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Epistolary Novels in 18th Century



In the 18th century, a new _____ of literature emerged in England known as the epistolary novel. These novels were composed entirely of _____ written by the characters. One famous example is "Pamela" by Samuel _____, published in 1740. This novel tells the story of a young _____ girl's resistance against her master's advances. The letters in "Pamela" reveal her inner _____ and feelings. Another significant work in this genre is "Clarissa", also by Richardson. In this _____, the story unfolds through letters exchanged between the characters, providing multiple _____ on the events.

The use of letters in these novels allows for a deep exploration of _____' emotions and motives. It also mirrors the way people communicated in the _____. Letter writing was an essential part of daily life and a major form of _____ at that time. This made the epistolary novel relatable and realistic to its contemporary _____. Jane _____ started her writing career with epistolary novels, although none were published in this form. Her early work, "Lady Susan", is a brilliant example of the _____ style. Later, Austen abandoned this style for a more traditional narrative form. The epistolary novel eventually declined in popularity, but it had a lasting impact on English _____. It introduced a new way of storytelling and provided insights into the social and cultural life of the _____. These novels remain important for understanding the evolution of narrative techniques and the history of English literature.

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18th century 18th century letters genre Richardson characters servant

Austen