

LECTURE 5

The Romantic Revival



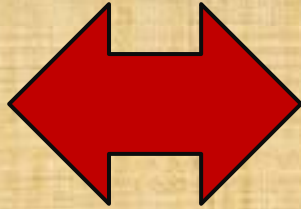
“*romantic revival*” - the shift in sensibility in art and literature

!!! (1770-1847)

!!! (first used in France and Germany)

“romantic”

***the freedom of
imagination of
the “romances”
of the Middle
Ages***



***restraint and
discipline of the
“classical”
literature of
ancient Greece
and Rome***

England

the Romantic writers

➔ *were individuals with many contrary views*

➔ *belonged to no clear movement*

➔ *had strong connections with the more "classical" 18th century*

***Romanticism embraces all
spheres of human activity
!***

***a revolt against science,
authority, materialism and
discipline***

➔ *individuality*

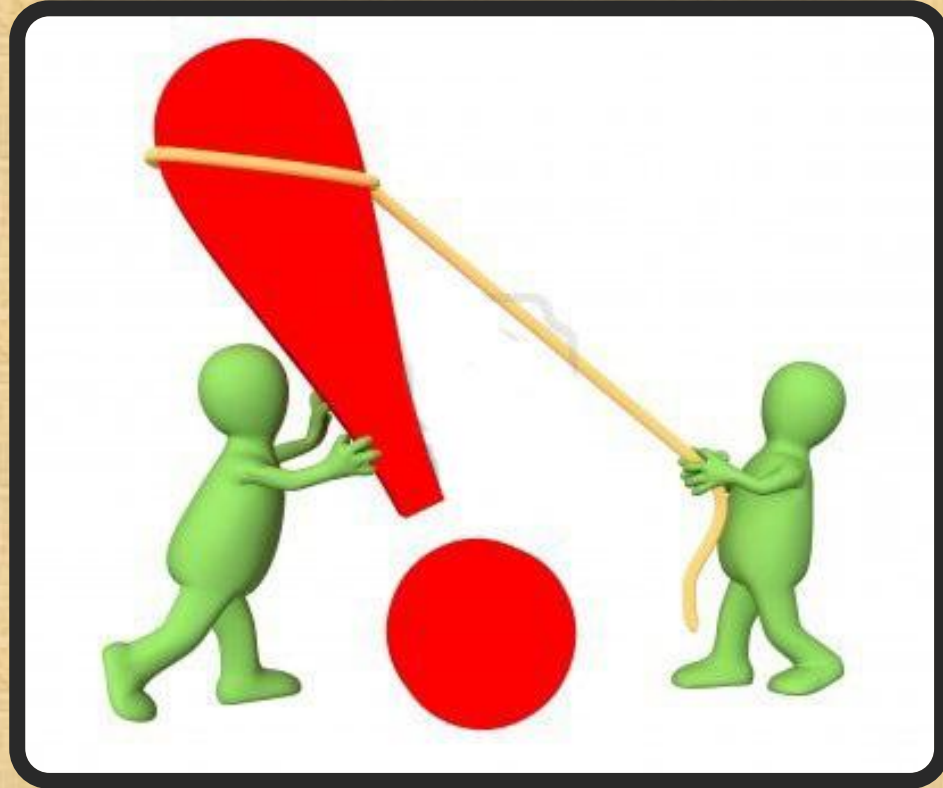
➔ *imagination*

➔ *fantasy*

➔ *love of nature*

➔ *meditation inside the human*

experience



features of romantic literature

➔ *imagination and fantasy*

➔ *a gap between the reality and what was fancied*

➔ *nature descriptions*

➔ *historicism*

➔ *characters are in constant striving for smth*

➔ *irony- the main technique (Enlightenment - humour)*

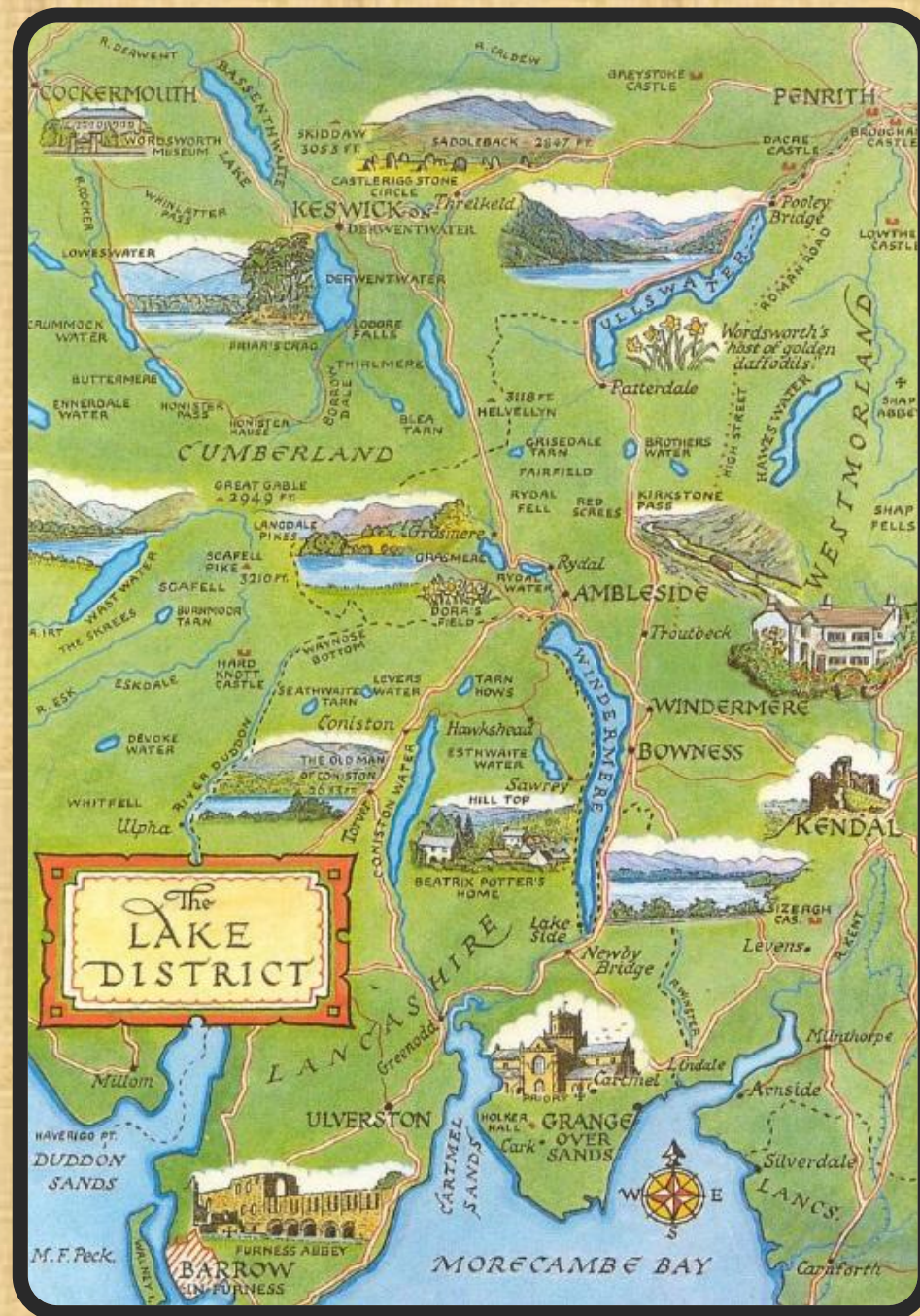
Romanticism

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graph TD; A["Romanticism"] --> B["Passive Romanticists (Lake Poets)"]; A --> C["Revolutionary Romanticists (Later Romantic)"];
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*Passive
Romanticists
(Lake Poets)*

*Revolutionary
Romanticists
(Later Romantic)*

Passive Romanticists (Lake Poets)







CUMBERIA TOURISM

irresistible desire to get away from the
present, harsh reality



(Individual Revolution)

idealized the patriarchal way of life
during the Middle Ages

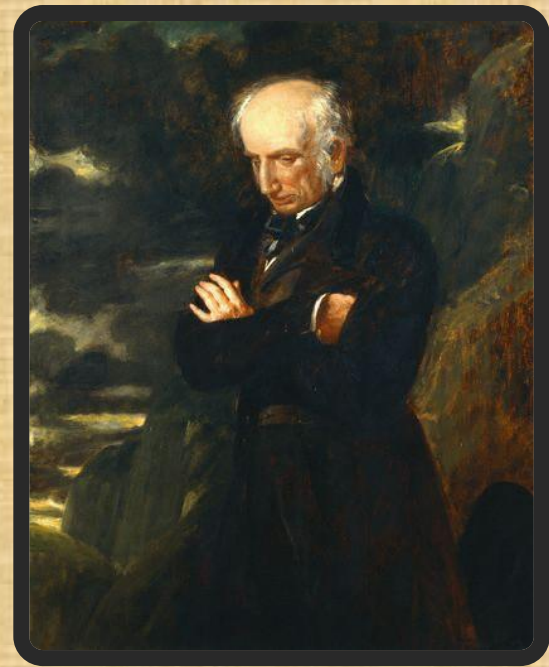
(a period that seemed to them
harmonious and peaceful)

R. Celebrated nature

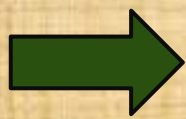


Motto: ***“Close to Nature and
from Nature to
God”***

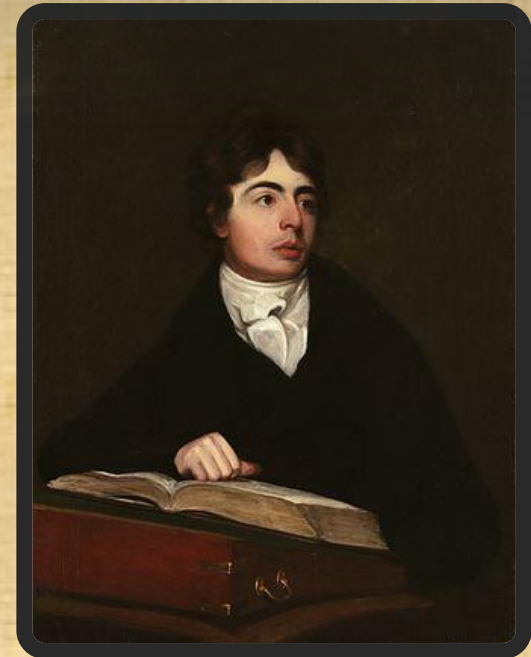
W. Wordsworth



S.T. Coleridge



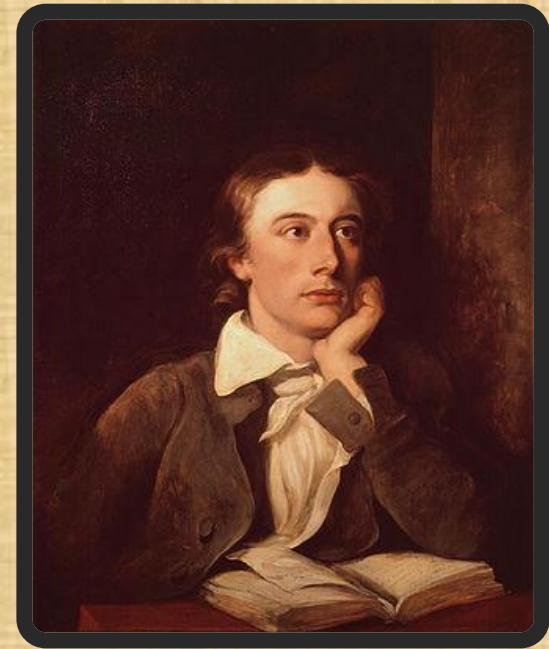
R. Southey



**Revolutionary
Romanticists
(Later Romantics)**

- ➔ kept an eye on all political events
- ➔ believed that the peoples of the world would gain freedom
- ➔ imagined that the states of the future would resemble the republics ancient Greece and Rome
- ➔ pessimistic ideas prevailed

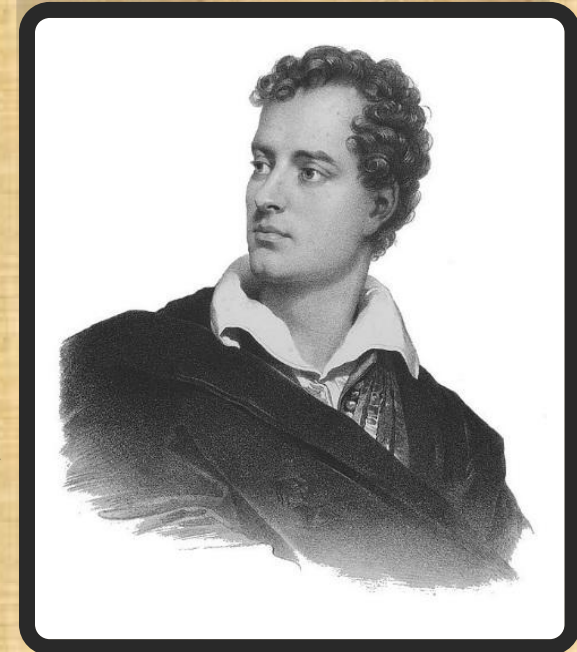
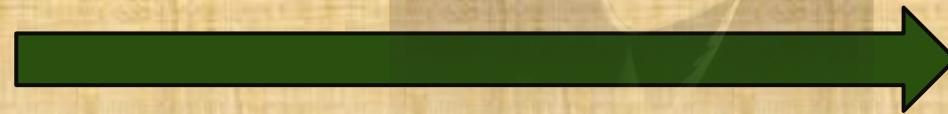
J. Keats



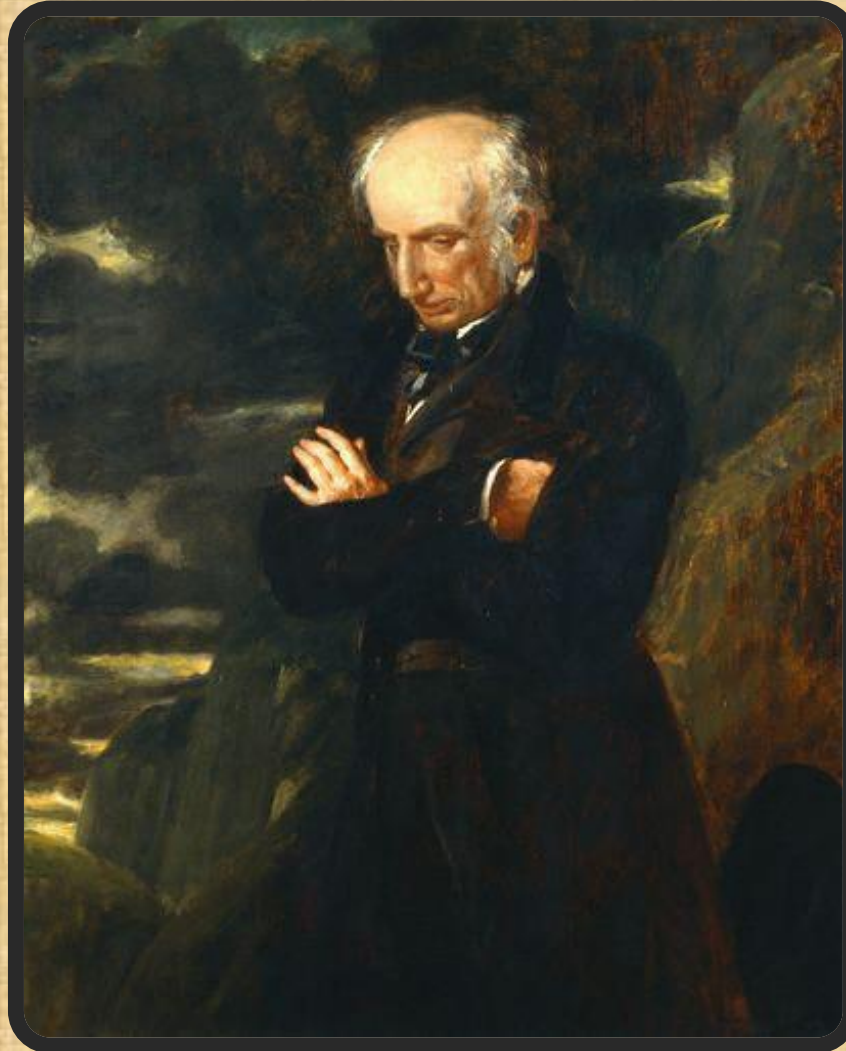
P.B. Shelley



J.G. Byron



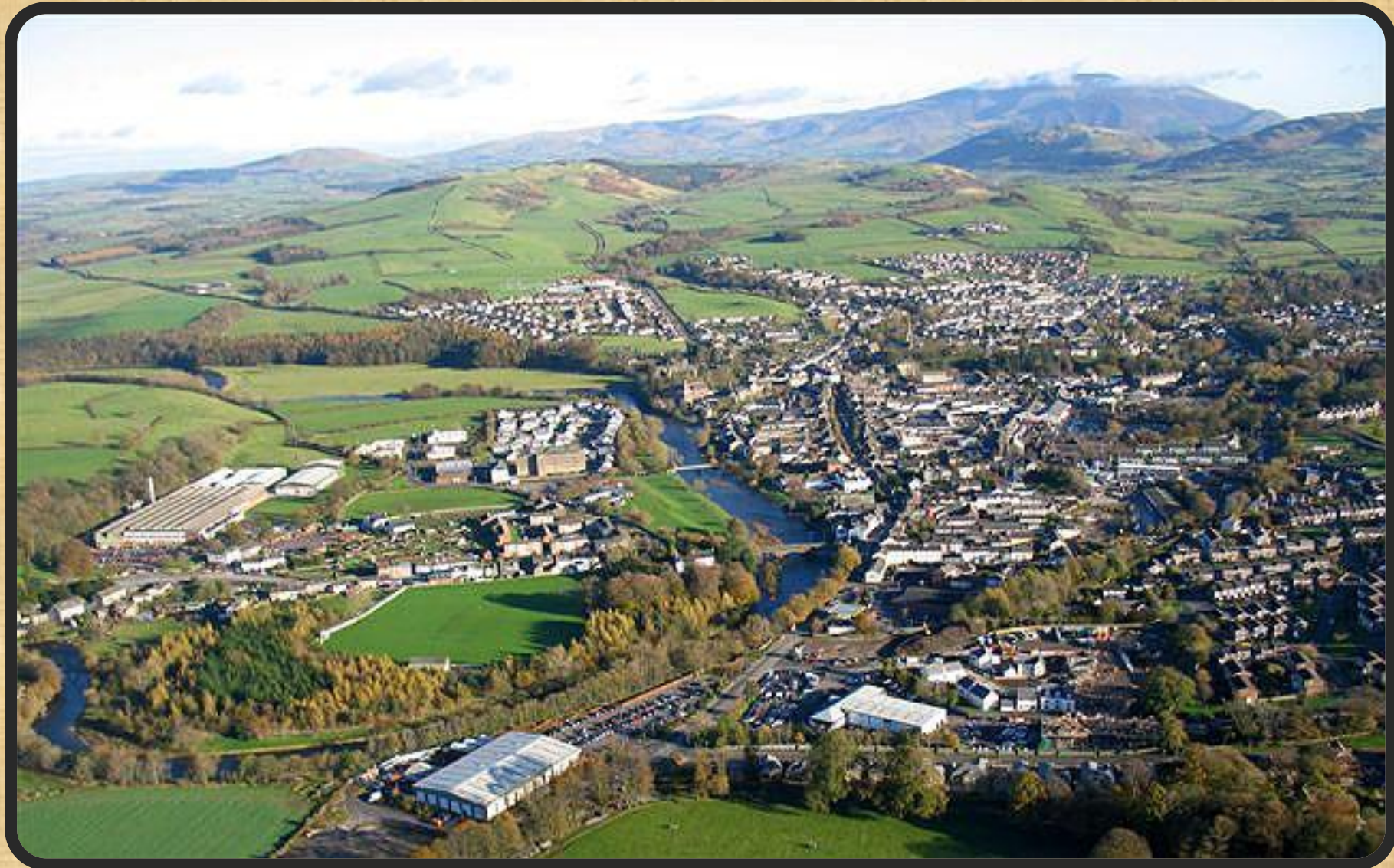
William Wordsworth (1770-1850)



born in Cocker mouth, Cumberland, England
on April 7, 1770



Cockermouth



Cockermouth



Wordsworth House and the Wordsworth Memorial



had 4 other siblings



father

- ➔ a legal representative of James Lowther, 1st Earl of Lonsdale
- ➔ lived in a large mansion in the small town
- ➔ frequently away from home on business
children had little involvement with him

father

➔ **!!!! he did encourage William in his reading (! Milton, Shakespeare and Spenser)**

Grandparents (mother)

➔ spent time at his grandparents' house in Penrith, Cumberland (was exposed to the moors, but did not get along with his grandparents or his uncle



contemplating suicide

mother

➔ taught to read

education

- ➔ a tiny school of low quality in Cockermouth,
- ➔ a school in Penrith for the children of upper-class families (the Bible and the Spectator, but little else)

school in Penrith

was taught by Ann Birkett



(both scholarly and local activities,
especially the festivals around Easter,
May Day and Shrove Tuesday)

school in Penrith

met the Hutchinsons,
including Mary,
who later became his wife

1778

➔ mother died

➔ was sent to
Hawkshead Grammar School
in Lancashire
(now in Cumbria)







1787

- ➔ made his debut as a writer when he published a sonnet in *The European Magazine*
- ➔ began attending St John's College, Cambridge



1790

➔ went on a walking tour of Europe

(the Alps, nearby areas of France,
Switzerland, and Italy)

1791

- ➔ received his BA degree in 1791
- ➔ returned to Hawkshead, often spent later holidays on walking tours, visiting places famous for the beauty of their landscape

1791

- ➔ visited Revolutionary France
- ➔ became enthralled with the Republican movement
- ➔ fell in love with Annette Vallon (French), who in 1792 gave birth to their child, Caroline

- ➡ returned alone to England the next year (because of lack of money and Britain's tensions with France)
- ➡ supported Annette and his daughter as best he could in later life

1793

→ the first publication of poems by Wordsworth, in the collections *An Evening Walk* and *Descriptive Sketches*

1795

→ received a legacy of 900 pounds from Raisley Calvert and became able to pursue a career as a poet

1795

➔ met Samuel Taylor Coleridge in Somerset
developed a close friendship with him

1798

➔ together they produced Lyrical Ballads
!!!! (an important work in the English
Romantic movement)

1798

- ➔ travelled to Germany (with Dorothy and Coleridge)
- ➔ Coleridge was intellectually stimulated by the journey, its main effect on Wordsworth was to produce homesickness

1798-1799

- ➔ lived with Dorothy in Goslar,
- ➔ despite stress and loneliness, began work on the autobiographical piece that was later titled "*The Prelude*"
wrote a number of other famous poems in Goslar

1799

- ➔ moved back to England, to settle at Dove Cottage in Grasmere in the Lake District (with R.Southey nearby)
- ➔ Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey came to be known as *the “Lake Poets”*

throughout this period

themes



death

endurance

separation

grief

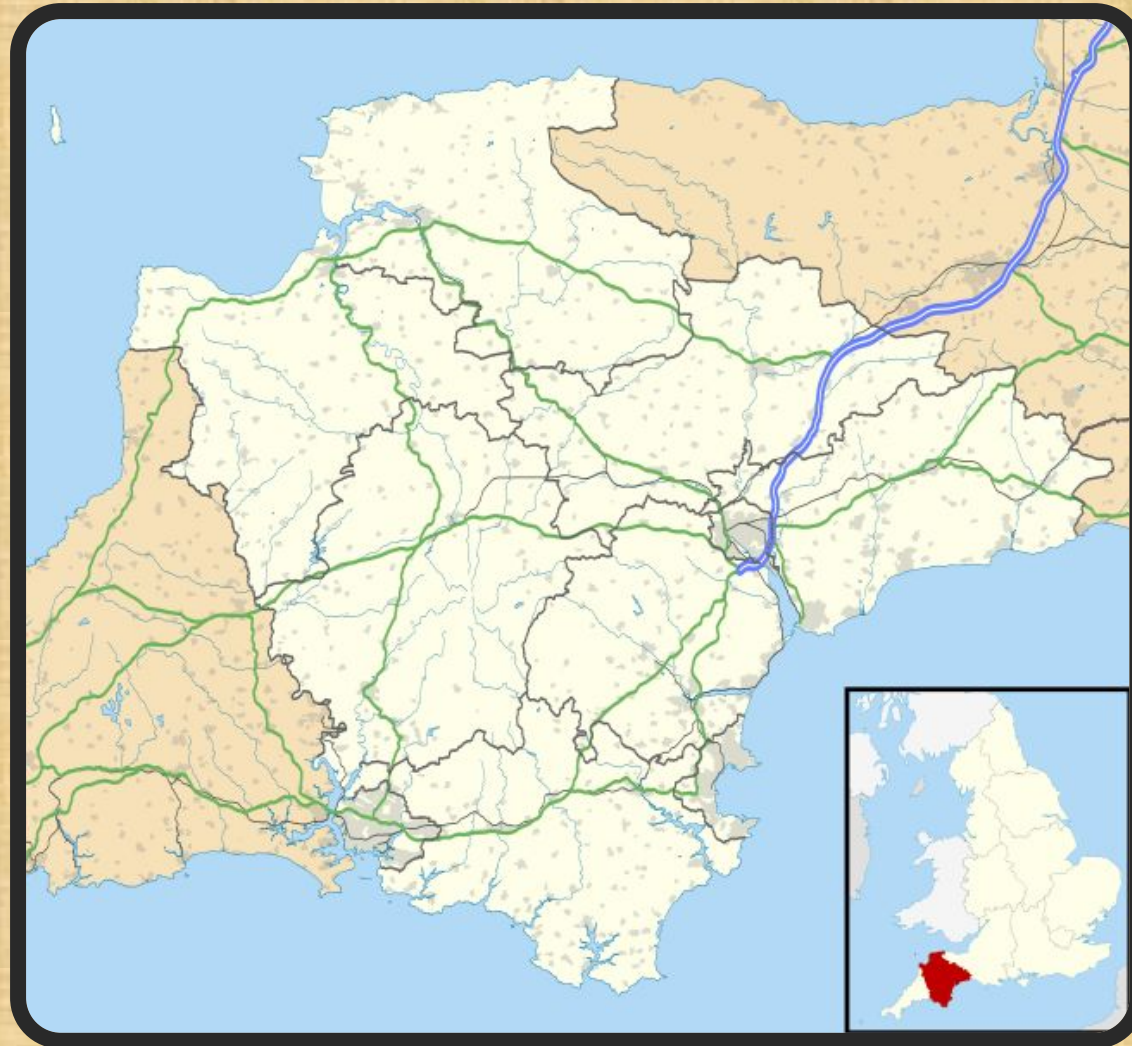
died from an
aggravated case of
pleurisy
on 23 April 1850
was buried at St
Oswald's Church,
Grasmere



Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772-1834)



born on 21 October 1772
in Ottery St Mary, Devonshire, England



father

- ➔ a well-respected vicar of the parish and headmaster of Henry VIII's Free Grammar School at Ottery
- ➔ had three children by his first wife

was the youngest of ten children



1781

- ➔ father died
- ➔ Samuel was sent to Christ's Hospital, a charity school (remained there throughout his childhood, studying and writing poetry)
- ➔ became friends with Charles Lamb, a schoolmate

“At six years old I remember to have read Belisarius, Robinson Crusoe, and Philip Quarll – and then I found the Arabian Nights' Entertainments – one tale of which made so deep an impression on me that I was haunted by spectres whenever I was in the dark – and I distinctly remember the anxious and fearful eagerness with which I used to watch the window in which the books lay – and whenever the sun lay upon them, I would seize it, carry it

- ➡ idealised his father as pious and innocent
- ➡ relationship with his mother was more problematic
- ➡ his childhood was characterised by attention seeking
- ➡ was rarely allowed to return home
- ➡ during the school term ➡ emotionally damaging

planned to write more
than he actually wrote

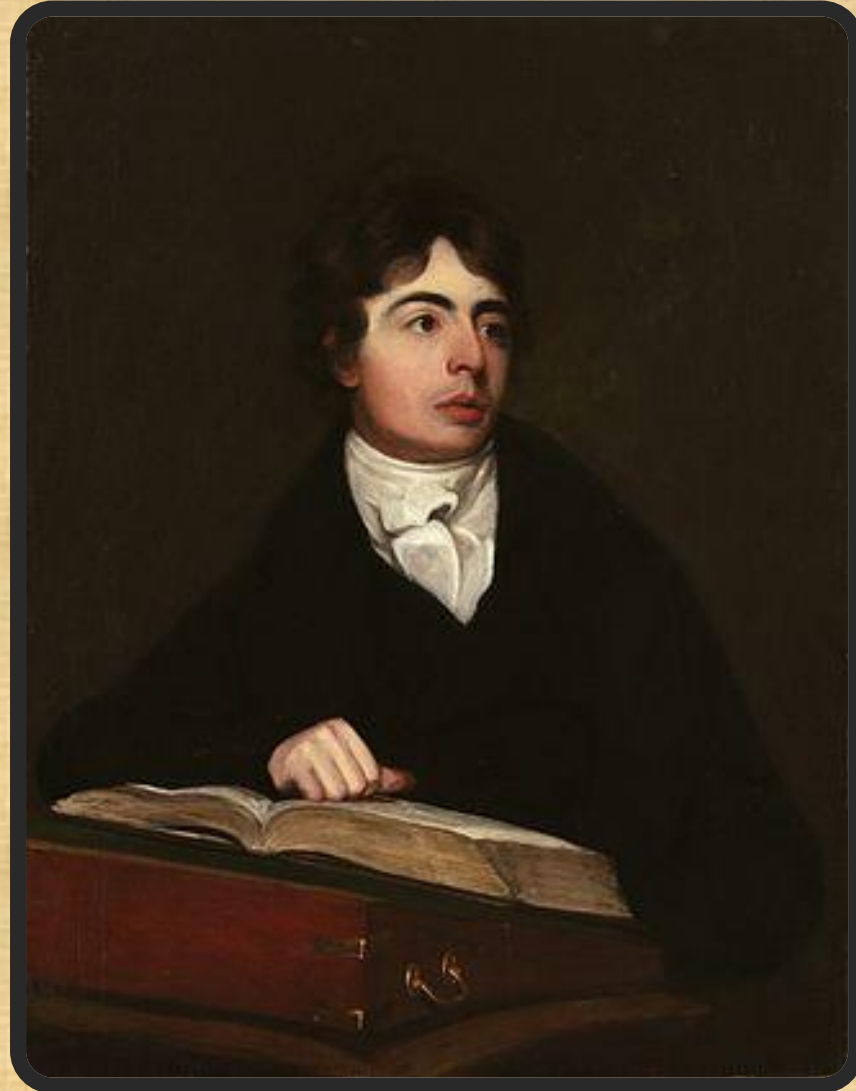
➔ “The Rime of the Ancient Mariner”

➔ “Christabel”

➔ “Kubla Khan”

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately Pleasure-Dome decree,
Where Alph, the sacred River, ran
Three caverns measureless to Man
Down to a sunless Sea.
So twice six miles of fertile ground
With Walls and Towers were compass'd round,
And here were Gardens bright with sinuous Rills
Where blossom'd many an incense-bearing Tree,
And here were Forests ancient as the Hills
Emfolding sunny spots of Greenery,
But a that deep remarkable Chasm, that started
Down a green Hill athwart a cedarn cover,
A savage Place, as holy and enchanted
As ever beneath a waning Moon was haunted
By Woman, weeping for her German Lover.
From this chasm with hideous Tumult scathing,
As if this earth in fact thick Plots were breathing,
A mighty Tumbour momentarily was paid,
Whose swift half-intermitted Bust
Huge Fragments vaulted like rebounding Mail,
Or chaffy Grain beneath the Thrasher's Flails
And mid these dancing Rocks at once a fiver
It flung up momentarily the sacred River,
Five miles meandering with a mazy Motion
Thro' wood and Dale the sacred River runs,
Then reach'd the cavernous measureless to Man
And sank in tumult to a lifeless Ocean,
And mid this tumult Kubla heard from far
Ancestral Voices prophesying War.
The shadow of the Dome of Pleasure
Flood'd meadow in the house
Where was heard the mingled Measure
From the Fountain and the Cave
It was a miracle of rare Device,
A sunny Pleasure-Dome with Caves of Ice!
A Tansie with a Sultaness

Robert Southey(1774-1843)



born 12 August 1774
in Bristol



- ➔ was the son of a cloth merchant
received a very assiduous education
- ➔ was a great reader early on in his childhood
- ➔ by 15 he had written ambitious epic poems
- ➔ was sent to the University of Westminster in
London to finish his studies
- ➔ was mostly remembered there for his turbulent
attitude and his protests against punishments

Oxford University

➔ despised university courses

➔ spent all of his time instead of doing class work reading all of German and French literature

➔ made his family greatly unhappy as they had planned for him to have a medical career

➔ became a friend with S.T. Coleridge

1795

➔ married Coleridge's sister

1795-1800

- ➔ went three times to Portugal
- ➔ gathered the material necessary for the first draft of his project entitled *History of Portugal* (never completed)



Southey - poetry, biographies

1803

- ➔ the Coleridge and Southey families moved together in the Lake District in the county of Cumbria
- ➔ Robert Southey would live there for forty 40 years

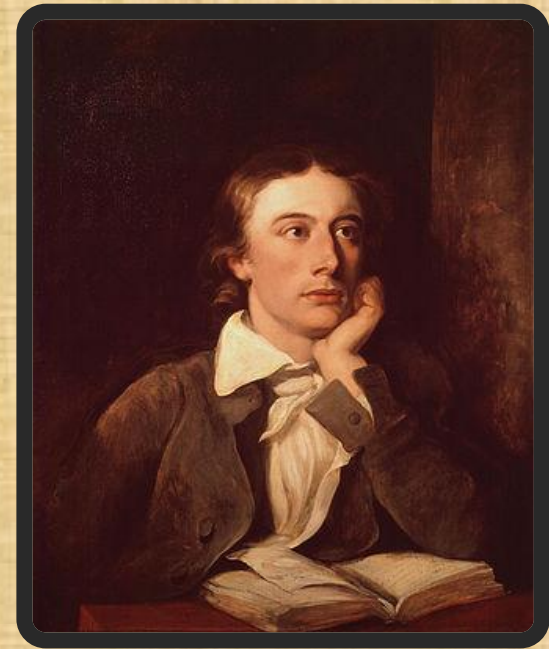
1837

- ➔ poems would be collected in a book entitled *Poetical Works* (often reprinted)

died March 21, 1843 at Greta Hall



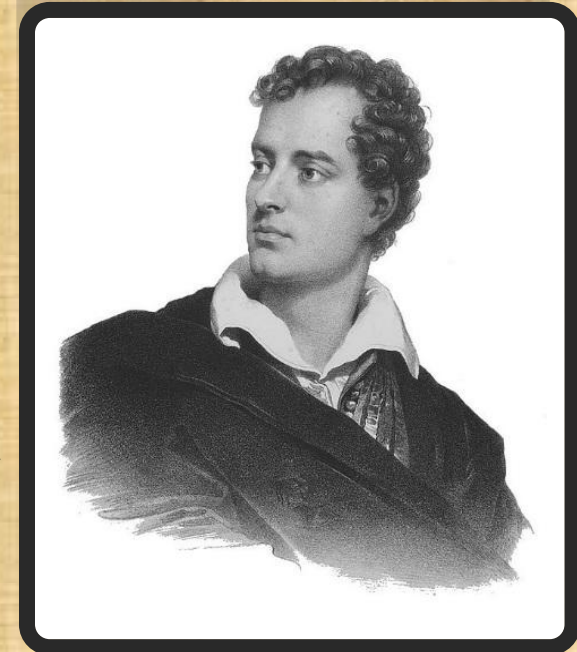
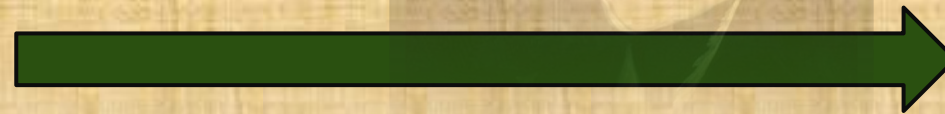
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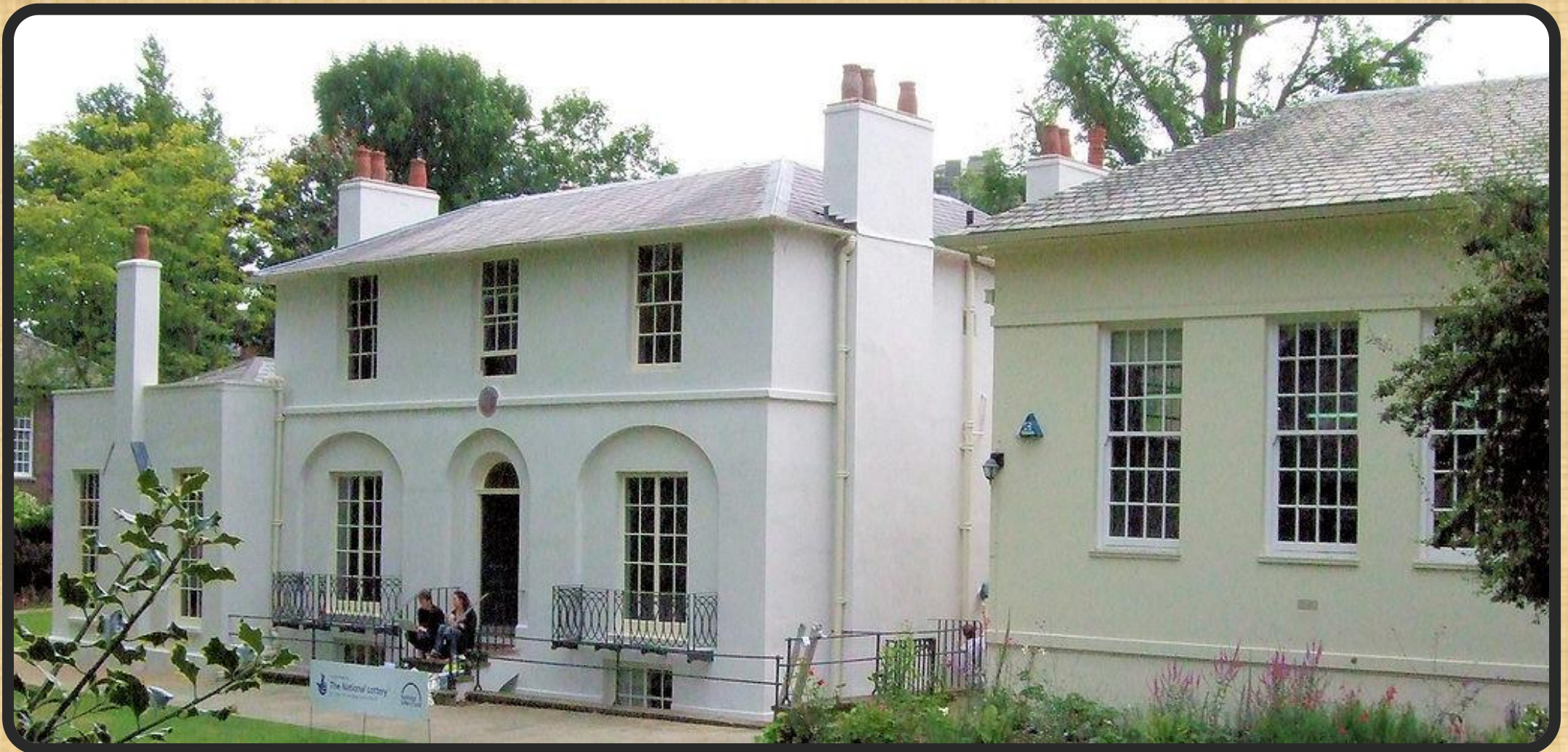
J.G. Byron



John Keats (1795-1821)



Born in London, England,
on October 31, 1795



- ➔ was the oldest of Thomas and Frances Keats' four children
- ➔ lost his parents at an early age.
- ➔ was eight years old when his father, a livery stable-keeper, was killed after being trampled by a horse

➔ father's death greatly disrupted the family's financial security

➔ mother seemed to have launched a series of missteps and mistakes after her husband's death

➔ she quickly remarried, lost a good portion of the family's wealth

➔ after the 2nd marriage fell apart, she left the family, leaving her children in the care of her mother

➔ found solace and comfort in art and literature

➔ **Enfield Academy** ➔ a voracious reader

➔ became close to the school's headmaster, John Clarke

➔ (father figure to the orphaned student encouraged Keats' interest in literature)

1810

- ➔ left the school for studies to become a surgeon
- ➔ studied medicine at a London hospital and became a licensed apothecary in 1816
- ➔ even as he studied medicine, Keats' devotion to literature and the arts never ceased

1819

➔ contracted tuberculosis. His health deteriorated quickly.

February 23, 1821

➔ died in Italy

1819

contracted tuberculosis. His health deteriorated quickly.

Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822)



George Gordon, Lord Byron (1788-1824)



Jane Austen (1775-1817)



born on December 16, 1775, in Steventon,
Hampshire, England



!!! Her novels of love were not widely known in her own time but gained popularity after 1869

!!! Her novels are considered literary classics, bridging the gap between romance and realism

was the
seventh child
and second
daughter of
Cassandra
and George
Austen

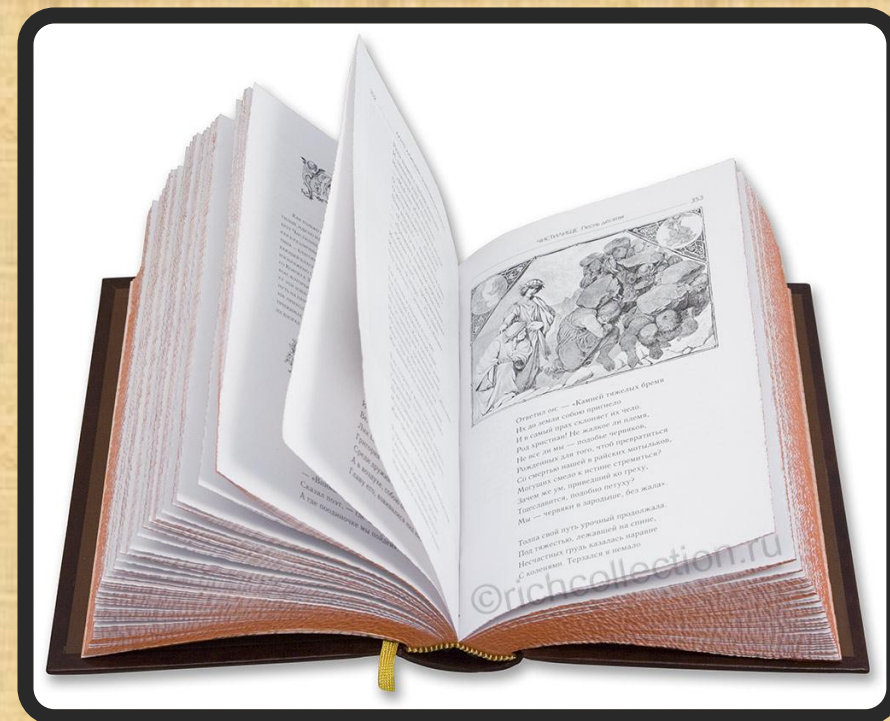


parents

- ➔ were well-respected community members
- ➔ father served as the Oxford-educated rector for a nearby Anglican parish
- ➔ the family was close and the children grew up in an environment that stressed learning and creative thinking

Children were encouraged to read from their father's extensive library

The children also authored and put on plays and charades



education

- ➔ Jane and her sister were sent to boarding schools
- ➔ they caught typhus
- ➔ because of financial constraints, they returned home and lived with the family from that time forward

1790s

➔ started to craft her own novels and wrote “*Love and Freindship*”, a parody of romantic fiction organized as a series of love letters

1791

➔ wrote “*The History of England...*”, a 34-page parody of historical writing that included illustrations drawn by Cassandra

occupations

- ➔ helping to run the family home
- ➔ playing the piano
- ➔ attending church
- ➔ socializing with neighbors
- ➔ dancing (became an accomplished dancer)
- ➔ reading aloud to her family, occasionally what she had written herself

writing

started to write some of future major works

- ➔ “*Elinor and Marianne*” (a series of letters), published later as “*Sense and Sensibility*”
- ➔ “*First Impressions*” later published as “*Pride and Prejudice*”
- ➔ “*Susan*” later published as “*Northanger Abbey*”

1801

➔ moved to Bath with her father, mother and Cassandra

1805

➔ father died after a short illness

➔ financial problems - the three women moved from place to place, skipping between the homes of various family members to rented flats

1809

➔ they were able to settle into a stable living situation at Jane's brother Edward's cottage in Chawton

In her 30s, Jane started to anonymously publish her works



1816

- ➔ started to become ill with what some say might have been Addison's disease
- ➔ made impressive efforts to continue working at a normal pace, editing older works as well as starting a new novel called “The Brothers”

died on July 18, 1817,
in Winchester, Hampshire, England

Jane Austen



ANNE HATHAWAY JANE MCVICAR KEEL WALTERS JAMES CROAVELL THOMAS SPOFF

BECOMING JANE

IN CINEMAS MARCH 9







KEIRA KNIGHTLEY

MATTHEW MACFADYEN - BRENDA BLETHEN - DONALD SUTHERLAND AND IRIDI DENCU

PRIDE & PREJUDICE



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COMING SOON

G W Y N E T H P A L T R O W

This spring
cupid is armed
and dangerous.



Emma

TONY COLLETTE ALAN CUMMING EWAN MCGREGOR
JEREMY NORTHAM GRETA SCACCHI JULIET STEVENSON POLLY WALKER

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The Gothic Novel

Gothic elements include:

- ancient prophecy, especially mysterious, obscure, or hard to understand
- mystery and suspense
- high emotion, sentimentalism, but also pronounced anger, surprise, and especially terror;
- supernatural events (e.g. a giant, a sighing portrait, ghosts or their apparent presence, a skeleton)

- omens, portents, dream visions
- fainting, frightened, screaming women
- women threatened by powerful, impetuous male
- setting in a castle, especially with secret passages
- the metonymy of gloom and horror (wind, rain, doors grating on rusty hinges...)
- the vocabulary of the gothic (use of words indicating fear, mystery, etc)

Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)

