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AP[®] English Literature and Composition 2018–19 Booklist

Title	Edition	Author/Editor	ISBN
Barron's AP English Literature and Composition	7th	Ehrenhaft, George	9781438010649
Crime and Punishment	1958	Dostoevsky, Fyodor	9780553211757
Death of Ivan Ilyich	*	Tolstoy, Leo	9780553210354
Divine Comedy, Vol. 1: Inferno	2005	Alighieri, Dante / Esolen, Anthony (trans)	9780345483577
Elements of Style	*	Strunk, William Jr. / White, E.B.	9780205309023
Frankenstein	*	Shelley, Mary	9780199537167
Glass Menagerie	*	Williams, Tennessee	978-0-8222-0450-3
Gulliver's Travels	*	Swift, Jonathan	9780486292731
Hamlet	*	Shakespeare, William	9781451669411

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Heart of Darkness	*	Conrad, Joseph	9780486264646
Merchant of Venice	*	Shakespeare, William	9780743477567
Metamorphosis and Other Stories	*	Kafka, Franz	9780486290300
Odyssey	*	Homer / Fitzgerald, Robert (translator)	9780374525743
Oedipus Rex	*	Sophocles / Osborne, Elizabeth (Ed.)	9781420953466
Paradise Lost	*	Milton, John	9781420953305
Waiting for Godot	*	Beckett, Samuel	9780802144423
Top 500 Poems	1992	Harmon, William	9780231080286

Please note:

1. Books marked with * do not have required editions. Page numbers will differ between publishers.
2. Books and materials requirements are subject to change at the discretion of the instructors.
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Crime and Punishment (Dostoevsky)

Synopsis: In *Crime and Punishment*, Russian novelist Fyodor Dostoevsky describes the character of Rodion Romanovich Raskolnikov, a man who thinks he is above common morality. Dostoevsky follows Raskolnikov as his guilt for committing murder tears his soul apart, proving the biblical truth that no man can escape God’s moral law.

Reasons for reading: *Crime and Punishment* is gripping, insightful, and widely acclaimed as one of the greatest novels of all time. Despite its dark themes, it tells a powerful story of redemption. A psychological thriller, it fuses two classic genres: the classical tragedy and the Christian resurrection story.

Disclaimer: This novel contains description of a murder, minimal language, and cruelty to animals. Key characters include a prostitute and a sexual predator, but there are no graphic accounts of their activities. Dostoevsky dives deep into the depraved human heart but never loses sight of God’s grace.

The Death of Ivan Ilyich (Tolstoy)

Synopsis: This Russian novella, written shortly after Tolstoy’s conversion to Christianity, examines the life of Ivan Ilyich, a Russian judge. Ivan has spent his life seeking social status and financial achievement. As he nears the end of his life due to a freak accident, he finds that what he has been striving after has not been fulfilling; his life needs something more.

Reasons for reading: This book is a psychological masterpiece by Tolstoy, one of the most significant authors of the 19th century. The story deals with the nature of the lawful vs. the virtuous life and the process of redemption.

Frankenstein (Shelley)

Synopsis: In this classic work of the Romantic era, Mary Shelley tells the tale of a misguided doctor and his experiment gone awry. In attempting to thwart death and create life, Dr. Victor Frankenstein creates a monster. Hideous and rejected, the monster seeks revenge against its maker.

Reasons for reading: This book is a classic representation of gothic literature and is arguably the first science fiction novel. It raises thought-provoking questions about the value of human life and the boundaries of scientific inquiry.

Disclaimer: This novel includes some violent content.

The Glass Menagerie (Williams)

Synopsis: In this “memory play,” the narrator tells the story of his home life, his mother, and his handicapped sister who finds comfort in her collection of glass figurines.

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Reasons for reading: This play vividly illustrates the dangers of living vicariously through others, dodging responsibility, and seeking unhealthy escapes from reality. It also shows the loss of functionality and intimacy as society rejects healthy family models.

Disclaimer: This play contains some language and themes of abandonment.

Gulliver's Travels (Swift)

Synopsis: This fictional travelogue follows the exploits of Lemuel Gulliver as he journeys to various exotic lands. The Reverend Jonathan Swift used these fictional societies to critique his own contemporary culture, politics, and (especially) religion in this biting, witty satire.

Reasons for reading: *Gulliver's Travels* is one of the best satires ever written. Swift's devastating exposé of vice and folly is as fresh today as it was in the 18th century. It is also an exciting adventure story that makes an excellent introduction to Neoclassical literature.

Disclaimer: As part of his satirical critique of the Enlightenment movement, Swift includes some crude content.

Hamlet (Shakespeare)

Synopsis: The tragedy of *Hamlet* follows the Prince of Denmark on a quest to avenge the murder of his father. In the style of Greek tragedy, Hamlet's choices bring about further death and destruction.

Reasons for reading: This play contains many memorable lines, its story introduces many thought-provoking themes, and it has received universal acclaim as one of Shakespeare's greatest plays.

Disclaimer: This play includes violent content, themes of fornication, and a scene with bawdy wordplay.

Heart of Darkness (Conrad)

Synopsis: In *Heart of Darkness*, Joseph Conrad follows colonists in the Belgian Congo, journeying up the Congo River with the help of native Africans. The story exposes the cruel nature of man, and effectively contrasts the supposedly civilized Europeans with the uncivilized natives. Using this contrast, Conrad shows that darkness is not unique to the heart of Africa, but rather is found in the heart of man.

Reasons for reading: This short novel makes beautiful and brilliant use of the English language in its writing style and symbolism. It simultaneously documents and questions the colonization project pursued by the nations of Western Europe. Ultimately, it stands as an effective introduction to the dark turn taken by literature and the other fine arts at the beginning of the 20th century, while signaling the deeper message that, apart from God, the "light of the civilization" is a fantasy at best.

Disclaimer: This novel showcases colonial oppression, racism, and the cruelty of the slave trade as conducted by Africans and Europeans.

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Inferno (Dante)

Synopsis: The first part of Dante Alighieri's *Divine Comedy*, this epic poem portrays a fictionalized autobiographical journey through Hell with the Roman poet Virgil as the poet's guide. Dante provides a taxonomy of sin, making it appear hideous, repulsive, and "exceeding sinful."

Reasons for reading: We read Dante because his language is beautiful, his insights are stunning, and his piety (and poetics) are profound. The *Inferno* is an excellent showcase of the medieval mindset.

Disclaimer: This work describes various sins and their graphic punishments, and some translations contain brief instances of strong language apropos to the story's setting in Hell. The reader sees the serious consequences of sin and of rejecting God.

Merchant of Venice (Shakespeare)

Synopsis: Though technically one of Shakespeare's comedies, *The Merchant of Venice* is the story of the intense struggle between a Venetian merchant and a Jewish moneylender over an unpaid debt. It includes all the drama, humor, and romance you can expect from a Shakespeare play.

Reasons for reading: This play serves as an excellent representation of the (real) genre of comedy and offers keen insight into the complexities of interactions between different races and religions.

Disclaimer: This play includes anti-Semitic themes, Shakespearian innuendo, and early forms of racist language.

The Metamorphosis (Kafka)

Synopsis: *The Metamorphosis* follows the strange tale of Gregor Samsa, a travelling salesman who wakes one day to find that he has turned into a giant bug. Franz Kafka, an Austrian Jewish author, uses Gregor's "condition" and the subsequent reaction of his family to comment on the absurdity of human existence in a Godless universe.

Reasons for reading: This book effectively documents 20th-century alienation from God, self, and the world. Kafka uses his profound literary skills to raise the question of whether human love is economically motivated. Once Gregor cannot provide for his parents anymore, their love is exhausted and Gregor is abandoned. The story strongly suggests that God is responsible for humanity's alienation from each other and from Him.

Disclaimer: This novella contains weighty themes of isolation, abandonment, and rejection by loved ones.

Paradise Lost (Milton)

Synopsis: *Paradise Lost* is John Milton's epic poetic retelling of the fall of man. The story follows Satan's rebellion, the ensuing war in heaven, and the temptation of Adam and Eve in beautiful English verse.

Reasons for reading: This poem is one of the few representations of an epic written in modern English. It is also a keystone of English literature and a landmark work of the Renaissance era.

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Disclaimer: This epic poem includes sexual allusions in the context of marriage.

Odyssey (Homer)

Synopsis: This sequel to Homer's *Iliad* follows the wanderings and adventures of Odysseus as he journeys home from the Trojan War to reclaim his family and estate from the clutches of presumptuous fortune hunters.

Reasons for reading: This epic poem is one of the oldest, best-known cornerstones of Western literature and culture. Much more than a thrilling adventure story, the *Odyssey* provides an insightful study in character through Odysseus's courage, cunning, and perseverance, Penelope's legendary loyalty, and Telemachus's longing for manhood. While Christians would not endorse or emulate all actions or choices of these characters, there is much we can learn from them.

Disclaimer: This work contains some violent battle scenes and (non-graphic) instances of marital infidelity.

Oedipus Rex (Sophocles)

Synopsis: The second play in Sophocles' Oedipus Cycle, this iconic Greek tragedy examines classical conceptions of fatalism as Oedipus attempts to run from a prophecy. In classic tragic form, Oedipus' choices end up orchestrating his own downfall.

Reasons for reading: This play provides a window into the ancient Greek mindset, is of very high literary quality, and serves as an introduction to the historically important genre of tragedy. It is also essential for understanding specific references in today's culture. Students will appreciate the Christian faith more deeply as they contrast it with Greek fatalism.

Disclaimer: This play deals with mature themes in a tactful, non-graphic way, including the consequences of suicide and unintentional incest. It portrays evil as evil, but leaves open the question of whether human beings are mere pawns of fate.

Waiting for Godot (Beckett)

Synopsis: A play in which nothing happens – twice! Samuel Beckett's classic, postmodern play examines the habits of two vagrants waiting for a companion who never arrives. The absurdity of the play leaves room for broad interpretation and speculation, primarily surrounding the identity and nature of the elusive Godot.

Reasons for reading: This play is a powerful representation of what happens when hope and reality are replaced by a deliberately chosen alienation and meaninglessness. Beckett was far from the only 20th-century author to follow this track.

Disclaimer: This play contains dark images, a strong focus on despair and pointlessness, and references to suicide.

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