

# George Byron

(Lord Byron)



(22 January 1788 – 19 April 1824)

# George Gordon Byron

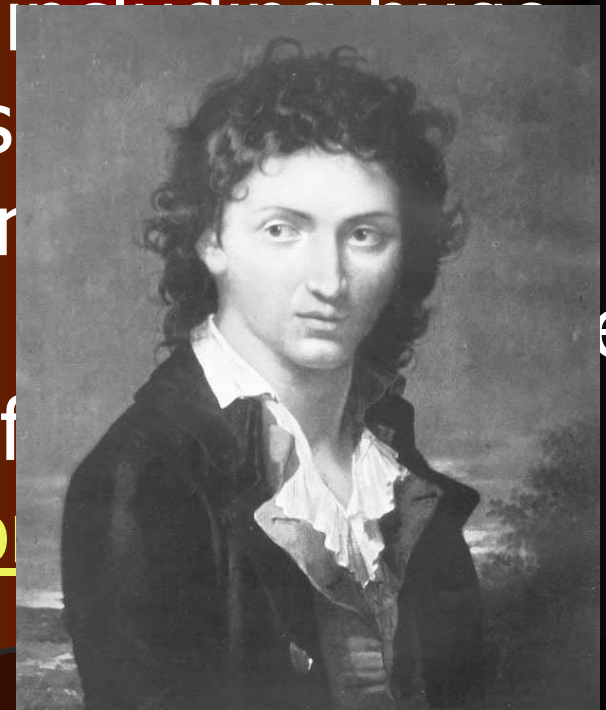
- British British poet British poet and a leading figure in the Romantic movement
  - Among Byron's best-known works are the lengthy narrative poems:
    - *Don Juan*
    - *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*
    - and the short lyric "*She Walks in Beauty*." He is regarded as one of the greatest British poets and remains widely read and influential.

- He travelled to fight against the Ottoman Empire in the Greek War of Independence, for which Greeks revere him as a **national hero**.

- He died at 36 years of age from a fever contracted while in Missolonghi in Greece.



- Byron was celebrated in life for aristocratic excesses including huge debts, numerous love affairs, rumours of a scandalous incestuous liaison with his half-sister, and self-imposed exile. It has been speculated that he suffered from bipolar I disorder Byron was celebrated in life for aristocratic excesses including huge debts, numerous love affairs, scandalous incestuous liaison with his half-sister, and self-imposed exile. It has been speculated that he suffered from bipolar I disorder, or manic depression



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# Education and early loves

- Byron received his early formal education at Aberdeen Grammar School
- In August 1799 entered the school of Dr. William Glennie In August 1799 entered the school of Dr. William Glennie, in Dulwich
- In 1801 he was sent to Harrow, where he remained until July 1805
- Byron fell in love with Mary Chaworth
- In Byron's later memoirs, "Mary Chaworth is portrayed as the first object of his adult sexual feelings."



# Enlightenment



# LORD BYRON



GEORGE GORDON BYRON

- The knowledge of the English language was put into him
- The publication of his famous two Tales and with

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# Affairs and scandals





- In 1840, a well-known portrait of Lady Byron, the British poetess, attended a meeting and became famous for her dangerous and him for



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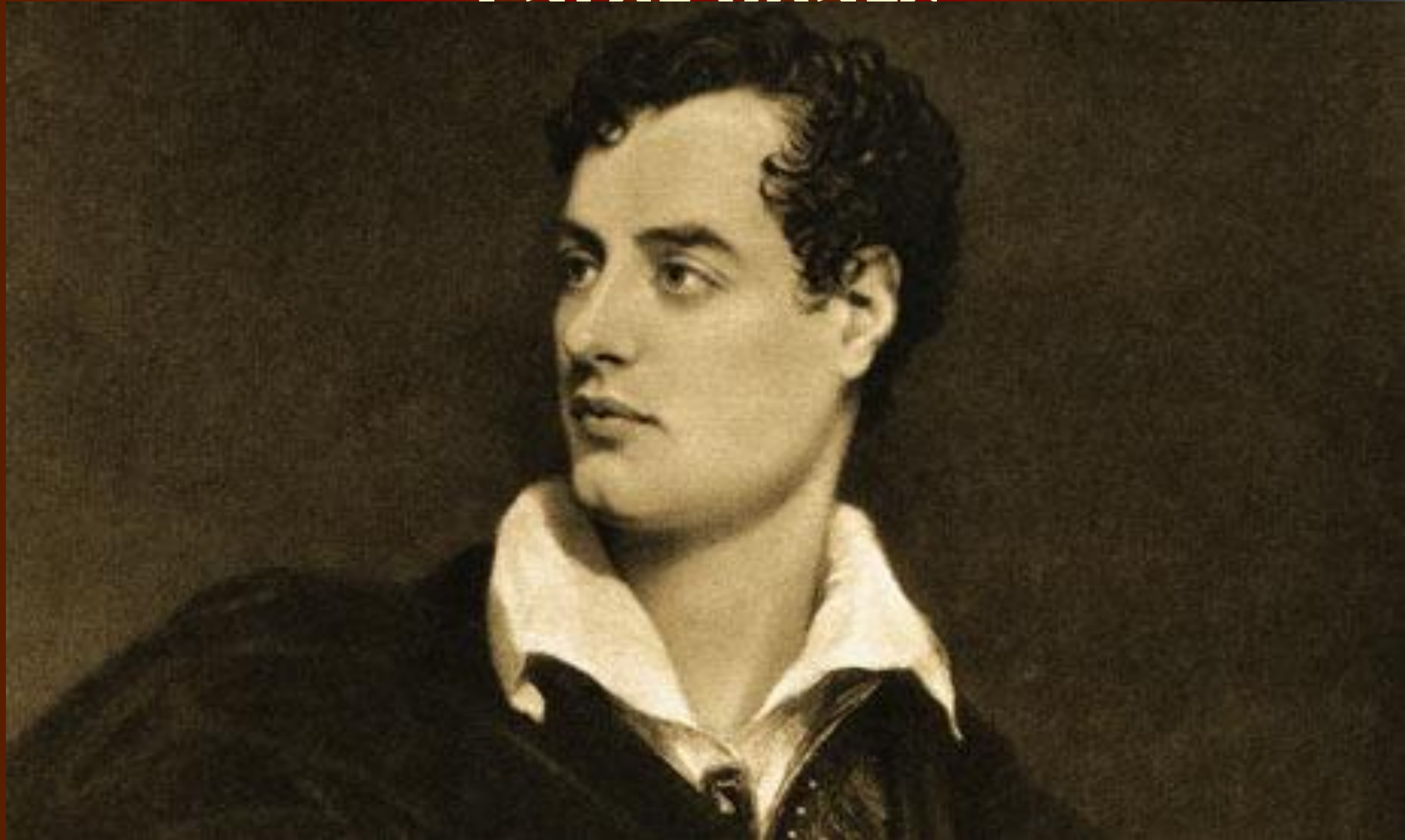
# Later years



elope with him.



# Later years



# Major works

- Manfred (1817) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- Hours of Idleness (1807)
- Beppo (1818)
- English Bards and Scotch Reviewers (1809)
- Childe Harold's Pilgrimage (1818) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, Cantos I & II (1812)
- Don Juan (1819–1824; incomplete on Byron's death in 1824)
- The Giaour (1813)
- Mazeppa (1819)
- The Bride of Abydos (1813)
- The Prophecy of Dante (1819)
- The Corsair (1814)
- Marino Faliero (1820)
- Lara, A Tale (1814)
- Sardanapalus (1821)
- Hebrew Melodies (1815)
- The Two Foscari (1821)
- The Siege of Corinth (1816) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- Cam (1821)
- Parisina (1816)
- The Vision of Judgment (1821)
- The Prisoner of Chillon (1816) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- The Leveller (1821)
- Werner (1821)
- The Dream (1816)
- Prometheus (1816)
- Darkness (1816)
- The Deformed Transformed (1824)



# Major poems

- *The First Kiss of Love* (1806) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *Thoughts Suggested by a College Examination* (1806) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *To a Beautiful Quaker* (1807) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *The Cornelian* (1807) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *Lines Addressed to a Young Lady* (1807) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *Lachin y Garr* (1807) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *Epitaph to a Dog* (1808) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *Maid of Athens, ere we part* (1810) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *She Walks in Beauty* (1814) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *My Soul is Dark* (1815) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *When We Two Parted* (1817) ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *Love's Last Adieu* ([text on Wikisource](#))
- *So, we'll go no more a roving* (1830) ([text on Wikisource](#))