

100 Greatest Works Of Literature

100 GREATEST WORKS IN LITERATURE

1. The Pilgrim's Progress by John Bunyan (1678)
 - A story of a man in search of truth told with the simple clarity and beauty of Bunyan's prose make this the ultimate English classic.
2. Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe (1719)
 - By the end of the 19th century, no book in English literary history had enjoyed more editions, spin-offs and translations. Crusoe's world-famous novel is a complex literary confection, and it's irresistible.
3. Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift (1726)
 - A satirical masterpiece that's never been out of print, Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels comes third in our list of the best novels written in English
4. Clarissa by Samuel Richardson (1748)
 - Clarissa is a tragic heroine, pressured by her unscrupulous nouveau-riche family to marry a wealthy man she detests, in the book that Samuel Johnson described as "the first book in the world for the knowledge it displays of the human heart."
5. Tom Jones by Henry Fielding (1749)
 - Tom Jones is a classic English novel that captures the spirit of its age and whose famous characters have come to represent Augustan society in all its loquacious, turbulent, comic variety.
6. The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman by Laurence Sterne (1759)
 - Laurence Sterne's vivid novel caused delight and consternation when it first appeared and has lost little of its original bite.
7. Emma by Jane Austen (1816)
 - Jane Austen's Emma is her masterpiece, mixing the sparkle of her early books with a deep sensibility.
8. Frankenstein by Mary Shelley (1818)
 - Mary Shelley's first novel has been hailed as a masterpiece of horror and the macabre.
9. Nightmare Abbey by Thomas Love Peacock (1818)
 - The great pleasure of Nightmare Abbey, which was inspired by Thomas Love Peacock's friendship with Shelley, lies in the delight the author takes in poking fun at the Romantic Movement.
10. The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket by Edgar Allan Poe (1838)
 - Edgar Allan Poe's only novel - a classic adventure story with supernatural elements - has fascinated and influenced generations of writers.
11. Sybil by Benjamin Disraeli (1845)

100 greatest works of literature form a tapestry of human experience, reflecting the myriad complexities of life, love, conflict, and the quest for meaning. From ancient epics to modern novels, these works have shaped cultural landscapes and influenced generations of readers and writers alike. This article explores a selection of these literary masterpieces, highlighting their significance and the themes that resonate through time.

Criteria for Selection

When compiling a list of the 100 greatest works of literature, several criteria were considered:

1. Cultural Impact: How the work has influenced society and other literary works.

2. Timeless Themes: Exploration of universal themes such as love, power, conflict, and identity.
3. Innovative Style: The use of language and narrative structure that set new standards in literature.
4. Historical Significance: Works that reflect or shaped the historical context of their time.

Ancient and Classical Literature

The roots of literature can be traced back to ancient civilizations. Here are some foundational texts:

1. The Epic of Gilgamesh

- Origin: Mesopotamia
- Theme: The search for immortality and friendship.
- Significance: One of the earliest works of literature, it explores human emotions and the quest for meaning.

2. Homer's Iliad and Odyssey

- Origin: Ancient Greece
- Theme: Heroism, honor, and the human condition.
- Significance: These epics laid the groundwork for Western literature, introducing complex characters and themes.

3. Virgil's Aeneid

- Origin: Ancient Rome
- Theme: Duty and destiny.
- Significance: A cornerstone of Roman literature, it connects the past with Rome's imperial destiny.

4. Sophocles' Oedipus Rex

- Origin: Ancient Greece
- Theme: Fate vs. free will.
- Significance: A classic tragedy that explores human suffering and the inevitability of fate.

Medieval Literature

The Middle Ages produced rich and varied literature, often blending folklore and moral lessons.

5. Dante Alighieri's Divine Comedy

- Origin: Italy
- Theme: The journey of the soul toward God.

- Significance: A profound allegorical work that explores sin, redemption, and the afterlife.

6. Geoffrey Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales

- Origin: England
- Theme: Society and human nature.
- Significance: A pioneering work of English literature, offering a vivid portrayal of medieval life through a diverse cast of characters.

7. Beowulf

- Origin: England
- Theme: Heroism and the struggle against evil.
- Significance: One of the most important works of Old English literature, it highlights the values of bravery and loyalty.

Renaissance and Enlightenment Literature

The Renaissance and Enlightenment periods brought about a flourishing of literature characterized by exploration and humanism.

8. William Shakespeare's Plays

- Notable Works: Hamlet, Macbeth, Romeo and Juliet
- Theme: The complexity of human emotion and morality.
- Significance: Shakespeare's influence on the English language and drama is unparalleled.

9. John Milton's Paradise Lost

- Origin: England
- Theme: Free will and redemption.
- Significance: An epic poem that reinterprets the biblical story of the Fall of Man.

10. Voltaire's Candide

- Origin: France
- Theme: Optimism vs. reality.
- Significance: A satirical critique of society and philosophy, it remains relevant in discussions of human folly.

19th Century Literature

The 19th century saw the rise of the novel as a dominant literary form, with authors exploring social issues and psychological depth.

11. Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*

- Origin: England
- Theme: Class, marriage, and morality.
- Significance: A sharp social commentary wrapped in romance, it has captivated readers for generations.

12. Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*

- Origin: England
- Theme: Resurrection and sacrifice.
- Significance: A portrayal of the French Revolution that examines themes of class struggle and redemption.

13. Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace*

- Origin: Russia
- Theme: The interconnectedness of history and personal lives.
- Significance: A monumental work that blends history with fiction, exploring the nature of war and peace.

14. Fyodor Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment*

- Origin: Russia
- Theme: Morality and redemption.
- Significance: A psychological exploration of guilt and the human condition, it delves deep into the mind of its protagonist.

15. Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*

- Origin: England
- Theme: Passion and revenge.
- Significance: A dark and complex tale of love and obsession, it broke conventions of its time.

20th Century Literature

The 20th century witnessed the emergence of modernist literature, characterized by experimentation and fragmentation.

16. James Joyce's Ulysses

- Origin: Ireland
- Theme: The mundane and the epic.
- Significance: A revolutionary work that redefined narrative structure and stream-of-consciousness writing.

17. Virginia Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway

- Origin: England
- Theme: Time and consciousness.
- Significance: A pioneering novel in modernist literature, it explores the inner thoughts of its characters.

18. Franz Kafka's The Metamorphosis

- Origin: Czech Republic
- Theme: Alienation and identity.
- Significance: A surreal story that reflects the absurdity of existence and the human condition.

19. Gabriel García Márquez's One Hundred Years of Solitude

- Origin: Colombia
- Theme: Magic realism and history.
- Significance: A landmark of Latin American literature, it intertwines the personal and the political through magical elements.

20. Toni Morrison's Beloved

- Origin: United States
- Theme: Slavery and memory.
- Significance: A powerful narrative that addresses the legacy of slavery and the struggle for identity.

Contemporary Literature

Modern literature continues to evolve, reflecting the complexities of contemporary society.

21. Haruki Murakami's Kafka on the Shore

- Origin: Japan
- Theme: Reality and the subconscious.
- Significance: A surreal narrative that blends magical realism with philosophical inquiries about identity.

22. Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's Half of a Yellow Sun

- Origin: Nigeria
- Theme: War and its impact on identity.
- Significance: A poignant exploration of the Nigerian Civil War and its effects on personal and national identity.

23. Margaret Atwood's The Handmaid's Tale

- Origin: Canada
- Theme: Gender and totalitarianism.
- Significance: A dystopian novel that raises critical questions about women's rights and autonomy.

24. Salman Rushdie's Midnight's Children

- Origin: India
- Theme: Identity and nationhood.
- Significance: A magical realist narrative that intertwines personal and historical narratives in post-colonial India.

25. Zadie Smith's White Teeth

- Origin: England
- Theme: Multiculturalism and identity.
- Significance: A vibrant exploration of London's multicultural landscape and the complexities of immigrant identity.

Conclusion

The 100 greatest works of literature represent a diverse array of voices and experiences that have shaped human thought and culture. From the ancient epics to contemporary novels, these masterpieces invite readers to reflect on their own lives while engaging with the broader human experience. As we navigate the complexities of modern existence, the wisdom and insights found in these texts remain invaluable, reminding us of the power of storytelling to connect, challenge, and inspire. Whether through the lens of history, the depths of psychology, or the exploration of societal norms, literature continues to be a mirror reflecting the human condition in all its intricacies.

Frequently Asked Questions

What criteria are typically used to determine the '100 greatest works of literature'?

The criteria often include the work's literary merit, cultural impact, historical significance, and the influence it has had on other literature and society.

Which authors are most frequently cited in lists of the greatest literary works?

Authors like William Shakespeare, Leo Tolstoy, Jane Austen, Fyodor Dostoevsky, and Gabriel Garcia Marquez are commonly featured due to their profound influence and the timeless quality of their works.

How do different cultures influence the selection of the greatest literary works?

Different cultures may prioritize works that reflect their values, history, and social issues, leading to diverse lists that highlight various literary traditions and perspectives.

Are contemporary works included in the lists of the greatest literature?

Yes, contemporary works are increasingly being recognized, with authors like Toni Morrison, Haruki Murakami, and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie making their way onto these lists as their influence grows.

What role does public opinion play in forming lists of the greatest works of literature?

Public opinion can significantly influence these lists, especially through reader polls and surveys, but literary critics and scholars often provide a more academic perspective.

How often are 'greatest works of literature' lists updated or revised?

These lists are periodically updated to reflect new literary discoveries, changing societal values, and the emergence of new literary voices, often every few years.

What impact do 'greatest works of literature' lists have on reading trends?

These lists can greatly affect reading trends by directing attention to certain works, encouraging readers to explore classic literature, and sparking discussions about literary value and relevance.

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$$\text{综合得分率} = \frac{\text{各指标得分率之和}}{\text{指标个数}} \times 100\%$$
 2. 根据综合得分率，对评价结果进行等级划分。

$$\text{评价等级} = \begin{cases} \text{优秀} & \text{综合得分率} \geq 90\% \\ \text{良好} & 80\% \leq \text{综合得分率} < 90\% \\ \text{合格} & 60\% \leq \text{综合得分率} < 80\% \\ \text{不合格} & \text{综合得分率} < 60\% \end{cases}$$
 3. 根据评价等级，对评价对象进行奖惩。

$$\text{奖惩标准} = \begin{cases} \text{奖励} & \text{评价等级为优秀或良好} \\ \text{惩罚} & \text{评价等级为合格或不合格} \end{cases}$$
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