



## Lower School Classic Fiction

A classic usually expresses some artistic quality--an expression of life, truth, and beauty.

A classic stands the test of time.

A classic has a certain universal appeal.

A classic makes connections. You can study a classic and discover influences from other writers and other great works of literature.

**Think a 'classic' only means War and Peace? Think again! The following list of books are exciting, moving, interesting, fantastic, realistic, historical, funny, adventurous, mysterious and more. And all of them are classics!**

**If your parents, grandparents and great-grandparents loved them, you might too! Give them a try.**

Alice in Wonderland 1865 by Lewis Carroll  
Black Beauty 1877 by Anna Sewell  
The Box of Delights 1935 by John Masefield  
Call of the Wild 1903 by Jack London  
A Christmas Carol 1843 by Charles Dickens  
Eagle of the Ninth 1954 by Rosemary Sutcliff  
Five Children and It 1902 by E. Nesbit  
Heidi 1881 by Johanna Spyri  
The Hobbit 1937 by J.R.R.Tolkien  
Huckleberry Finn 1884 by Mark Twain  
The Jungle Book 1894 by Rudyard Kipling  
The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe 1950 by C.S.Lewis  
Little Women 1868 by Louisa May Alcott  
The Lost World 1912 by Authur Conan Doyle  
Peter Pan 1911 by J.M Barrie  
The Phantom Tollbooth 1961 by Norton Juster  
Rip Van Winkle 1820 by Washington Irving  
Secret Garden 1911 by Frances Hodgson Burnett  
Swallows and Amazons 1930 by Arthur Ransom  
Swiss Family Robinson 1812 by Johann David Wyss  
The Sword in the Stone 1938 by T.H White  
Tom's Midnight Garden 1958 by Philippa Pearce  
Treasure Island 1883 by Robert Louis Stevenson  
Watership Down 1972 by Richard Adams  
Weirdstone of Brisingamen 1960 by Alan Garner  
The Wind in the Willows 1908 by Kenneth Grahame  
The Wonderful Wizard of Oz 1900 by Frank L Baum  
A Wrinkle in Time 1963 by Madeleine L'Engle