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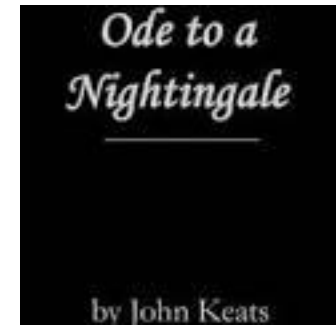
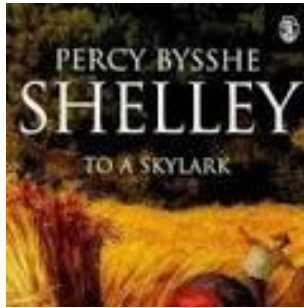
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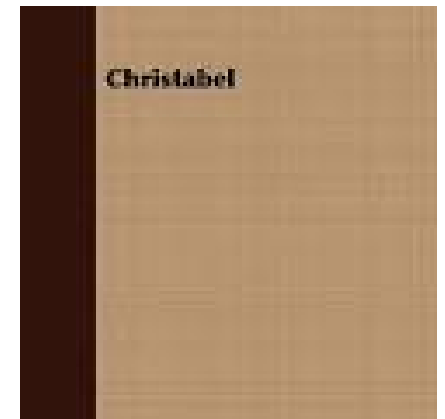
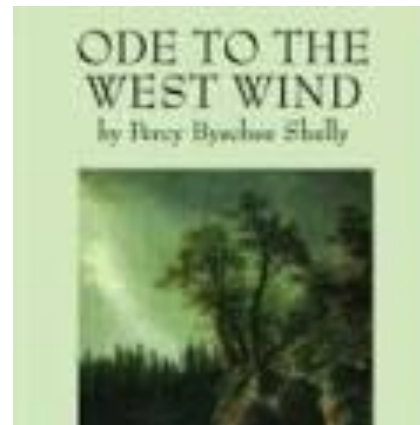
Periods of English Literature

- **450-1066 Old English (or Anglo-Saxon) Period**
- **1066-1500 Middle English Period**
- **1500-1660 The Renaissance (or Early Modern)**
- **1558-1603 Elizabethan Age**
- **1603-1625 Jacobean Age**
- **1625-1649 Caroline Age**
- **1649-1660 Commonwealth Period (or Puritan Interregnum)**
- **1660-1785 The Neoclassical Period**
- **1660-1700 The Restoration**
- **1700-1745 The Augustan Age (or Age of Pope)**
- **1745-1785 The Age of Sensibility (or Age of Johnson)**
- **1785-1830 The Romantic Period**
- **1832-1901 The Victorian Period**
- **1848-1860 The Pre-Raphaelites**
- **1880-1901 Aestheticism and Decadence**
- **1901-1914 The Edwardian Period**
- **1910-1936 The Georgian Period**
- **1914- The Modern Period**
- **1945- Postmodernism**



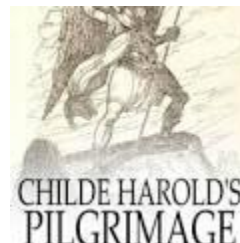
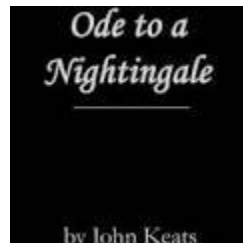
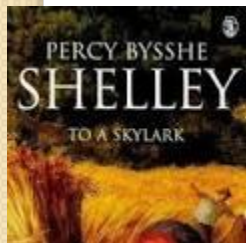
Romantic Poetry

1798 - 1832



ROMANTIC POETRY (1798 – 1832)

- What is mean by Romantic?
 - Someone who is not practical and has ideas that are not related to real life
- What is Romanticism?
 - Describing things in a way that makes them sound more exciting and mysterious than they really are
 - OR
- A style of art, music and literature popular in Europe in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, that deals with the beauty of nature and human emotions
 - *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*



ROMANTIC POETRY (1798 – 1832)

- **Some other definitions...**
 - **The addition of strangeness to beauty – Pater**
 - **The desire of beauty being a fixed element in every artistic organization, it is the addition of curiosity to this desire of beauty that constitute the romantic temper**
 - **Key-words to remind**
 - **Curiosity and beauty – important elements in romantic poetry**
 - **First intellectual, other emotional**

ROMANTIC POETRY (1798 – 1832)

- **Other qualities...**
 - **Romantic Poetry is considered as ‘Liberalism in Literature’.**
 - **It’s a subtle sense of mystery, an exuberant intellectual curiosity and an instinct for the elemental simplicities of life.**
 - **Free from rules and regulations, leaves its pursuers free for their romantic fancy**
 - **Paves the way for wonder, delight, a new way of looking at life**
 - **The way of exuberance and emotional enthusiasm**

ROMANTIC POETRY (1798 – 1832)

- **Characteristics...**
 - ✓ **Break from set rules**
 - ✓ **Interest in country-life**
 - ✓ **Presentation of common life**
 - ✓ **Love of liberty and freedom**
 - ✓ **Escape to the Middle Ages**
 - ✓ **Predominance of imagination and emotion**
 - ✓ **Supernaturalism**
 - ✓ **Note of subjectivity**
 - ✓ **Endless variety in romantic poetry**
 - ✓ **Lyricism**
 - ✓ **Simplicity in style**

ROMANTIC POETRY (1798 – 1832)

- **Characteristics...**

- ✓ **Break from set rules:** (unlike 18th cent. poetry,) “The romantic movement was marked & is always marked by a strong reaction and protest against the bondage of rule and custom, which, in science and theology, as well as in literature, generally tend to fetter the free human spirit.” – **W. J. LONG**
- ✓ **Interest in Country-life:** Instead of clubs, coffee houses, drawing rooms & social- political life of London i.e. town life, Romantic poets interested in natural physical and spiritual beauty, loveliness; charm in the wild flowers, green fields, chirping birds e.g. Wordsworth
- ✓ **Presentation of common life:** the poets were interested in common life, the shepherds, the cottages – had intense human sympathy & understanding of the human heart e.g. Wordsworth, Shelley & Byron

ROMANTIC POETRY (1798 – 1832)

Characteristics...

- ✓ **Love of liberty & Freedom:** Emphasis on liberty & freedom of the individual – poets were rebels against tyranny & brutality by the tyrants and despots over human beings suffering from poverty and inhuman laws.
- ✓ **escape to the Middle Ages:** Escape **from** the sorrows & sufferings of the time **to** the Middle Age of enough beauty & joy as it satisfy their emotional & intellectual sense
- ✓ **Predominance of imagination & emotion:** In this poetry, reason & intellect was replaced by imagination, emotion & passion – hence many poets exhibit heightened emotional sensibilities & imaginative flights of genius
- ✓ **Supernaturalism:** A sense of wonder & mystery imparted by Coleridge & Scott – it gave an atmosphere of wonder & mystery, uncanniness & eerie (mysteriously frightening) feeling,

ROMANTIC POETRY (1798 – 1832)

Characteristics...

- ✓ **Note of Subjectivity:** the poets were giving subjective interpretation of objective realities of life i.e. individualistic in outlook – “The romantic movement was the expression of individual genius rather than of established rules.” – W.J. LONG – “Romantic movement was in expression of ‘id’”. – LUCAS
- ✓ **Endless variety in romantic poetry:** Endless variety because the character & moods of different writers – “When we read Pope, for instance, we have a general impression of sameness but in the work of the best romanticists there is endless variety. To read them is like passing through a new village, meeting a score of different human types, and finding in each one something to love or to remember.” – W.J. LONG
- ✓ **Lyricism:** In romantic poetry lyricism predominates with heroic couplet of classical age in melody & sweetness of tone.
- ✓ **Simplicity of style:** Instead of inflated & artificial mode like the classical poets, romantic poets have a more natural diction & spontaneous way of expressing thoughts.

ROMANTIC POETS & THEIR POETRY

WILLIAM BLAKE (1757 – 1827)



- **Auguries of Innocence**
- **A Cradle Song**
- **A Dream**
- **Holy Thursday**
- **Infant Joy**
- **Laughing Song**
- **Night**
- **Nurse's Song**
- **The Four Zoas (Tyger)**
- **The invocation**
- **The Little Lamb**
- **Longdon**

LORD GEORGE GORDON BYRON (1757 – 1827)

- **All Is Vanity, Saieth the Preacher**
- **Prometheus**
- **She Walks in Beauty**
- **The Eve of Waterloo**
- **When We Two Parted**



ROMANTIC POETS & THEIR POETRY

JOHN KEATS (1795-1821)



- A Thing of Beauty
- Bright Star
- Fancy
- Happy Insensibility
- La Belle Dame Sans Mercy
- Ode on a Grecian Urn
- Ode on Indolence
- Ode on Melancholy
- Ode to a Nightingale
- Ode to Psyche
- One Fame
- Robin Hood, to a Friend
- The Human Seasons
- This Living Hand
- To Autumn
- To Hope
- To Sleep When I Have Fears That I May Cease To Be

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770-1821)

- The Seven Sisters
- The Tables
- Turned
- To a Butterfly
- To The Cuckoo
- The Solitary Reaper
- The World is Too Much With Us
- To A Skylark
- The Simplicon Pass



ROMANTIC POETS & THEIR POETRY

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE (1772-1834)

- Human Life
- Lines
- The Rime of the Ancient Mariner
- To William Wordsworth
- Kubla Khan
- Song
- To Nature
- What is Life?



PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY (1792-1822)



- Ode to A Skylark
- Adonais: An Elegy on the Death of John Keats
- Song
- To Night
- Mutability
- Ode To The West Wind
- Ozymandias
- When the Lamp is Shattered
- The Cloud
- Queen Mab

ROMANTIC POETS & THEIR POETRY

MATTHEW ARNOLD (1822-1888)



- A Wish
- Dover Beach
- Growing Old
- Philomela
- The Future
- The Pagan World
- The Voice
- Consolation
- East London
- Hayeswater
- Shakespeare
- The Last Word
- The Scholar Gypsy
- To Marguerite

JOHN CLARE (1793-1864)

- First Love
- I am
- I Hid My Love
- Remembrances
- Evening Primrose
- The Instinct of Hope





Let's have a Recap Now...



Thank You!!!