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Literary Trends in Romantic Age.

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Dedication

To

Al Imam AlMahdi

My Father , My Mother

My husband and my Daughter

With respect & Love

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my self my special thanks of gratitude to my teacher

Mr. Muslim Ashoor, who gave me golden opportunity to do this wonderful project of

???????

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Abstract
Literary trends in romantic age
It’s divided into three sections:

Section one discuss introduction about literary trends in romantic age and characteristic in Romantic age.

Secion two deals with literature in Romantic age and contributors in romantic age.
Section three starts with trends in Romantic age.
Finally the paper ends with conclusion that summarized the finding of the study followed by the notes and bibliography.

Section 1

1.1 Background About Romantic age

Literary, artistic and philosophical movement originating in the 13th century characterized chiefly by a reaction against neoclassicism and an emphasis on the imagination and emotions and marked especially in English literature by

sensibility and the use autobiographical material an exaltation of the primitive and the common man an appreciation of external nature an interest in the remote a predi--- for mela choly and the use in poetry of older verse. [1]

The word romantic (ism) has a complex and interesting history. In the middle ages ‘Romance’ denoted the vernacular Languages derived from Latin in the contra distinction to Latin itself. Which was the language of learning. Enromancier, romancar,romanz, mean to compose or translate books in the vernacular, the work produce was then called romanz & roman, romanzo and romance. Roman or romant came to be known as imaginative work and --- a courtly romance , the terms also signified popular book. There are early suggestions that it was something new different divergent by lhe if the cing british and France. Romanticism is a notoriously slippery concept of modern history. As early as 1801 in his neology or vocabulary of new words, the French radical litterateur L.S.mercier had written of the word romantic that one could certainly feel but should not define it. Most modern scholars feel similarly that Europe experienced sweeping cultural transformation during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Few however can agree on its precise character or time period. [3]

The basic idea in romanticism is that reason cannot explain everything. In reaction to the cult of rationality that was the enlightenment. Romantics searched for deeper, often subconscious appeals. This led the romantic to view things with different spin than the enlightenments thinkers. For example, the enlightenment thinkers condemned the middle age as a time of spiritual depth and adventure, looking wistfully back to the middle ages, the romantic influence led to a ---- revival in architecture in 1830s. --- novels increased in popularity and in art paintings of various historical periods and exotic places come into vogue.

1.2 Characteristic of romantic age

1- Reaction against neoclassicism

Romantic poetry contrast with neoclassical poetry which is poetry of intellect and reason, while romantic poetry is the product of emotions, sentiments and the heart. Romantic poetry is a reaction against the set standards, conventions and the traditional rules of poetry. According to the William J. Long “the romantic and the traditional rules of poetry the romantic movement was marked and is always marked by a strong reaction and protest against the bondage of rule and custom which in science and theology as well as literature, generally trend to fetter the free human spirit {full citation needed} [5].

2.classical ideas and mythic imagination.

As the author of romantic literature as chewed rationalism, thy turned to mythic imagination to create their stories, when they turned to classical ideas of Grook and Roman literature it was the mystical element, that they drew open the myths where the stuff of great stories and those ideas were woven in literature of the romantic period. Romantic authors were often fascinated with the super nature and were the forerunners of the horror, genre, literature of the period attempt to evoke fear. [6]

3. Industrial Revolution

The industrial revolution like the French revolution was bringing about lots of changed at the time that the romantic poet began writing more and more people were moving to the cities to work. [7]

4. Strong sense emotions and feelings

Romantic believed that knowledge id gained through intuition rather that deduction. This is best summed up by the Words Worth who stated that all good poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings. [8]

5. Nature poetry

Love for nature is another important feature of romantic poetry a well spring of inspiration, satisfaction and happiness. This poetry involves a relationship with external nature and places and a belief of the pantheism. However the romantic poets differed in their views about nature. WordsWorth recognized nature as a living thing teacher good and everything. These feeling are fully developed and expressed in his epic poem the prelude in his poem The Tables turn. He writes

One impulse from the vernal wood can teach you more of man of moral evil and good than all sages can.

Shelley was another poet who believed that nature is a living thing and there is a union between nature and man. Words Worth approaches nature philosophically while shelly emphasizes the intellect.

John Keats is another nature lover but ---- differs from another romantic poet of his age in that he has realistic perspective on nature. He believes that nature is not the source of joy and pleasure, but rather than people's reactions to it depends on their mood and dis-position, Coleridge believed that joy does not come from external nature but that emanates from human heart. [9]

6. Supernaturalism

Most of the romantic poets used supernatural elements in their poetry. The used supernaturalism not just for the creation of horror and awe but rather for pleasure of reader. Samuel Coleridge is the leading romantic poet in this regard. His poem "Kubla khan" is the completely product of his imagination and is full of supernatural elements. [10]

Section two

2.1 Literature in romantic age

"romanticism" emerged as a critical concept in the second half of the 19th century. It described the period that not only succeeded a

previous age of enlightenment but also opposed it. In his history of English literature published in 1864. Hippolyta Taine argued that poets like Robert Soul--- , Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Wordsworth had “violently broken” with 18th century canons of taste and knowledge and had looked past the enlightenment to the middle ages and the renaissance for their models. [11]

Romantic revival:

A term to ---- applied to a movement in European literature (and other arts). During the last quarter of 18th century and first twenty or thirty years of the 19th century, it was marked by a rejection of the ideals and the rules of classicism and neoclassicism and by an affirmation of the need for a freer more subjective expression of passion, ----- , and personal feelings. As its narrowest the romantic period in Britain is usually taken to run between 1798. The major British writers in this period apart from Coleridge, Words Worth and Scot were Byron, Shelley, Keats. [12]

Aspects of romanticism in the 18th century.

A. An increasing interest in nature and in the natural primitive and uncivilized way of life.
B. A growing interest in scenery especially its more untam--- and disorderly manifestations.
C. An association of human moods with the moods of nature and thus a subjective feeling for it interpretation of it.
D. A considerable emphasis on natural religion.
E. Emphasis on the need for spontaneity in thought and action and in the expression of thought.
F. Increasing importance attached to natural genius and the power of the imagination.
G. A tendency to exalt the individual and his needs and emphasis on the need for a f--- and more personal expression.
H. The call of noble savage. In all these connections ------ is the major figure in the 18th century.

2.2 contributors in romantic age.

-The First generation:

1. William Blake (1757-1827)
2. William Words worth (1770-1850) lake school
3. John Keats (1795-1881) ---- school

The second generation:

1. Lord Byron (1788-1824) the statanic school
2. Percy Shelley (1792-1822) the satanic school
3. Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1792 - ---)

1. William Blake (1757-1827)

He is considered a marginal member of the early romantic movement. He was different from 1st generation romantic writers.

First he was a very mystical man. Black is considered a romantic writer because of the presence of the characteristics of romantic literature found in his writing while he is considered a part of the pro-romantic period.

The poem of William Black--- “Poison tree”

A poem which was entitled Christian forbearance in Blake’s manuscript:

I was angry with my friend

I hold my wrath, mywrath did end

I was angry with my ---

I told it ---my wrath did grow

And I watered it in fears

Night and morning with my tears

And I sunned it with smile

And with soft deceitful wiles

“the poison tree” is both the forbidden tree of knowledge and a metaphor for repressed emotion, both an exploration of the imperative and liberating power of Christian, forgiveness, “The Garden of Love” is also wrecked by --- shall not in the shape of priests in black gowns. [14]

2. William Words Worth (1770-1850)

He is one of the contribution in romantic age. He was born on April 7 ,1770. Words Worth begun writing poetry as a young man but his most notable works were composed after 1803 and many of them were collected in poem in two volumes (1807).

These volumes include the famous “Ode Intimations of Immortality from recollections of early childhood and resolution and independence. His long poem “The excursion” was published in 1814 and was widely read. In 1835 a major collection of his poems was published and in 1843 he became poet ---- of England. Words Worth poetry is notable for his vision of the sublime or the divine in ordinary people and places. He believed whole heartedly in redeeming power of nature ---- saw my story and wonder in both people and nature things, Words Worth dies after about of pleurisy on April – 1850 in Rydal Cambria, England [15]

3. John Keats

Section three

3.1 “Trends in Romanic age”

Innovation a revolt against the artificiality.
Basically the post of two generations, the first romantic generation and second (younger)romantic generation

shared the same literary beliefs and ideas. They were all innovators as well as in the substance of their poetry. They all condemned the theory and practice the poetical diction prevalent throughout the 18th century. They rebelled against the tyranny of the coupl---- and preferred either blank verse or stanza or ---- of shorter lyrical measure. [20]

Love of nature

Instead of living adult routine life in the town and spending all his time and energy in the midst of artificially and complexity of the cities, the poets calls upon man to adopt a healthier way of living in the natural world which is full of significance for his soul. [21]

Dreams and visions

Perhaps the most notable example of the emphasis on dreams and visions in romantic literature is Coleridge poem “Kubla Khan” (1816) which he claimed to have written during a dream while deeply asleep, while transcribing the lines from his dream he was interrupted by a visitor and later claimed that if this interruption had not occurred, the poem would have been much longer. The idea that a person could compose poetry while asleep was common place among romantics. Although critics at the time were not particularly enthusiastic about “kubla khan” people tended not to question whether it was possible for someone to dream such a long poem. [22]