

Short Questions (from Romantic Period)

On the death of Robert Southey in 1843 William Wordsworth became **Poet Laureate**.

Daily Journals and Literary Magazines:

The Morning Chronicle (1769) was started by William Woodfall

The Morning Post (1772) by syndicate of London tradesmen

The Times (1785), under the name of *The Daily Universal Register*, by John Walter.

Political Register (1802) of Cobbett and *The Examiner* (1808) of Leigh Hunt.

Powerful literary magazines: *The Edinburgh Review* (1802), *The Quarterly Review* (1809), *Blackwood's Magazine* (1817), *The London Magazine* (1820), and *The Westminster Review* (1824).

Who said this? :

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive, But to be young was very heaven! - **William Wordsworth**

"I never thought as a child, never had the language of a child." – **S T Coleridge**

"it was agreed that my endeavours should be directed to persons and characters supernatural, or at least romantic, yet so as to transfer from our inward nature a human interest and a semblance of truth sufficient to procure for these shadows of imagination that willing suspension of disbelief for the moment which constitutes poetic faith. Mr Wordsworth, on the other hand, was to propose to himself as his object, to give the charm of novelty to things of every day, and to excite a feeling analogous to the supernatural, by awakening the mind's attention to the lethargy of custom, and directing it to the loveliness and the wonders of the world before us." – **ST Coleridge** in *Biographia Literaria*

Who wrote this? :

The Thorn, The Idiot Boy, Simon Lee, Expostulation and Reply, Tintern Abbey – William Wordsworth in *Lyrical Ballads* (1798)

Michael, The old Cumberland Beggar, She dwelt among the untrodden ways. Strange first of passion have I - William Wordsworth in *Lyrical Ballads* (1800)

The Prelude, which was completed in 1805 but not published until 1850, after Wordsworth's death is the record of his development as a poet.

The Solitary Reaper, The Green Linnet, I wandered lonely as a cloud, Ode on the Intimations of Immortality, Resolution and Independence, Ode to Duty; and the Sonnets dedicated to National Independence and Liberty - William Wordsworth

Remorse, play, 1813 – S T Coleridge

Biographia Literaria and Sibylline Leaves - Prose - S T Coleridge

English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, *Beppo* (1818), *The Vision of Judgment* (1822), *Don Juan* (1819-1824) – Satire – George Gordon Byron

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage (1812) – Byron

Manfred (1817), *Marino Faliero* (1821), *The Two Foscari* and *Cain* (1821), and *The Deformed Transformed* (1824) – Blank verse tragedies – Byron

Queen Mab (1813), *Alastor, or The Spirit of Solitude* (1816), *The Revolt of Islam* (1818), *The Witch of Atlas* (1820, published 1824) and *Epipsychidion* (1821) – Poetry – P B Shelley

Adonais (1821) is a lament for the death of Keats modelled on the classical elegy by Shelley

The Cenci – Drama – P B Shelley

The Defence of Poetry (1821, published 1840) – P B Shelley

John Keats' second volume of verse, published in 1818, was brutally assailed by *The Quarterly Review* and by *Blackwood's Magazine*

Endymion (1818), *Hyperion* (begun 1818, abandoned 1819) Keats took up the epic theme of the primeval struggle between the older race of gods, such as Saturn and Hyperion, and the younger divinities, such as Apollo. Both in style and structure the poem is modelled on *Paradise Lost*

The Eve of St Agnes (1819), *To a Nightingale*, *On a Grecian Urn*, *To Psyche*, *On Melancholy*, *To Autumn*-- were nearly all written in 1819

La Belle Dame sans Merci, a kind of lyrical ballad

The Examiner - Radical journal – Leigh Hunt

The Homes of England, *The Graves of a Household*, and *The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England* - Felicia Hemans

John Clare (1793-1864) - peasant poet

Waverley (1814), *Guy Mannering* (1815), *The Antiquary* (1816), *The Black Dwarf* (1816), *old Mortality* (1816), *Rob Roy* (1818), *The Heart of Midlothian* (1818), *The Bride*, of *Lammermoor* (1819), *A Legend of Montrose* (1819), *Kenilworth* (1821), *The Pirate* (1822), *The Fortunes of Nigel* (1822)

Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, who lived about the Time of Shakespeare (1808),
Essays of Elia (1823) – Charles Lamb
Confessions of an English Opium Eater – Thomas de Quincey

Characters of Shakespeare's Plays (1817), *The English Poets* (1818), *The English Comic Writers* (1819), and *The Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth* (1820). His best essays were collected in *The Round Table* (1817), *Table Talk; or, Original Essays on Men and Manners* (1821-22), and *The Spirit of the Age; or, Contemporary Portraits* – William Hazlitt

Literary Criticism:

Coleridge's *Biographia Literaria* and lectures on Shakespeare and the other poets;
Shelley's *The Defence of Poetry*, in reply to the provocative *The Four Ages of Poetry* of Peacock;

Lamb's *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, who lived about the Time of Shakespeare*.