his works of the remarkable year 1719, which saw the publication of *Moll Flanders*, *A Journal of the Plague Year*, and *Colonel Jack* Defoe displays his finest gift as a novelist—his insight into human nature. The men and women he writes about are all, it is true, placed in unusual circumstances; they are all, in one sense or another, solitaries;

they all struggle, in their different ways, through a life that is a constant scene of jungle warfare; they all become, to some extent, obsessive. They are also ordinary human beings, however, and Defoe, writing always in the first person, enters into their minds and analyzes their motives. His novels are given verisimilitude by their matter-of-fact style and their vivid concreteness of detail; the latter may seem unselective, but it effectively helps to evoke a particular, circumscribed world. In he published his last major work of fiction, *Roxana*, though in the closing years of his life, despite failing health, he remained active and enterprising as a writer. A man of many talents and author of an extraordinary range and number of works, Defoe remains in many ways an enigmatic figure. A man who made many enemies, he has been accused of double-dealing, of dishonest or equivocal conduct, of venality. But Defoe always claimed that the end justified the means, and a more sympathetic view may see him as what he always professed to be, an unswerving champion of moderation. At the age of 59 Defoe embarked on what was virtually a new career, producing in *Robinson Crusoe* the first of a remarkable series of novels and other fictional writings that resulted in his being called the father of the English novel. Additional Reading The most up-to-date and fully documented biography is Paula R. Backscheider, *Daniel Defoe The Critical Heritage A Critical Study*; John J. Richetti, *Daniel Defoe Owens, The Canonisation of Daniel Defoe*, questions the traditional attribution of many anonymous works to Defoe. Owens, *Critical Bibliography of Daniel Defoe*, is the most reliable bibliography of his works. Stoler, *Daniel Defoe*, covering

Chapter 2 : Daniel Defoe - Wikipedia

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Early life[edit] Daniel Foe his original name was probably born in Fore Street in the parish of St. Giles Cripplegate , London. His birthdate and birthplace are uncertain, and sources offer dates from to , with the summer or early autumn of considered the most likely. His mother Annie had died by the time he was about ten. Business career[edit] Defoe entered the world of business as a general merchant, dealing at different times in hosiery, general woollen goods, and wine. His ambitions were great and he was able to buy a country estate and a ship as well as civets to make perfume , though he was rarely out of debt. He was forced to declare bankruptcy in With his debts and political difficulties, the marriage may have been troubled, but it lasted 50 years and produced eight children. His laments were loud and he always defended unfortunate debtors, but there is evidence that his financial dealings were not always honest. By , he was back in England, now formally using the name "Defoe" and serving as a "commissioner of the glass duty", responsible for collecting taxes on bottles. In , he ran a tile and brick factory in what is now Tilbury in Essex and lived in the parish of Chadwell St Mary. Writing[edit] As many as titles have been ascribed to Defoe, ranging from satirical poems, political and religious pamphlets, and volumes. Furbank and Owens argue for the much smaller number of published items in Critical Bibliography His most successful poem, The True-Born Englishman , defended the king against the perceived xenophobia of his enemies, satirising the English claim to racial purity. It demanded the release of the Kentish petitioners, who had asked Parliament to support the king in an imminent war against France. The death of William III in once again created a political upheaval, as the king was replaced by Queen Anne who immediately began her offensive against Nonconformists. It was published anonymously, but the true authorship was quickly discovered and Defoe was arrested. Defoe was found guilty after a trial at the Old Bailey in front of the notoriously sadistic judge Salathiel Lovell. The truth of this story is questioned by most scholars, although John Robert Moore later said that "no man in England but Defoe ever stood in the pillory and later rose to eminence among his fellow men". It caused severe damage to London and Bristol , uprooted millions of trees, and killed more than 8, people, mostly at sea. The Review ran three times a week without interruption until Defoe was amazed that a man as gifted as Harley left vital state papers lying in the open, and warned that he was almost inviting an unscrupulous clerk to commit treason; his warnings were fully justified by the William Gregg affair. When Harley was ousted from the ministry in , Defoe continued writing the Review to support Godolphin , then again to support Harley and the Tories in the Tory ministry of "â€” The Tories fell from power with the death of Queen Anne , but Defoe continued doing intelligence work for the Whig government, writing "Tory" pamphlets that undermined the Tory point of view. Bargrave at Canterbury the 8th of September, Veal after she had died. Anglo-Scottish Union of [edit] This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. The History of the Union of Great Britain dated and printed in Edinburgh by the Heirs of Anderson In despair during his imprisonment for the seditious libel case, Defoe wrote to William Paterson , the London Scot and founder of the Bank of England and part instigator of the Darien scheme , who was in the confidence of Robert Harley, 1st Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer , leading minister and spymaster in the English Government. He immediately published The Review, which appeared weekly, then three times a week, written mostly by himself. This was the main mouthpiece of the English Government promoting the Act of Union Defoe began his campaign in The Review and other pamphlets aimed at English opinion, claiming that it would end the threat from the north, gaining for the Treasury an "inexhaustible treasury of men", a valuable new market increasing the power of England. By September , Harley ordered Defoe to Edinburgh as a secret agent to do everything possible to help secure acquiescence in the Treaty of Union. He was conscious of the risk to himself. Healey, Oxford , far more is known about his activities than is usual with such agents. His first

reports included vivid descriptions of violent demonstrations against the Union. Years later John Clerk of Penicuik, a leading Unionist, wrote in his memoirs that it was not known at the time that Defoe had been sent by Godolphin: He was therefore a spy among us, but not known to be such, otherwise the Mob of Edin. He told Harley that he was "privy to all their folly" but "Perfectly unsuspected as with corresponding with anybody in England". For Scotland, he used different arguments, even the opposite of those which he used in England, usually ignoring the English doctrine of the Sovereignty of Parliament, for example, telling the Scots that they could have complete confidence in the guarantees in the Treaty. Some of his pamphlets were purported to be written by Scots, misleading even reputable historians into quoting them as evidence of Scottish opinion of the time. The same is true of a massive history of the Union which Defoe published in and which some historians still treat as a valuable contemporary source for their own works. Defoe took pains to give his history an air of objectivity by giving some space to arguments against the Union but always having the last word for himself. He disposed of the main Union opponent, Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, by ignoring him. Defoe made no attempt to explain why the same Parliament of Scotland which was so vehement for its independence from to became so supine in. He received very little reward from his paymasters and of course no recognition for his services by the government. The Gaelic Glas could mean grey or green, while chu means dog or hollow. Glaschu probably means "Green Hollow". The local Tron minister urged his congregation "to up and anent for the City of God". The "Dear Green Place" and "City of God" required government troops to put down the rioters tearing up copies of the Treaty at almost every mercat cross in Scotland. When Defoe visited in the mids, he claimed that the hostility towards his party was "because they were English and because of the Union, which they were almost universally exclaimed against". Other works that anticipate his novelistic career include *The Family Instructor*, a conduct manual on religious duty; *Minutes of the Negotiations of Monsr. Mesnager*, in which he impersonates Nicolas Mesnager, the French plenipotentiary who negotiated the Treaty of Utrecht; and *A Continuation of the Letters Writ by a Turkish Spy*, a satire of European politics and religion, ostensibly written by a Muslim in Paris. He discusses the role of the tradesman in England in comparison to tradesmen internationally, arguing that the British system of trade is far superior. Most of the British gentry, he argues is at one time or another inextricably linked with the institution of trade, either through personal experience, marriage or genealogy. Overall Defoe demonstrated a high respect for tradesmen, being one himself. Not only does Defoe elevate individual British tradesmen to the level of gentleman, but he praises the entirety of British trade as a superior system. He states that through imperialism and trade expansion the British empire is able to "increase commerce at home" through job creation and increased consumption.

Chapter 3 : "Book Reviews " by Criticism Editors

Defoe and the idea of fiction, 7. Defoe and the idea of fiction, by Geoffrey M Sill Print book: State or province government publication: English.

A critical essay on modern macroeconomics A century of transformation in politics and political economy
An introduction to positive economics, 8th ed. Calculus techniques of optimization with microeconomic applications London: Customs in common Daniel Defoe and middle-class gentility Daniel Defoe as character: Defoe and the idea of fiction Parliament, power, kingship, and Robinson Crusoe Cambridge: Economic philosophy, 2nd ed. Economics and the fiction of Daniel Defoe Economics for the accountant English literature in the early eighteenth century, Foundations of mathematical economics A modern approach, Introduction to economics, 4th ed. Introduction to microeconomics, 3rd ed. Luxury and pleasure in eighteenth-century Britain Oxford: Main currents in modern economics Price theory and applications: Decisions, markets, and information, seventh edition Cambridge: The quintessential economic man? Kuhn, The essential tension: Selected studies in scientific tradition and change Chicago: The economics of choice: The footprint in the sand: The making of the English middle class: Business, society, and family life in London, The rise of the novel: Studies in Defoe, Richardson and Fielding London:

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Defoe, Review, 27 January Ingrao, In Quest and Crisis: Defoe, Ballance of Europe, Defoe, Review, 6 November Defoe, Succession of Spain, 42â€” Defoe, Felonious Treaty, Hearnshaw London, , Sill, Defoe and the Idea of Fiction, Newark, , Defoe, The Consolidator ; Armageddon Ian Scott- Kilver New York, , 4. Defoe attracted an unusually large amount of hostility, even for a time when hurling accusations by and toward writers was a national pastime. Michael Foss, The Age of Patronage: The Arts in England, Ithaca, N. A Journal of Socialist Historians 10 Pocock, The Machiavellian Moment: Sill, Defoe and the Idea of Fiction, A Reconsideration," Huntington Library Qjiarterly 27 A Critical Study Cambridge, Mass. Lies as Truth," â€” Dobree, English Literature, 42, John Robert Moore, "Daniel Defoe: Chicago, , â€” Defoe, Minutes of the Negotiations of Monsr. Defoe, Mercurius Britannicus, May , â€” Rogers, Robinson Crusoe, The comment by Lennard Davis is very perceptive: Jean Beranger, "Du nouveau sur Defoe," Etudes anglaises 18 Hearnshaw London, , ; Novak, Economics, Isabel Rivers, The Poetry of Conservatism, John Robert Moore, Daniel Defoe: Citizen of the Modem World Chicago, , A Critical Study, v.

Chapter 5 : Formats and Editions of Defoe and the idea of fiction, [blog.quintoapp.com]

Like Geoffrey Sill's Defoe and the Idea of Fiction, (LJ 6/1/83) it examines fictional devices in Defoe's nonfiction. The book also sets Defoe's works in their literary and historical context.

He early gave up the idea of becoming a dissenting minister, and went into business. One of his earlier writings was an "Essay upon Projects," remarkable for the number of schemes suggested in it which have since been carried into practise. He won the approval of King William by his "True-born Englishman," a rough verse satire repelling the attacks on William as a foreigner. His "Shortest-Way with Dissenters," on the other hand, brought down on him the wrath of the Tories; he was fined, imprisoned, and exposed in the pillory, with the result that he became for the time a popular hero. While in prison he started a newspaper, the "Review", which may in certain respects be regarded as a forerunner of the "Tatler" and "Spectator. This was followed by a number of novels, dealing for the most part with the lives of rogues and criminals, and including "Moll Flanders," "Colonel Jack," "Roxana," and "Captain Singleton. He wrote with almost unparalleled fluency, and a complete list of his hundreds of publications will never be made out. The specimen of his work given here show him writing vigorously and sincerely, and belong to a period when he had not yet become a government tool. The Education Of Women I have often thought of it as one of the most barbarous customs in the world, considering us as a civilized and a Christian country, that we deny the advantages of learning to women. We reproach the sex every day with folly and impertinence; while I am confident, had they the advantages of education equal to us, they would be guilty of less than ourselves. One would wonder, indeed, how it should happen that women are conversible at all; since they are only beholden to natural parts, for all their knowledge. Their youth is spent to teach them to stitch and sew or make baubles. And I would but ask any who slight the sex for their understanding, what is a man a gentleman, I mean good for, that is taught no more? I need not give instances, or examine the character of a gentleman, with a good estate, or a good family, and with tolerable parts; and examine what figure he makes for want of education. The soul is placed in the body like a rough diamond; and must be polished, or the lustre of it will never appear. This is too evident to need any demonstration. But why then should women be denied the benefit of instruction? If knowledge and understanding had been useless additions to the sex, God Almighty would never have given them capacities; for he made nothing needless. Besides, I would ask such, What they can see in ignorance, that they should think it a necessary ornament to a woman? Does she plague us with her pride and impertinence? Why did we not let her learn, that she might have had more wit? The capacities of women are supposed to be greater, and their senses quicker than those of the men; and what they might be capable of being bred to, is plain from some instances of female wit, which this age is not without. Which upbraids us with Injustice, and looks as if we denied women the advantages of education, for fear they should vie with the men in their improvements. And in particular, Music and Dancing; which it would be cruelty to bar the sex of, because they are their darlings. But besides this, they should be taught languages, as particularly French and Italian: They should, as a particular study, be taught all the graces of speech, and all the necessary air of conversation; which our common education is so defective in, that I need not expose it. They should be brought to read books, and especially history; and so to read as to make them understand the world, and be able to know and judge of things when they hear of them. To such whose genius would lead them to it, I would deny no sort of learning; but the chief thing, in general, is to cultivate the understandings of the sex, that they may be capable of all sorts of conversation; that their parts and judgements being improved, they may be as profitable in their conversation as they are pleasant. Women, in my observation, have little or no difference in them, but as they are or are not distinguished by education. Tempers, indeed, may in some degree influence them, but the main distinguishing part is their Breeding. The whole sex are generally quick and sharp. I believe, I may be allowed to say, generally so: If a woman be well bred, and taught the proper management of her natural wit, she proves generally very sensible and retentive. A woman well bred and well taught, furnished with the additional accomplishments of knowledge and behaviour, is a creature without comparison. Her society is the emblem of sublimer enjoyments, her person is angelic, and her conversation heavenly. She is all softness and sweetness,

peace, love, wit, and delight. She is every way suitable to the sublimest wish, and the man that has such a one to his portion, has nothing to do but to rejoice in her, and be thankful. On the other hand, Suppose her to be the very same woman, and rob her of the benefit of education, and it follows If her temper be good, want of education makes her soft and easy. Her wit, for want of teaching, makes her impertinent and talkative. Her knowledge, for want of judgement and experience, makes her fanciful and whimsical. If her temper be bad, want of breeding makes her worse; and she grows haughty, insolent, and loud. If she be passionate, want of manners makes her a termagant and a scold, which is much at one with Lunatic. If she be proud, want of discretion which still is breeding makes her conceited, fantastic, and ridiculous. And from these she degenerates to be turbulent, clamorous, noisy, nasty, the devil! The great distinguishing difference, which is seen in the world between men and women, is in their education; and this is manifested by comparing it with the difference between one man or woman, and another. And herein it is that I take upon me to make such a bold assertion, That all the world are mistaken in their practice about women. For I cannot think that God Almighty ever made them so delicate, so glorious creatures; and furnished them with such charms, so agreeable and so delightful to mankind; with souls capable of the same accomplishments with men: Not that I am for exalting the female government in the least: A woman of sense and breeding will scorn as much to encroach upon the prerogative of man, as a man of sense will scorn to oppress the weakness of the woman. To say, the weakness of the sex, as to judgment, would be nonsense; for ignorance and folly would be no more to be found among women than men. I remember a passage, which I heard from a very fine woman. She had wit and capacity enough, an extraordinary shape and face, and a great fortune: And when she came to converse in the world, her natural wit made her so sensible of the want of education, that she gave this short reflection on herself: I had more need go to school, than be married. This chapter is but an Essay at the thing: English essays from Sir Philip Sidney to Macaulay. With introductions and notes. New York, Collier [c], The Harvard classics v. This text is part of the Internet Modern History Sourcebook. The Sourcebook is a collection of public domain and copy-permitted texts for introductory level classes in modern European and World history. Unless otherwise indicated the specific electronic form of the document is copyright. Permission is granted for electronic copying, distribution in print form for educational purposes and personal use. If you do reduplicate the document, indicate the source. No permission is granted for commercial use of the Sourcebook.

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Defoe and the Idea of Fiction: by Geoffrey Sill Associated University Presses, pp, £, April , ISBN 0 4 The Elusive Daniel Defoe by Laura Curtis.

Chapter 7 : Daniel Defoe World Literature Analysis - Essay - blog.quintoapp.com

Books by Geoffrey M. Sill, Walt Whitman of Mickle Street, Opening the American Mind, Defoe and the idea of fiction, , The cure of the passions and the origins of the English novel.

Chapter 8 : Contents Â· LRB 19 September

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Defoe and the Idea of Fiction, (Geoffrey M. Sill) (Reviewed by John Richetti, Rutgers University).