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ENGL 336-01, Literature and Landscape, Fall 2012

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**Rhodes College
Department of English**

Prof. Michael Leslie

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Office Hours: M/W/F, 2:00-3:00 p.m.; and by appointment.

My administrative role as Dean of *British Studies At Oxford* means that I sometimes have to be out of my office unexpectedly. I shall try to keep my Office Hours, but for your own convenience I recommend that you phone ahead (3715) before climbing all those stairs.

Literature and Landscape

English 336 / CRN 13145

Fall 2012

Clough 302 – Tuesday/Thursday 3:30-4:45 PM

Modern environmental concerns have made us ever more conscious of our interactions with the natural world, and of the prominence in our imaginations of landscape. This course investigates two closely related subjects: English literature's response to changing ideas of nature and the landscape; and the response of designers of English landscapes and gardens to literature. Material studied will range from Shakespeare to Wordsworth, including both the acknowledged literary greats and lesser-known writers of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Schedule and Course Document

Grading

The final grade recognizes the quality of your work over the whole course. It is awarded for a course of study successfully pursued, not simply for a few pieces of written work, and you are expected to be intellectually engaged at all times. Provided that I am confident that that is the case, the exact final grade is normally determined according to the scheme set out below. However, there are two thresholds you must cross successfully before I will award a grade above "D".

First, this is an English course, and I expect any formal piece of work to be written with correct grammar and spellings. All students now have access to word processing programs with a spelling checker, so there is little excuse for handing in misspelled work. Grammar is fundamental to communication, and degree-level written work in English has to communicate accurately. Many WP programs also have a grammar checker, though these are of limited usefulness. If you have any doubts about the accuracy of your English usage, you should use the Writing Center to gain advice. Above all, I expect you to proof-read your work and spot errors before I do – if you present work to me that you could not be bothered to read over, you must expect me to feel that you are treating the task with contempt and grade accordingly.

Second, this course requires that you master some facts concerning the literary, cultural, and political history of the time during which these texts were being written. If I become concerned that you are not mastering the material or preparing adequately for class, I shall issue a series of unannounced tests, each based on factual material found in the texts, in any study-guides I have made available to you, and in our set readings. You must achieve at least a 60% average on these tests to get above “D”.

Once across these thresholds, the grade is determined as follows:

Papers 1 & 2:	15% (30% in total)
Paper 3:	30%
Midterm:	10%
Final exam:	10%
Participation:	20%

Everybody wants a top grade for all their courses, and – as Garrison Keillor slyly insinuates of the inhabitants of Lake Wobegon – we all think that we are above average. But life isn’t really like that. Before you complain of unfair grading, bear in mind that satisfactory performance in this College is rewarded with a grade of C. A grade of B recognizes performance well beyond the simply satisfactory. Grades of A for the course will be given to work that is genuinely and consistently outstanding, and that grade is rarely given. For your information, my median grade is usually between B and B-.

Cheating

Those I catch cheating, I fail.

Requirements

Participation

Your assessment for this course includes a substantial component for participation and you should be in no doubt that I use the full range of grades. Participation is important because learning is a not a passive activity and one person's failure to be actively engaged in a class adversely affects the experience of others.

Participation can take many forms; speaking-up is only one of them. A student who is comparatively silent, but who is also obviously attentive and committed to the class is making a contribution to the overall atmosphere. Conversely, students who attend but don't bring the text, are visibly bored, wear hats or caps, fall asleep, talk among themselves, or who are repeatedly late ... such students cannot expect to be rewarded for participation even if they make the occasional contribution to discussion.

Attendance

You are expected to attend all the sessions of the course and any unjustified absence will affect your grade. With the fifth such absence, I shall assume you have withdrawn from the course, with an automatic F if your name continues to appear on the class roll. You are also expected to be on time, to remain in the classroom throughout the class, and not bring food or drink into it.

NOTE WELL: Absences to either side of a College Recess will count double against you. Tell your parents, grandparents, long-lost uncles and any mythical family members as soon as possible not to

make travel arrangements for you that conflict with the schedule – I am impervious to the argument that begins, “But my mother didn’t know and has already bought the ticket ...”. You are a legal adult and I hold you responsible for your attendance at this class.

Written work

Completion of all written work is required to pass the course; failure to do so is an automatic F. All papers must be submitted by the agreed date. If you encounter difficulties, you must contact me **before** the agreed deadline. I shall deduct 10% per day for late papers up to one week after the due date; thereafter, although the paper is still necessary for the completion of the course, I shall record a zero as the grade.

The format of papers

- Please use Times New Roman 12 point and number the pages.
- Use the spell-check tool, but do so with care: some of the great virtues of the computer derive from the machine’s “stupidity” – it will do exactly what you say and not think about it. Make sure you check for appropriateness any corrections proposed by the machine.
- Use the grammar checker, but with even more attentiveness.
- When you have completed your paper, use the word-count tool and write the total number of words on the front page.

Length of Papers

I don’t like assigning a “set length” for papers – some writers need to develop ideas over a considerable span, others (not many manage this) achieve high-quality work in astonishingly few words. Brevity is a real virtue in a writer, however, and you should cultivate the ability to write clearly and forcefully in a small space.

As a guide, I would say that for your first two papers you are unlikely to achieve thorough, nuanced expression of an idea or topic in under 1,500-2,000 words; the final paper will probably be longer.

Rewrites

I encourage rewrites, but these must be substantive: merely changing a few words I’ve queried or deleting things I’ve found challengeable will not do. Indeed, if I find that I have wasted my time reading a rewrite that is not substantive, expect my frustration to be made manifest in the overall grade for the course. Bear in mind that the difference between, for instance, a paper that receives a B and one that receives an A is not the occasional error or infelicity; the difference is in quality of thought. If you decide to rewrite a paper, you should expect to start almost from scratch, using your first version as the foundation for a complete rethinking of the topic and your approach. If you approach rewriting in this spirit, it can be one of the most powerful tools for your intellectual development.

For each of the first two papers one rewrite is permitted, and it should be presented within two weeks of the return of the original paper. The recorded grade will be the average of the first and second grades.

What are the characteristics of the different grades of performance?

Rhodes has moved to a 4 credit system, with the expectation that students will normally take four courses only per semester. More free time? Hardly. The purpose of this change is to get students to engage more deeply with the material they are studying. Students will be expected to read and write more carefully, more

attentively, more thoughtfully ... and sometimes just more. For this course I will expect you to come to have spent several hours preparing for each class and to spend time after the class reconsidering and consolidating in response to our discussions.

Full description of what will lead to various grades is both impossible and unwise. Again, bear in mind that the satisfactory student should receive a C grade; a B recognizes performance well above satisfactory. A grade of A or A- is for outstanding work and is received rarely.

Here are some of the characteristics of the excellent and the poor student:

Excellent students attend the class without fail; they have always prepared for the class well; they are self-motivated learners, using the library and other resources to discover additional materials for the subject; they are curious and enquiring; and they constantly reflect on the relationship between subjects under immediate discussion and earlier discussions in the class. Their writing is ambitious and the subject of growing professional pride: they seek to grapple with substantial subjects, which they pursue with clarity, accuracy, determination, and rigour, and they reread and rewrite their work before submitting it. They seek to present their work with professionalism and proof-read it carefully before handing it in. These students are perceptive and make sophisticated, educated, and independent-minded enquiries concerning issues to do with literature, language, and culture more generally.

Poor students have poor attendance records. They have put little into preparation for class and they are visibly unengaged. In their written work they are more concerned with “set length” than with intellectual substance, and they fail to observe obvious professional standards (spelling, grammar, getting simple things like authors’ names and quotations right). They produce no preliminary draft of papers and fail to read their work through to ensure its quality and accuracy. They seek simple answers to complex questions and do the bare minimum, rarely bringing to bear any reading or thinking not explicitly required by the professor.

Active Learning

Here is a good statement for you to consider, in relation to this and every course you take at Rhodes:

Let me speak to you purely as a professor for a moment. Here is a bedrock truth. We can inform you, we can expose you to things you never heard of before, we can explain things, we can sometimes entertain you, we can often bore the hell out of you, we can set up good learning environments (or not), we can test you, we can grade you and credential you, and you can like us or hate us. But however well or badly we do those things, there is one thing that we absolutely cannot do, even if we stand on our heads – and that is: educate you. That is because the educational part of an education requires a personal investment from you that is not in the contract. If you do not make that investment of yourself, you can get a college degree without coming close to an education. By personal investment, I mean a kind of active mental engagement that falls largely outside the routine of going to school.

Theodore D. Nordenburg,
Professor of Philosophy, Mercer University [October, 2002]

Session	Date	Assignment
1	Thursday 23 August	Course introduction: ideas of landscape
2	Tuesday 28 August	Presentation of writings on landscapes
3	Thursday 30 August	What they'd read (1) Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Pliny, Palladio
4	Tuesday 4 September	What they'd read (2) Biblical gardens What they inherited Post-Roman landscapes
5	Thursday 6 September	Two Elizabethan garden descriptions (really?): Robert Laneham's <i>Letter</i> and Nonsuch Palace in <i>The Diary of Baron Waldstein</i> Paper 1 on "What they'd read"
6	Tuesday 11 September	Landscapes in Elizabethan literature (1): Philip Sidney, <i>The Lady of May</i> and <i>The Entertainment at Cowdray</i>
7	Thursday 13 September	Landscapes in Elizabethan literature (2): Spenser, <i>The Faerie Queene</i> Book 2, Cantos 11 & 12; Book 3, Canto 6
8	Tuesday 18 September	NO CLASS – MPL AWAY
9	Thursday 20 September	NO CLASS – MPL AWAY
10	Tuesday 25 September	Landscapes in Elizabethan literature (3): Shakespeare's landscapes: <i>Richard II</i> , <i>As You Like It</i> , <i>Midsummer Night's Dream</i> , and <i>The Winter's Tale</i>
11	Thursday 27 September	continued
12	Tuesday 2 October	Early 17 th -century considerations of gardens and estates: Henry Wotton and Francis Bacon
13	Thursday 4 October	The country estate poem (1): Ben Jonson, "To Penshurst"

14	Tuesday 9 October	The country estate poem (2): Robert Herrick and Mildmay Fane
15	Thursday 11 October	Moral and political landscape (1): Sir John Denham, <i>Coopers Hill</i> Mid-term exam
16	Tuesday 16 October	FALL RECESS – NO CLASS
17	Thursday 18 October	Moral and political landscape (2): Andrew Marvell and John Milton
18	Tuesday 23 October	New aesthetics in literature and the landscape: Shaftesbury and Addison Paper 2 on early modern landscape literature
19	Thursday 25 October	Pope and garden writing: “The Epistle to Lord Burlington”
20	Tuesday 30 October	NO CLASS – MPL AWAY
21	Thursday 1 November	Moral gardening: Stowe, Rousham, Stourhead, and Studley Royal
22	Tuesday 6 November	Imperial landscapes: James Thompson, <i>The Seasons</i>
23	Thursday 8 November	Landscape, Literature, and the Sublime Edmund Burke, <i>A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful</i>
24	Tuesday 13 November	The Aesthetic, the Economic, and the Political Thomas Gray, “Elegy in a Country Churchyard” and Oliver Goldsmith, “The Deserted Village”
25	Thursday 15 November	The Picturesque Richard Payne Knight and Uvedale Price

26	Tuesday 20 November	Sceptical conservatism Jane Austen and Thomas Love Peacock
27	Thursday 22 November	THANKSGIVING BREAK – NO CLASS
28	Tuesday 27 November	Romanticism and the landscape William Blake on country and city
29	Thursday 29 November	Romanticism and the landscape S.T. Coleridge, the landscapes of “The Conversation Poems and “Kubla Khan”
30	Tuesday 4 December	Romanticism and the landscape William Wordsworth, “Tintern Abbey”, “Michael”, and extracts from “The Prelude” Paper 3