



Notorious Facts: Publicity in Romantic England, 1780-1830

By James Mulvihill

University of Delaware Press. Paperback. Book Condition: new. BRAND NEW, Notorious Facts: Publicity in Romantic England, 1780-1830, James Mulvihill, Notorious Facts examines the sensationalistic confounding of persons and principles in the public life of Romantic England (1780-1830). Its purview is limited to five decades straddling the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but its trajectory, moving from a politics rendered in personal terms to a politics of personality, describes a shift still in process today. The study's chapters draw on a motley body of literature (pamphlets, secret histories, and the like) that at first glance seems uncharacteristic of what literary historians call the English Romantic period. Viewed in the context of something called late Georgian England, these texts seem more indigenous, but if the canonical revisionism of the last few decades should teach us anything, it is that a Romanticism encompassing all romanticisms ideally excludes nothing. In its heroic Enlightenment sense, publicity is concerned with exposing the workings of power for all to see. A good deal may be inferred about publicity in Romantic England from primary texts in which this salutary function is at once espoused and subverted. These texts—the mostly nameless or pseudonymous authors of the age's pamphlet...



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Romantics 1780-1830. STUDY. Flashcards. A romantic writers saw Humanity as naturally good but corrupted by Society and its institutions of religion education and government. 19th century English life saw the slow but steady application of the principal's of democracy. the industrial Revolution took place from 1750 to 1850 it had the expectation of workers who lived under deplorable conditions. it made England prosperous and powerful. workers lived in slums poor children had no religious training medical care or education. As a result of this and the effects of the revolution abroad, the demand for a more Democratic government and growing awareness of social injustice at home we're all reflected in the new spirit. The Romantic period. The nature of Romanticism. Poetry. Blake, Wordsworth, and Coleridge. Fresh ideals came to the fore; in particular, the ideal of freedom, long cherished in England, was being extended to every range of human endeavour. As that ideal swept through Europe, it became natural to believe that the age of tyrants might soon end. The most notable feature of the poetry of the time is the new role of individual thought and personal feeling. Useful as it is to trace the common elements in Romantic poetry, there was little conformity among the poets themselves. It is misleading to read the poetry of the first Romantics as if it had been written primarily to express their feelings. Their concern was rather to change the intellectual climate of the age. The english romantic period was dominated above all by poetry, since it was in poetry that the renewed interest in imagination and the emotions found its ideal vehicle. It was however a type of poetry different to anything previous both in form and content. The language was also affected by new ideas of simplicity and democratization: artificial poetic diction was replaced by a kind of language really spoken by ordinary people. Now will say the principal themes and features of the romantic poetry in England. Many romantic poets are in fact poets of nature, far from the pastoral convention of the Augustan Age. The romantic poets conveyed a new sense of intimate communion between nature and man, to different but inseparable parts of the same universe. 'Bacchus in Romantic England is a welcome and illuminating study of drinking in the period. The levels of euphemism used by the male writers, which Taylor disinters and closely examines in the light of women's straightforward writing about drunkards and drinking, reveal themselves to be a code of masculinity by which addition to a Romantic scholar's bookshelf.' - New Books in Nineteenth-Century Studies. Taylor also provides an original and illuminating survey of the medical literature in which, beginning in the 1780's, the modern concept of inebriety as a disease (rather than a moral failure) was crystallizing. The Romantic Period Major literary movement at the turn of the 19th Century In England, associated with 6 major authors: Blake *Byron Wordsworth *Shelley Coleridge *Keats. Presentation on theme: "The Romantic Period 1780s-1830s." Presentation transcript: 1 The Romantic Period 1780s-1830s. 2 The Romantic Period Major literary movement at the turn of the 19th Century In England, associated with 6 major authors: Blake *Byron Wordsworth *Shelley Coleridge *Keats. 3 The Romantic Period Developed a particular philosophy of literature, especially poetry What subjects it should address How it should be written.