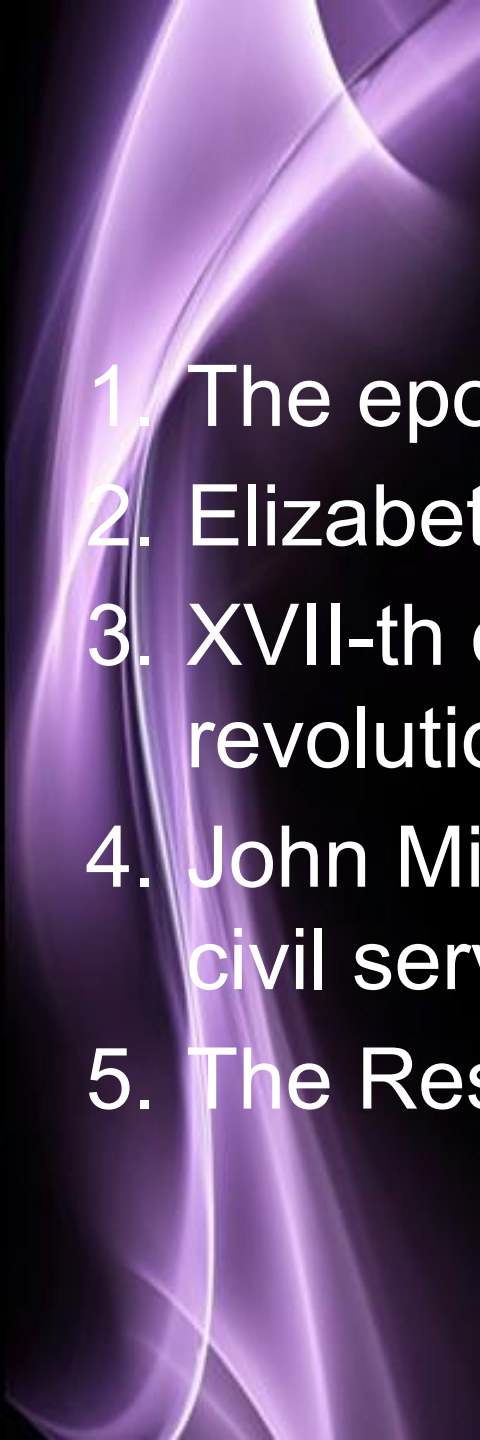


The background of the slide features abstract, flowing lines in shades of purple and white, set against a black background. The lines are smooth and curved, creating a sense of movement and depth. They appear to be light trails or energy waves, with some lines being more prominent and brighter than others. The overall effect is modern and artistic.

Lecture 2

The Renaissance and Restoration

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1. The epoch of humanism.
 2. Elizabethan poetry, drama and fiction.
 3. XVII-th century – the English bourgeois revolution.
 4. John Milton- a poet, prose polemicist and civil servant.
 5. The Restoration literature.

1. The Renaissance

- The moral dogmas of church – neglected;
- The human being – of a great interest;
- The mind of the human being – free; new concepts;
- The lack of knowledge – the real data + poetic fantasies.

Historical background

- 16th century – the Renaissance period;
- 1485-1603 – the royal House of Tudor;
- Queen Elizabeth I - 1558-1603;
- The brilliant literary output of the Elizabethan Age;
- 1476 – William Caxton – the first printing press in England;
- More books – at a far lower cost;
- Literacy increased – the desire to read;

Historical background

- The 1500s – English scholars + European scholars – rediscovered the cultures of ancient Greece and Rome;
- New literary forms: the essay –France, the sonnet - Italy;
- 1588 – the English fleet defeated the mighty Spanish Armada;
- Distant lands – explored and colonized;
- London – a great commercial and cultural center.

Literacy

- Francis Bacon – the founder of materialism and experimenting science;
- The early Renaissance – Thomas More – coined the word “utopia” – “the Utopian alphabet” – an early attempt at cryptography;
- Edmund Spenser – the allegorical representation of the Tudor Dynasty – “Faerie Queene”;
- John Milton – the retelling of mankind’s fall from paradise – “Paradise Lost”

Literacy

- Christopher Marlowe and William Shakespeare – composed theatrical representations;
- Sonnets – madrigals (songs for several singers without musical instruments);
- Thomas Morley – collections in the Italian manner with a unique Englishness

2. Poetry

- *The lyric* – Thomas Campion, “Books of Airs”
- A short poem with a poet’s personal emotions
- *Narrative poetry* – William Shakespeare, “Venus and Adonis” and Edmund Spenser, “The Faerie Queene”

2. Poetry

- *The sonnet* – Sir Thomas Wyatt introduced the sonnet; The Earl of Surrey modified the form from Petrarka's ababcdcdcedce to ababcdcdefefgg; white verse
- A 14-line poem;
- Italian sonnet and English sonnet – different arrangement of the rhymes

Sonnet

- William Shakespeare and Edmund Spenser – sonnet sequences – sonnets to ‘a dark lady’; “Amoretti”
- Philip Sidney – a master of sonnet; a cycle “Astrophil and Stella”; “The Countess of Pembroke’s Arcadia” (W. Shakespeare—for “King Lear”) - the Greek model

Drama

- 1575 – James Burbage – first playhouse, “The Theatre”;
- Thomas Kyd – “The Spanish Tragedy”;
- The “University Wits” – Christopher Marlowe, George Peele, Robert Greene, Thomas Nashe;
- Benjamin Johnson – creator of comedy of manners – the satire of daily life with one feature pointed out;

Drama

- John Lyly – popularized a highly artificial and elegant style - “The Anatomy of Wit”;
- Pastorals – stories about the romantic adventures of shepherds - Th. Sydney and J. Lyly;
- 1599 - “Globe Theatre”- built by actors for actors - “Julius Caesar”

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

- “The Bard of Avon”;
- 4 periods: comedies-tragedies- tragedies – tragicomedies (romances);
- 154 sonnets; two contrasting series – ‘the dark lady’ and ‘the fair youth’;

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

- Elaborate metaphors, rhetoric language;
- Standard poetic form – blank verse –
unrhymed verse with 10 syllables to a line,
stress on every second syllable;
composed in iambic pentameter

3. XVII-th century – the time of contradictions between classes

- 1603- King James I of England – the House of Stuart;
- 1625- Charles I ascended to the throne – conflicts between the monarchy and Parliament;
- 1642 – Civil War broke out – Cavaliers (the King's followers) and Puritans (Parliament's supporters)

Literature during the Stuart period

- Metaphysical poets – John Donne, Abraham Cowley, George Herbert, Andrew Marvell – intellect rather than emotions; wit, subtle argumentations; unusual similes and metaphors;
- Cavalier poets – Thomas Carew, Robert Herrick, Richard Lovelace, Sir John Suckling – dashing love poetry;

Literature during the Stuart period

- Jacobean drama – violent actions and revenge themes – John Webster’s “The Duchess of Malfi”; satirical comedies;
- The quality of drama – declined;
- 1642 – closing of theatres (for 18 years)

4. John Milton (1608-1674)

- Poetry and prose – the reflection of deep religious convictions, reacting to contemporary circumstances;
- Epic poem “Paradise Lost” – its sequel “Paradise Regained”;
- The eloquent treatise “Areopagitica”(used during the drafting of Constitution of the USA);
- The influence of Milton’s poetry on the Romantic era (W. Wordsworth, Mary Shelley’ “Frankenstein”);
- Coined many words- dreary, self-esteem, jubilant, acclaim, etc.;
- 1928 – The John Milton Society for the Blind

5. The Restoration period (1660-1700)

- A strong reaction against a strict moral code of the Puritans – reflection of relaxed morality in works;
- John Dryden – “Marriage a la Mode” – a comedy, “All for Love” – a tragedy;
- Dryden’s literal criticism – a brilliant analysis of W. Shakespeare’s works

5. The Restoration period (1660-1700)

- Theatres – reopened;
- Two types of plays – *the comedy of manners* – witty, cynical (William Wycherley’s “The Country Wife”, William Congreve’s “The Way of the World”); *the heroic tragedy* – a conflict between love and honour; a heroic couplet – a verse form of two rhymed lines of 10 syllables each -J. Dryden;
- Aphra Behn – the first woman playwright;
- John Bunyan – a prose writer, “The Pilgrim’s Progress”, a popular Christian allegory