

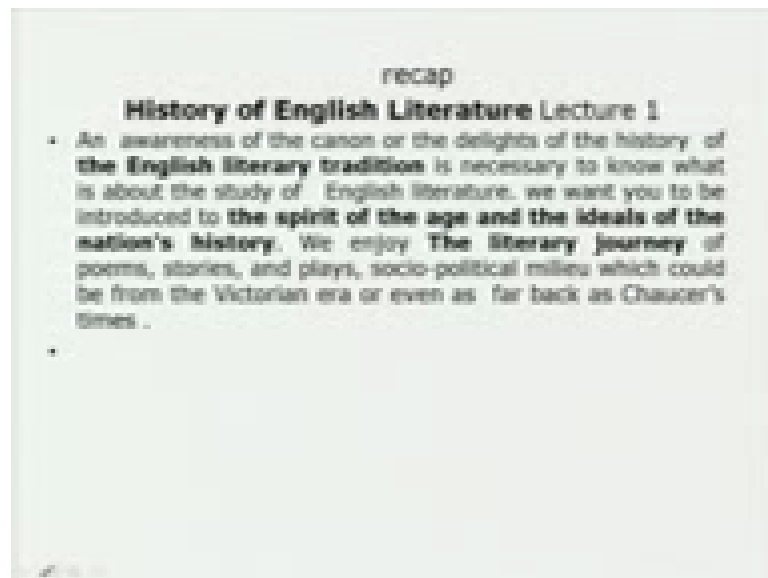
English language and literature
Prof. Krishna barua
Department of humanities and social sciences
Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati

Module - 3
History of English literature
Lecture - 18
The Victorians

Hello and welcome back to NPTEL, National Program of Technology enhanced learning, a joint venture of Indian Institute of Technology and Indian Institute of Science. As you are aware, these lectures of our student in all the IIT's and other engineering colleges and the role of humanities and social sciences in these institutes are quite significant because, it adds to the curriculum of engineering students.

I am Krishna Berua I have been teaching English for the last 14 years in the department of humanities and social sciences at IIT Guwahati. We are presently in the lecture series language and literature and this module is module 3 of the series titled history of English literature. We are going to do lecture 6 of this module titled the Victorians.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:24)

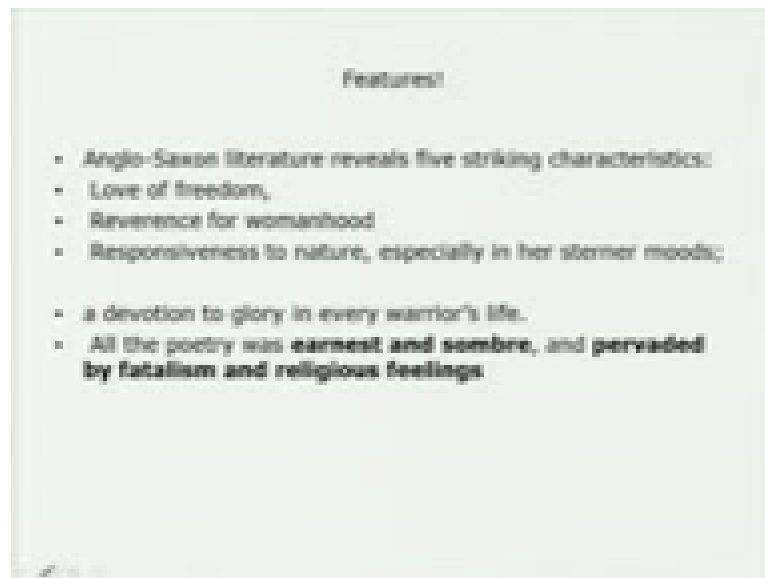


Let's have a recap of the previous lectures. In lecture 1, if you remember we had talked about the need for understanding the background of each literary output and a how it

adds to the study of English literature. We want you to be introduced to the spirit of the age; the currents which go with the age and that helps an age to your appreciation of text.

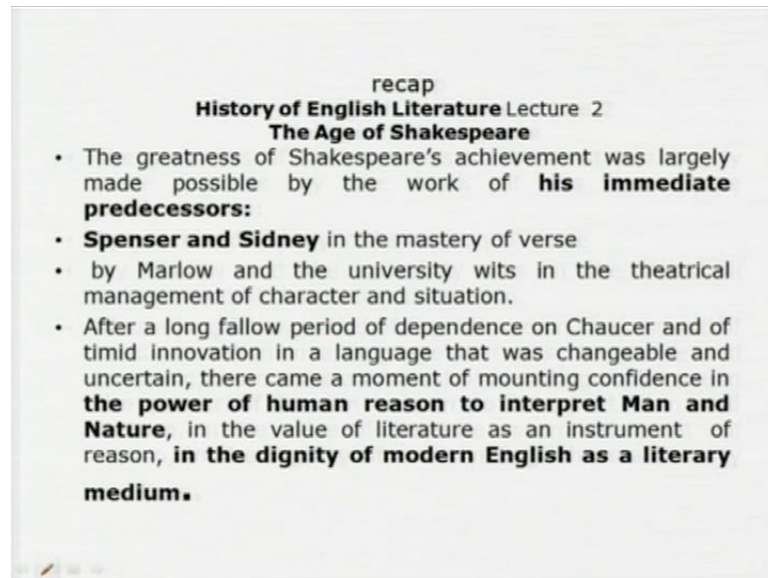
It may we may go back to Chaucer's time, we may go back to the renaissance, we may go back to the romantic age. And in doing so we tried to see our some of the characteristics add to the development of new trends which come into the literary times of each age.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:14)



In lecture 1, we have d 1 Anglo-Saxon literature, the role of Chaucer as the father of English literature English poetry as well as proves. And all the poetry which was there was earnest and somber it was pervaded with fatalism and religious feelings.

(Refer Slide Time: 02:32)

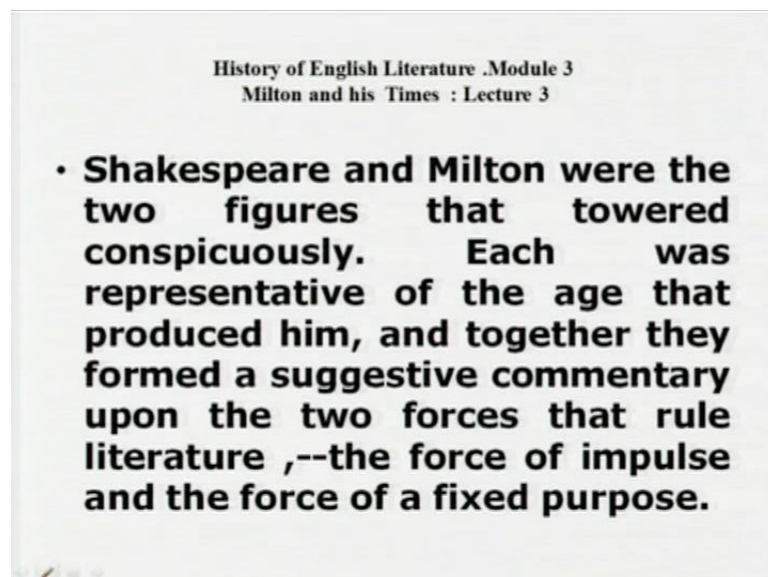


recap
History of English Literature Lecture 2
The Age of Shakespeare

- The greatness of Shakespeare's achievement was largely made possible by the work of **his immediate predecessors:**
- **Spenser and Sidney** in the mastery of verse
- by Marlow and the university wits in the theatrical management of character and situation.
- After a long fallow period of dependence on Chaucer and of timid innovation in a language that was changeable and uncertain, there came a moment of mounting confidence in **the power of human reason to interpret Man and Nature**, in the value of literature as an instrument of reason, **in the dignity of modern English as a literary medium.**

In lecture 2 we covered the age of Shakespeare a great giant who had dominated the entire age. Which was the age of Elizabethan where we had the Picasa to Shakespeare to Marlow. And the university wits in poetry we have Sydney as well as Spenser and where human dignity of human reasons the mean the means by which we could interpret men and nature.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:01)



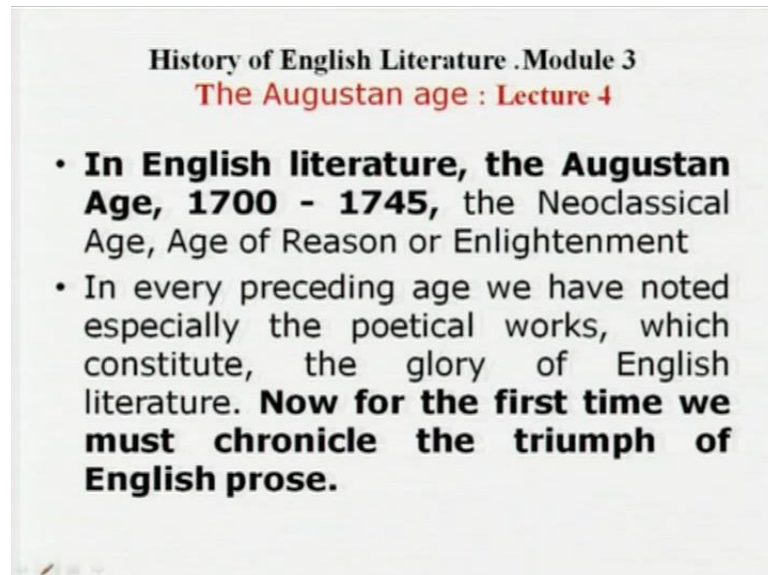
History of English Literature .Module 3
Milton and his Times : Lecture 3

- **Shakespeare and Milton were the two figures that towered conspicuously. Each was representative of the age that produced him, and together they formed a suggestive commentary upon the two forces that rule literature ,--the force of impulse and the force of a fixed purpose.**

While we were in module 3, Milton and his times we have seen how another great giant in English literature Milton towered conspicuously each was representative of the age of

Shakespeare and Milton and together they formed a suggestive commentary upon the 2 forces that rule literature 1 is the force of impulse and the force of fix purpose.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:25)

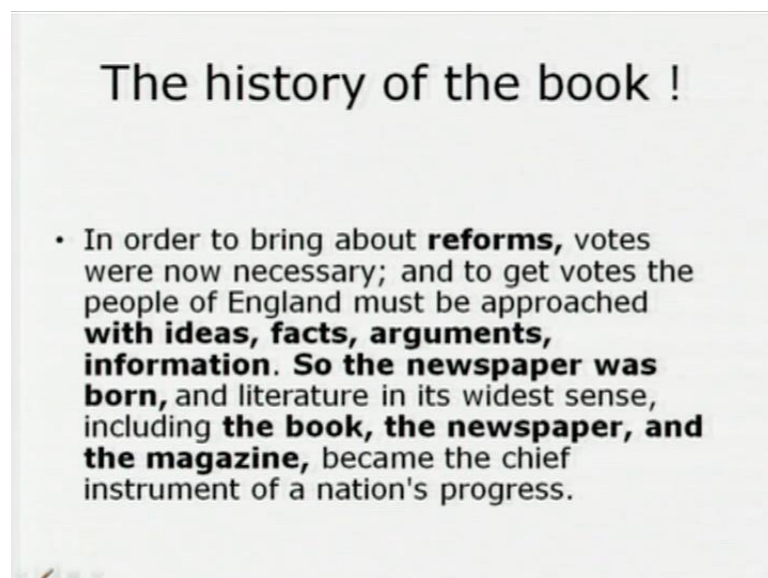


History of English Literature .Module 3
The Augustan age : Lecture 4

- **In English literature, the Augustan Age, 1700 - 1745, the Neoclassical Age, Age of Reason or Enlightenment**
- In every preceding age we have noted especially the poetical works, which constitute, the glory of English literature. **Now for the first time we must chronicle the triumph of English prose.**

In lecture 4, we did the Augustan age and where we have found the 18th century and the neoclassical age the age of reason. And how we have see the poetical works and how for the first time we must chronicle the triumph of English prose during this time.

(Refer Slide Time: 03:49)



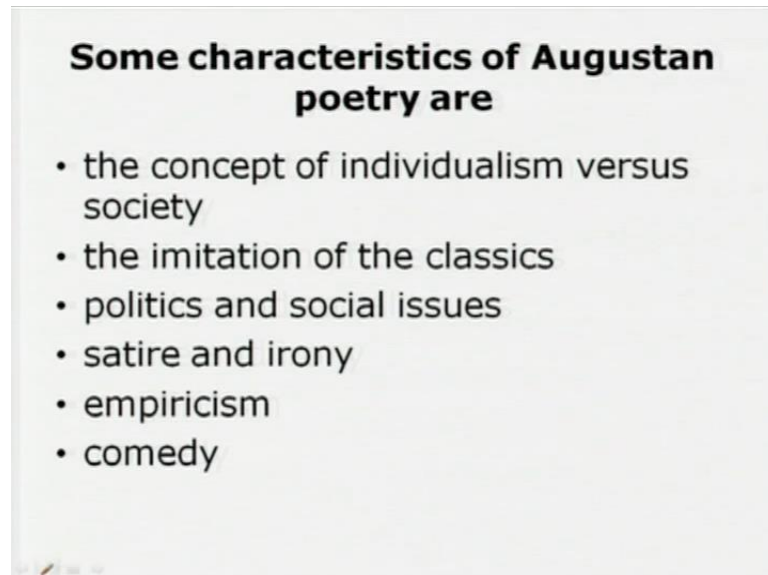
The history of the book !

- In order to bring about **reforms**, votes were now necessary; and to get votes the people of England must be approached **with ideas, facts, arguments, information. So the newspaper was born**, and literature in its widest sense, including **the book, the newspaper, and the magazine**, became the chief instrument of a nation's progress.

The first time that the history of the books about reforms about arguments about ideas about facts. The newspapers the magazine the periodical which will have great trends

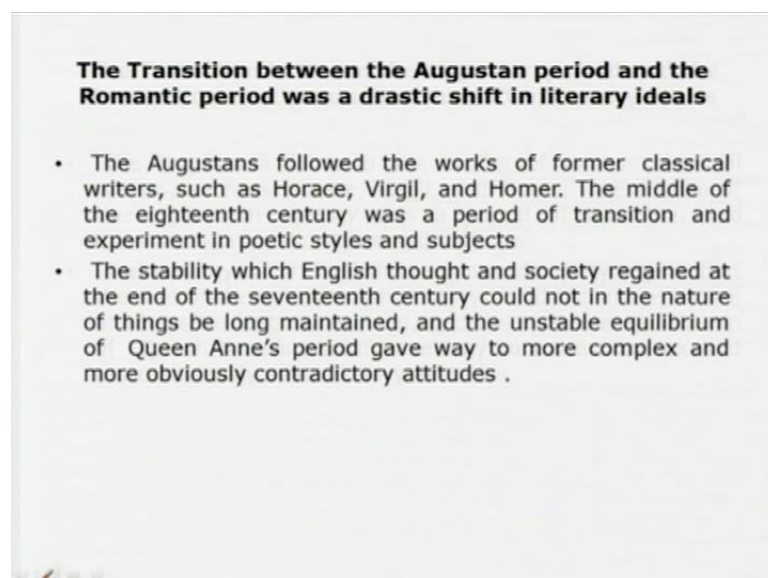
even in Victorian age you will find how in this century to I mean in this age to it had the beginnings of that and how it had developed

(Refer Slide Time: 04:12)



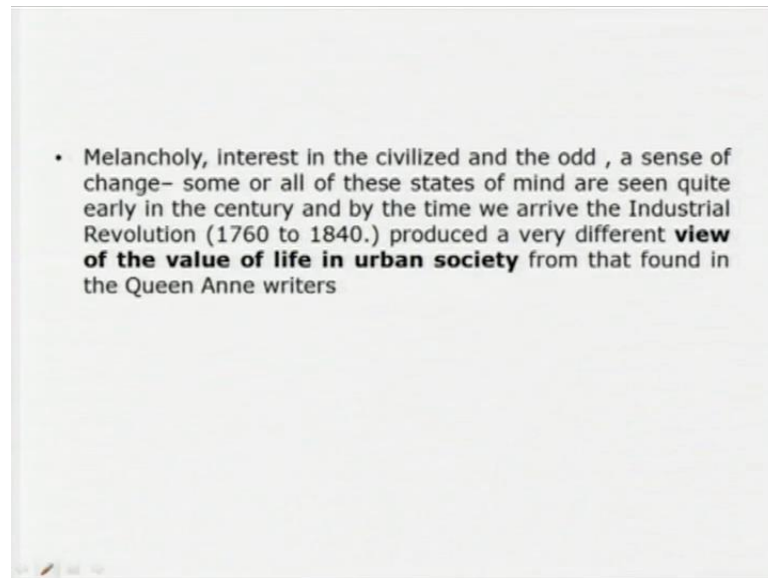
Specially, the characteristic of Augustan poetry was a lot of decorum a lot of irony as well as the imitation of the classics.

(Refer Slide Time: 04:22)



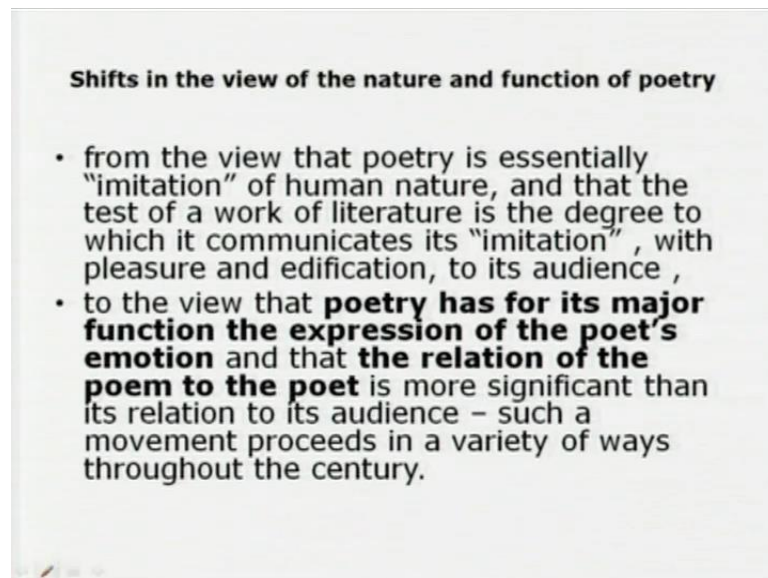
The transition between the Augustan period and the romantic period was a drastic shift in literary ideal and when we went to the romantic age ...

(Refer Slide Time: 04:30)



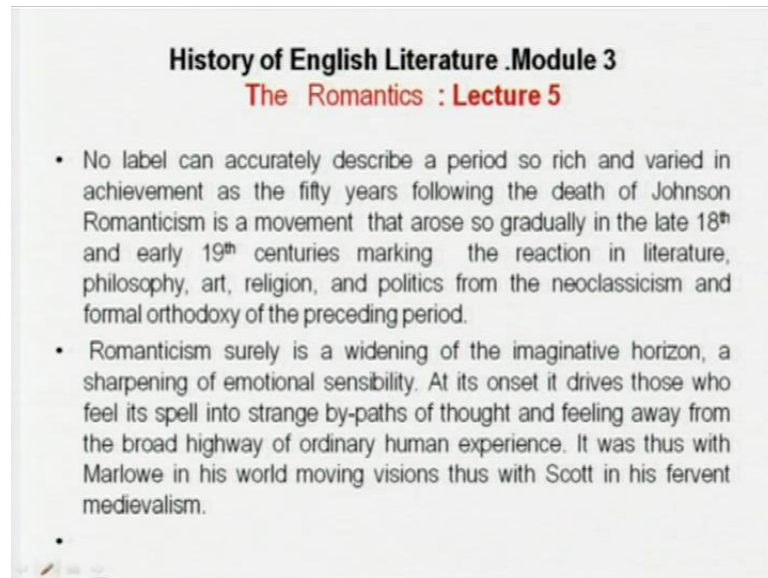
We will see how the view of the life in urban society from that found in the queen Anne writers and ...

(Refer Slide Time: 04:38)



Shifts, in the view of the nature and function of the poetry and the poetry has for its major function the expression of the poet's emotion and the relation of the poem to the poet.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:02)



History of English Literature .Module 3
The Romantics : Lecture 5

- No label can accurately describe a period so rich and varied in achievement as the fifty years following the death of Johnson Romanticism is a movement that arose so gradually in the late 18th and early 19th centuries marking the reaction in literature, philosophy, art, religion, and politics from the neoclassicism and formal orthodoxy of the preceding period.
- Romanticism surely is a widening of the imaginative horizon, a sharpening of emotional sensibility. At its onset it drives those who feel its spell into strange by-paths of thought and feeling away from the broad highway of ordinary human experience. It was thus with Marlowe in his world moving visions thus with Scott in his fervent medievalism.

That is how it developed into the romantics and that was the beginning of the 19th century. And no label can accurately describe the period which was. So, rich and. So, abundant as the romantic period we did this in lecture 5, last time. And it is surely and definitely a widening of the imaginative horizon a sharpening of emotional sensibility horizons where untamable.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:20)

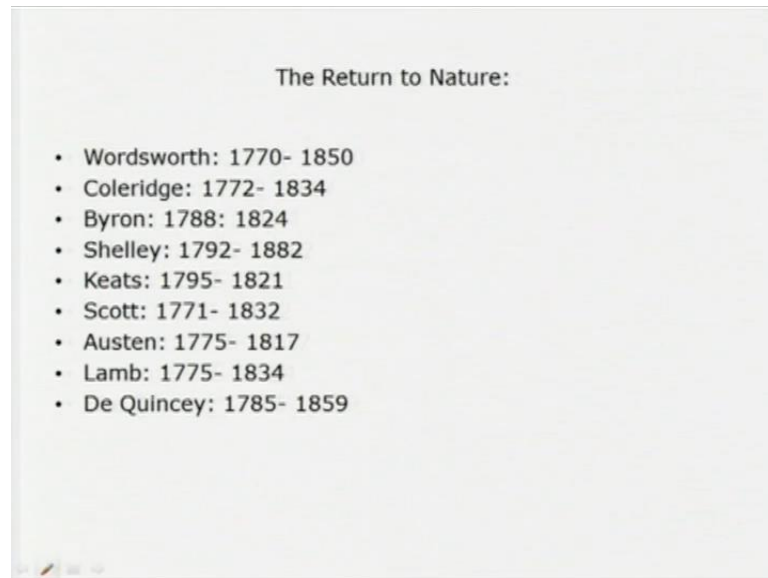


Romanticism

- **a literary movement, and profound shift in sensibility**, which took place in Britain and throughout Europe roughly between 1770 and 1848. Stated simply and generally, the features most insistent at this period are, the spiritualising of Nature and the humanising of Social Life.
- The stylistic keynote of Romanticism is **intensity**, and its watchword is **'imagination'**.

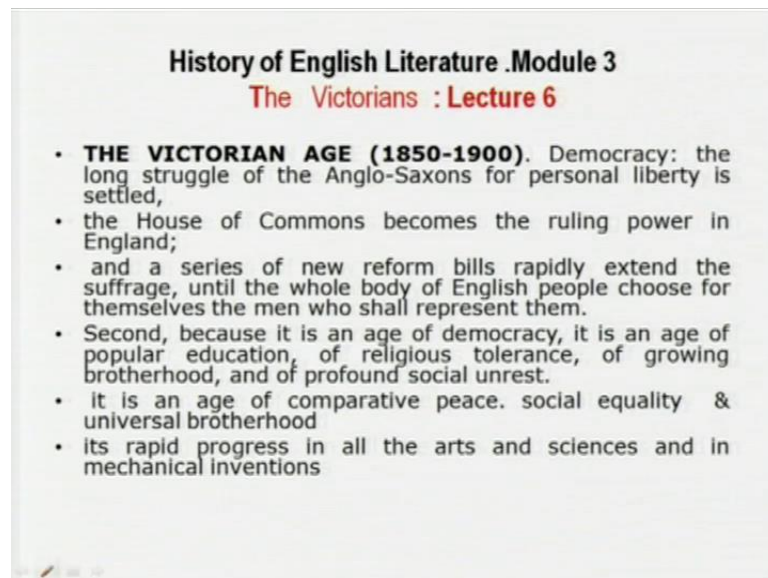
Almost it was a takeoff from a renaissance from the time of Shakespeare and a profound shift in sensibility. And specially in its intensity and in its imagination.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:27)



This return to nature we had the great key poets: Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, Shelley, Keats, scot, Austen who had a post writers Lamb and De Quincy.

(Refer Slide Time: 05:42)



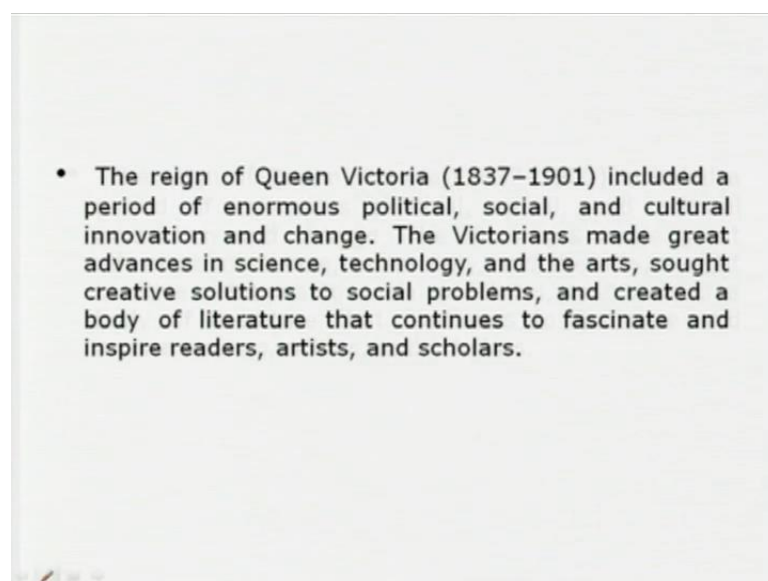
Now, we come to the history of English literature in this module to lecture 6 which is the Victorian, which is equally interesting right. And specially, for you engineers you will find that somewhere or the other reason plays a big part here the role of social responsibility, the role of how you understand nature, how you understand life, what is realism? These are the things which were exploit and being region about well.

So, the Victorian age from 1837 from the time queen Victoria came to the throne to her death in 1901 it is a long period; almost 63 years. And what was the where the characteristics which ruled this age on the surface we find that democracy. Just now we were talking about liberty, fraternity, equality which were the guiding forces at the time of romantics. And we find the democracy as form as the political form and a long struggle of the Anglo-Saxon's for personal liberty is settled. And the meaning of liberty therefore, is which was being questioned and analyzed all throughout this ages has been almost settled.

The house commons becomes a ruling power in England. So, here a series of new reform bills comes in and choose for themselves, the man, who shall represent them. So, minor key is completely you know being overlooked by over turned by democracy second because it is an age of democracy; it is an age of popular education too. And of religious tolerance of growing brotherhood and a profound social unrigs because, of the printing press because of the all the things were pamphlets and newspapers and social awareness where disseminated.

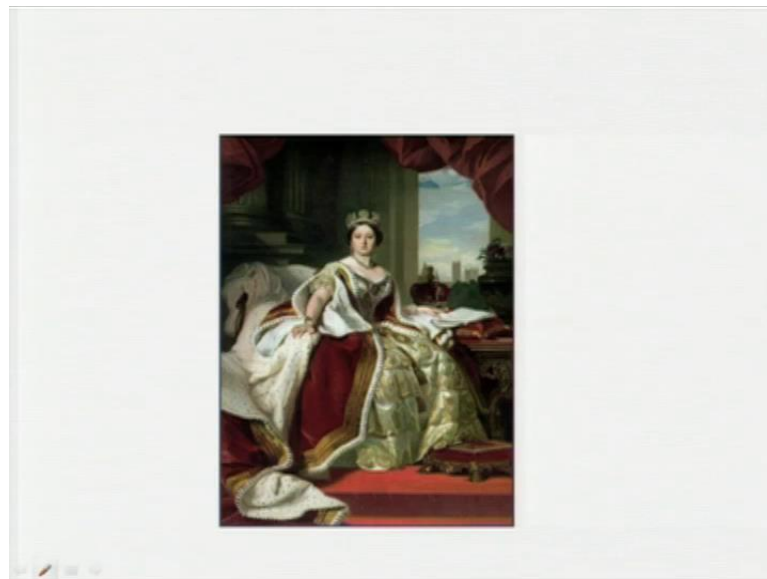
Therefore, you find it was the age of awareness too. It was an age comparative peace if you look into the ways that revolution had take place the American war of independence has just been over. Socially quality and universal brotherhood and is rapid progress in all the arts and sciences and in mechanical invention.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:09)

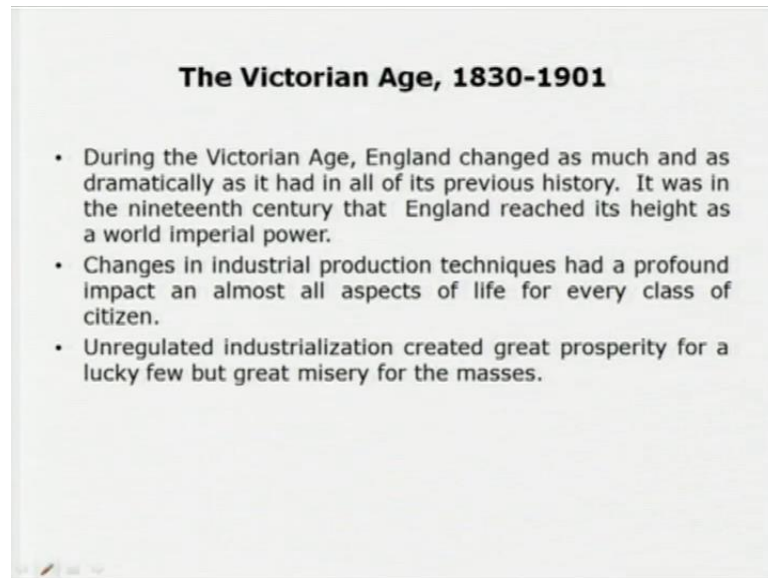


It was almost an overwhelming sort of development in all phase. So the reign of queen Victoria from 1837 to 1901 included the period of enormous political, social and cultural innovation and change. You have to look into the background political background, the Victorians made great advances in: science, technology, and the arts. Sought creative solutions to social problems and created a body of literature that continues to fascinate and inspire reader artist and scholars.

I think you know that, this was the quote of British imperialism where they explode boundaries there were when the ensures where almost stopped in the American continent. They came here to India to Africa to New Zealand to different parts of Africa and you find that imperialism British imperialism took it came to the force. And as it the sun never set on the British empire and therefore, you find literature also tried to express those that age of optimism and also different ways that one could look into the world. (Refer Slide Time: 09:17)

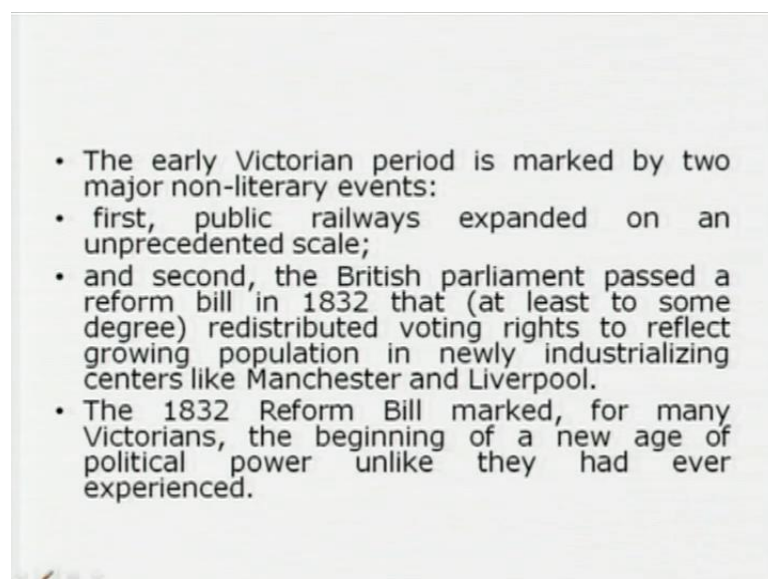


(Refer Slide Time: 09:19)



During the Victorian age England changed as much as dramatically as it had in all of its previous history. There was a lot of change there was a lot of innovations. It was in this 19th century that England reached its height as a world imperial power. Changes in industrial production techniques had a profound impact on almost all aspects of life for every class of citizen. Maybe the working class the role of the working class where also question where they exploited, where they been overthrown or where they been used for imperial gain. Unregulated industrialization created great prosperity for a lucky few, but a great misery for the masses which we find in Charles Dickens novels and other writers.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:05)



The early Victorian period let us look into it is marked by 2 major non-literary events. First was the public railways expanded on an unprecedented schemes. So, communication was very quick and people could reach 1 destination to the other. Second the British parliament passed a reformed bill which was landmark in itself like Manchester and Liverpool, voting rights to reflect growing population. And in 1832 reform bill marked for many Victorians, the beginning of a new age of political power unlike they had ever experienced.

(Refer Slide Time: 10:42)

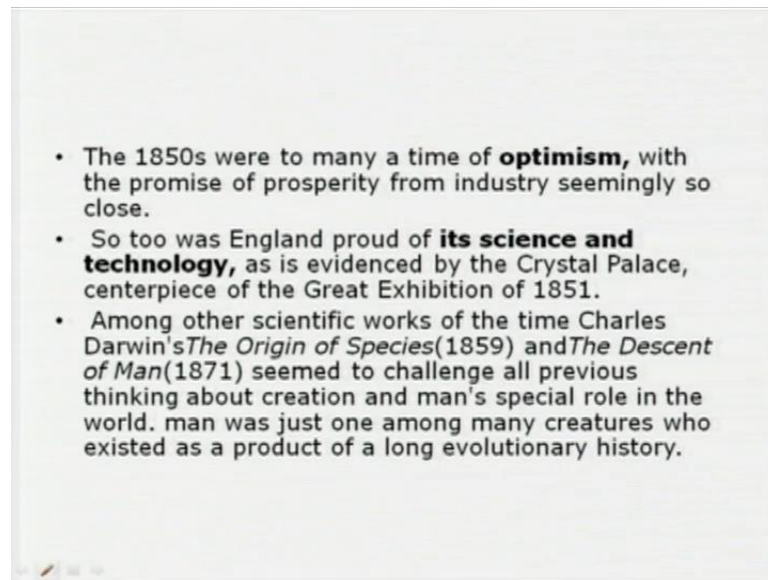
- The 1830s and 1840s became known as the "Time of Troubles" largely because industrialization was producing such rapid change on such a profound scale; Working conditions were deplorable for the majority of people, including women and children, who worked in mines and factories.
- The literature of this time period often focused on the plight of the poor and the new urban reality of industrial England.
- the two Englands: that of the wealthy and that of the poor

The 1830s we are going into the social as well as into the political history, before we come to the literature of the period. This is necessary for you to understand. Therefore, as I told you before in every lecture we have the one in studying literature it is always good to study also the literary also the social, the political, intercurrent the way that each acts upon the creative literature of the time well.

So, this became known as the time of troubles which people did not take things for granted they began to revolve, they began to question. Working conditions were deplorable for the majority of people including women and children who worked in mines and factories. So, there was a sense of a literature where novels as it came out they talked about this type of exploitation. And there was a lot of social responsibility which went to the making of literature. And the literature of this time period often focused on the plight of the poor and the new urban reality of the industrial England.

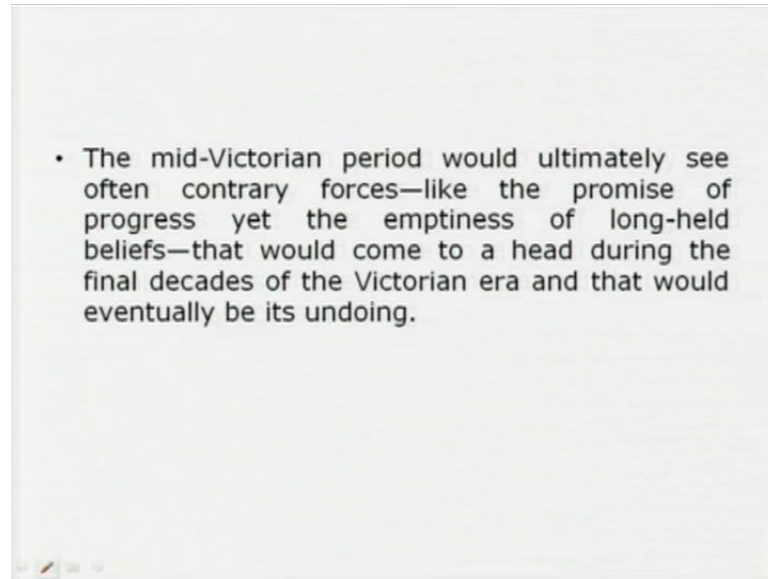
So, it was not historian as it was in the romantic era or may be in the renaissance where people went to the villages and where one try to find in the landscape. It was more concentrating on the urban reality; the realism which was there in urban England. The 2 England's that of wealthy and that of the poor.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:09)



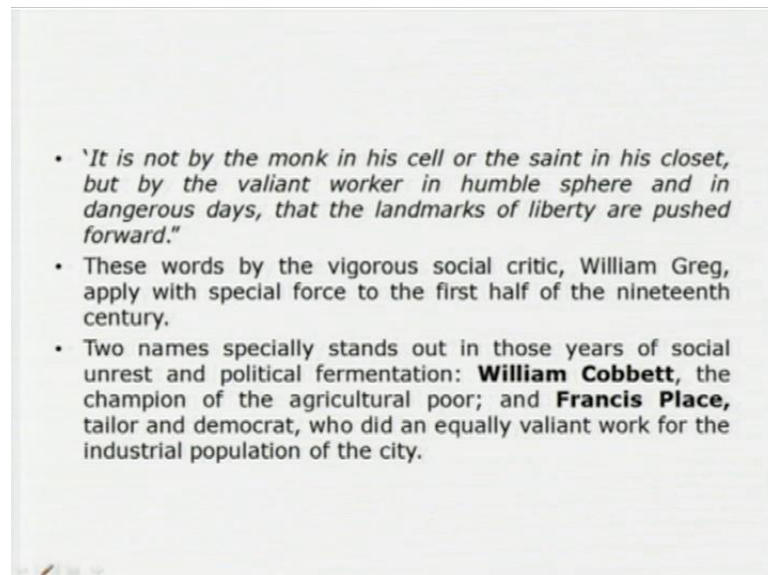
The 1850s fifties, when we come to the 1850s there were too many time of optimism, because on the surface industry seems to be the promise of prosperity was there; it was the time of peace. So, too was England proud of his science and technology because, it was because it was a evidence a crystal palace centerpiece of great exhibition of 1851. Among other scientific works of the time we have to remember will come back to that later Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species* and *The Descent of Man* seemed to challenge. All previous thinking's about creation and man's special role in the world. So, man was man centric man was just one among many creatures who existed as a product of a long evolutionary history.

(Refer Slide Time: 12:55)



So the mid-Victorian period when we come to that would ultimately see often contrary forces a lot of contradictions a lot of paradoxes. Like the promise of progress yet the emptiness of long-held beliefs-that would come to head during the final decades of the Victorian era well.

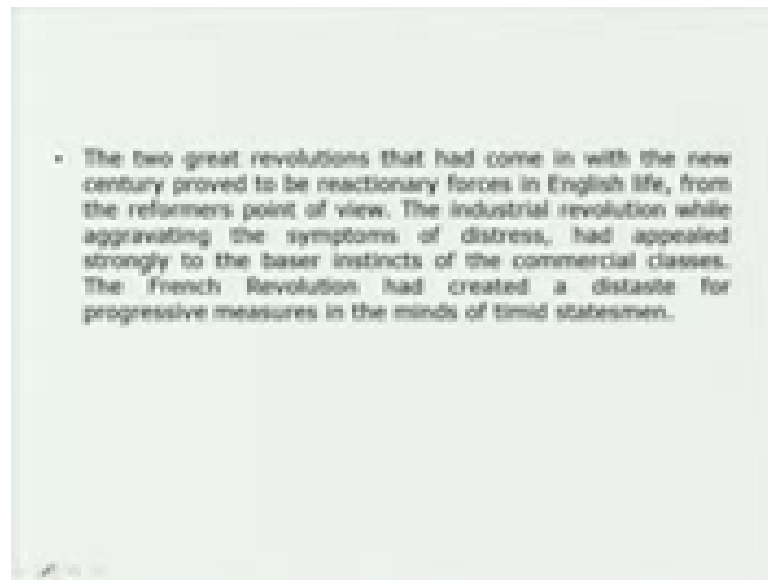
(Refer Slide Time: 13:17)



Let me quote line here it is not by the monk in his cell or the saint in his closet and by the valiant worker in humble sphere and in dangerous days that a landmarks of liberty are pushed forward. These words by the vigorous social critic William Greg apply with

special force to the 1st half of the 19th century. Now, when we look into the social history now, we look into the 2 names which dominated: 1 was William Cobbet and 1 was Francis Place. And now who did an equally valiant work for the industrial population of the city.

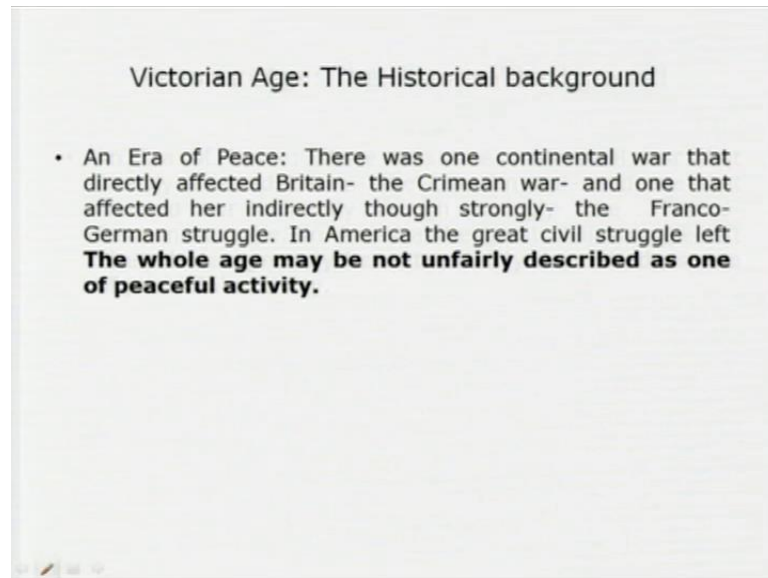
(Refer Slide Time: 13:51)



He was a tailor, but even then he was prosperous and he also added to the literary output of the time. The 2 great revolutions that had come in with the new century proved to be reactionary forces in English life. And from the reformers point of view the industrial revolution while aggravating the symptoms of distress had appealed strongly to the baser instincts of the commercial classes. A new class came in and they were trying to out to their aristocracy by new ways of imbibing a new culture.

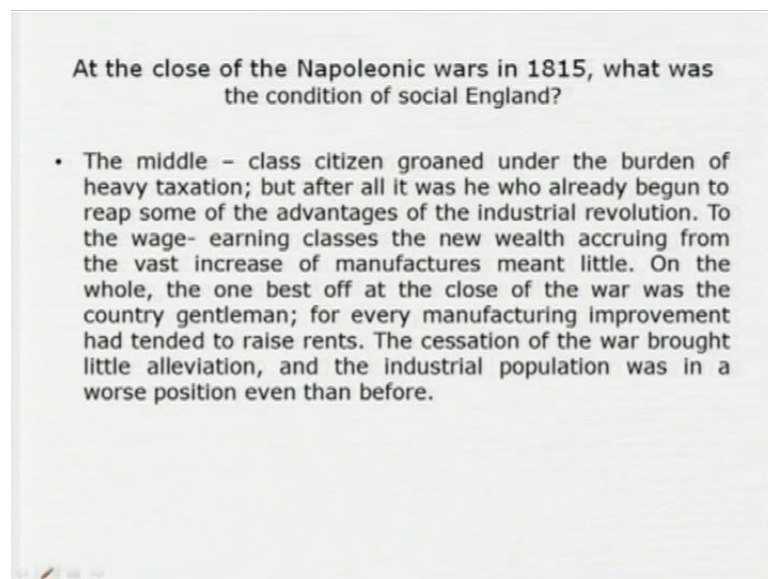
Therefore, many have said that the Victorian culture you know it was an age of pre-gationous of some put on decorum's and some put on conventions. The French revolution had created distaste for progressive measures in the minds of timid statement.

(Refer Slide Time: 14:49)



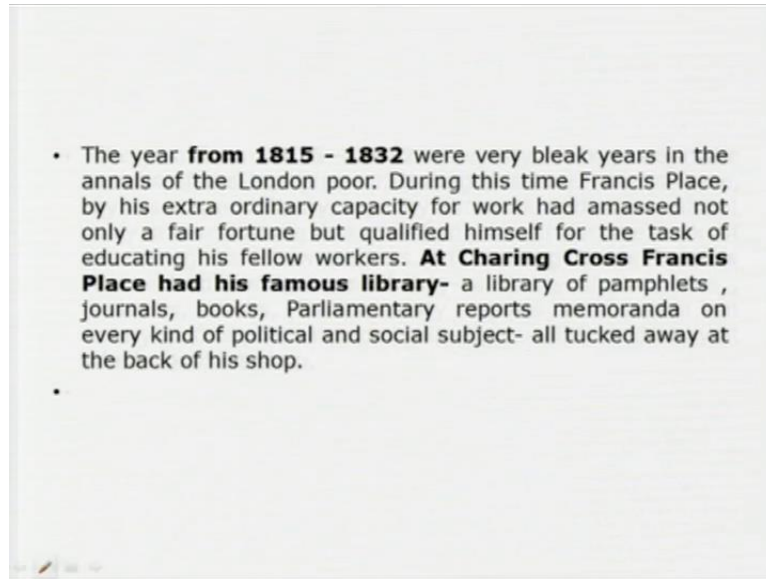
Comparatively the whole age may not unfairly described as one of peaceful activity

(Refer Slide Time: 14:54)



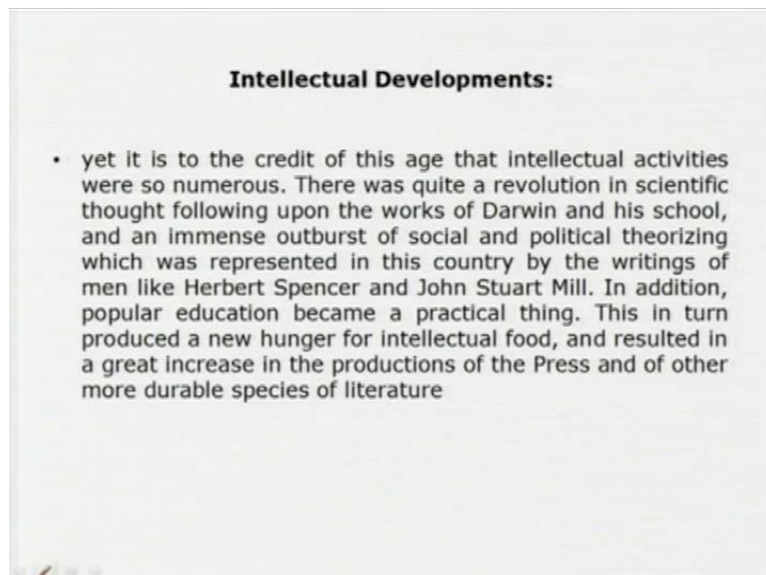
The middle class citizen grown under the burden of heavy taxation, but after all it was he who already begun to read some of the advantages of the industrial revolution I told you that. On the whole the one best off the war was the country gentlemen. The cessation of the war brought little alleviation.

(Refer Slide Time : 15:10)



The year from 1815 to 1832 were very bleak years in the annals of the London poor at Charing Cross we see Francis Place with whom we had just mentioned had his famous library. He was a businessman, but he had at the back room all kept away the back office of a beautiful library of pamphlet, journals ,books and all documentation of that time of a retime of political and social unrisk.

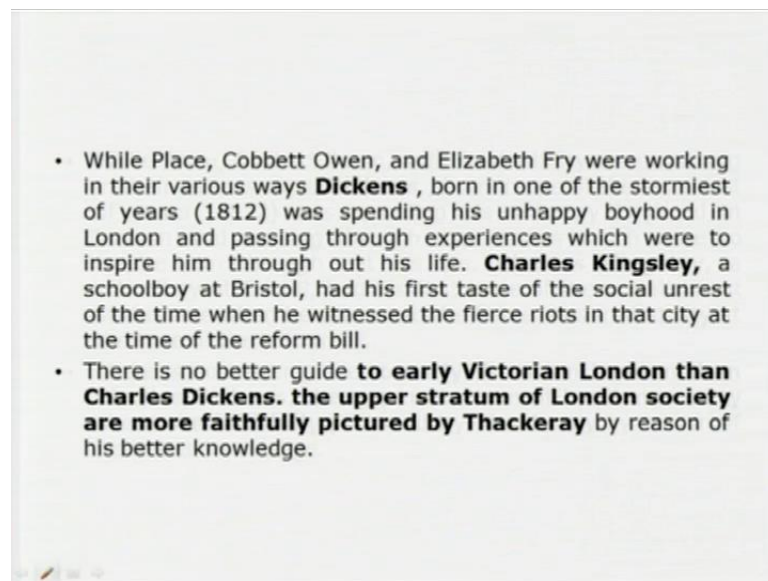
(Refer Slide Time: 15:34)



So, when we go into these intellectual developments yet it is to the courage of this age that intellectual activities were so numerous.

There was quite a revolutionary in scientific thought we have seen that following upon the works of Darwin and his school. With an immense outburst of social and political theorizing right which was represented by; Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill. We have a marks we will have different political thinkers will come later. This in turn produced a new hunger for intellectual food and resulted in a great increase in the productions of the press and of other more durable species of literature. So, the printing press was at its highest activity.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:23)

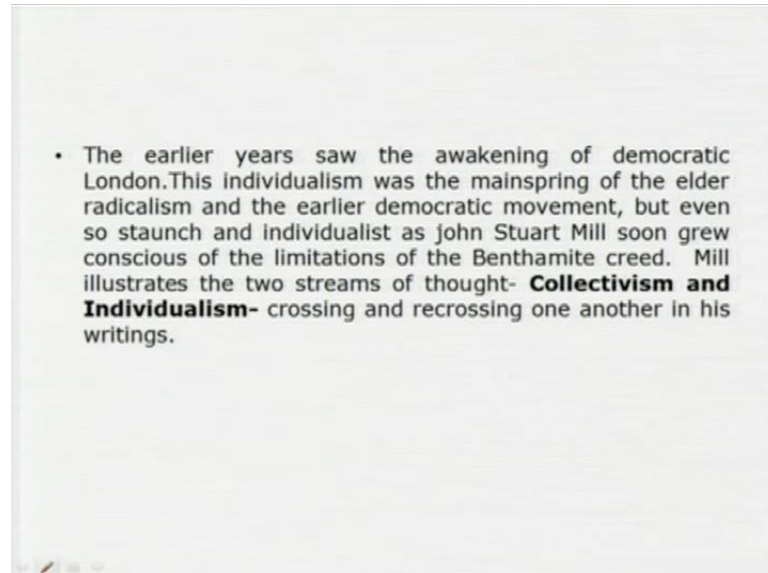


While Place, Cobbett, Owen and Elizabeth Fry were working in their various ways in different ways in disseminating the knowledge, we find Charles Dickens born in one of the stormiest of years 1812 was spending his unhappy boyhood in London and passing through experiences, which were to inspire him though out his life. Many of you must have read his novels and you will see the background of all his novels was a actually autobiographical. Everything he had seen in his life the way the children were being exploited, the way that the conditions of the industry was so poor was all written by Charles Dickens.

Charles Kingsley was a schoolboy at Bristol had his first taste of the social unrest of the time when he witnessed the fierce riots in that city at the time of the reform bill. So, there is no better guide to early Victorian London. If you want to understand what was London life, it was not only from the pamphlets from the newspapers you read the novels of

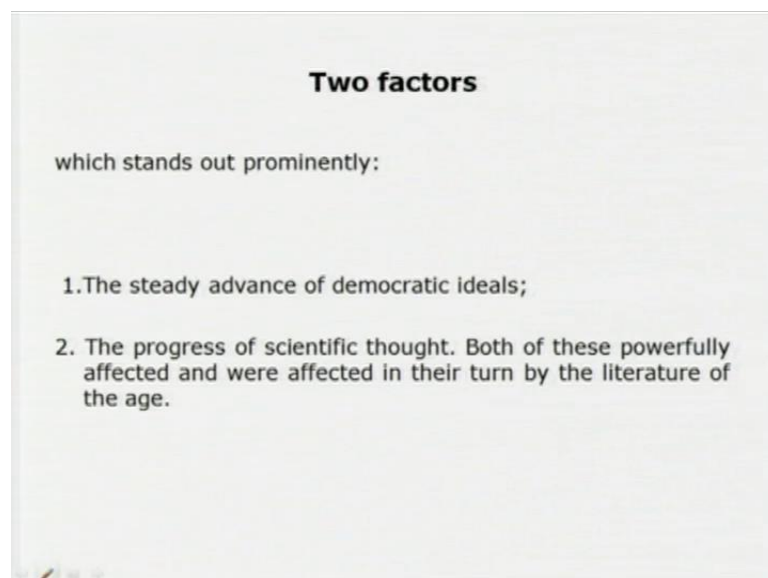
Charles Dickens. The upper stratum of London society is more faithfully pictured by Thackeray by reason of his better knowledge.

(Refer Slide Time: 17:40)



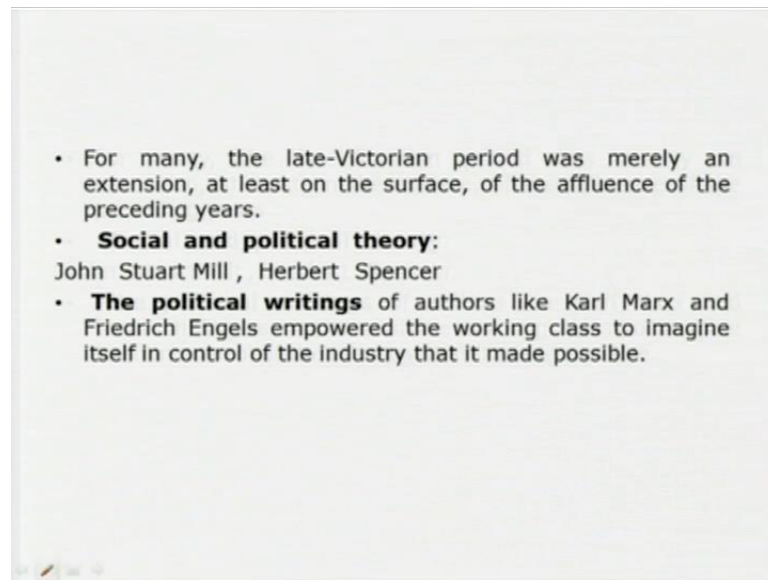
The earlier years saw the awakening of democratic London and therefore, when we see the meaning of democratic London. Democracy with all its ideals of individualism we find that collectivism and individualism were 2 streams of thoughts crossing and recrossing one another in the writing in the writings of the time. Even in John Stuart Mill soon grew may not too talked about the John Stuart the other essay of the time.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:10)



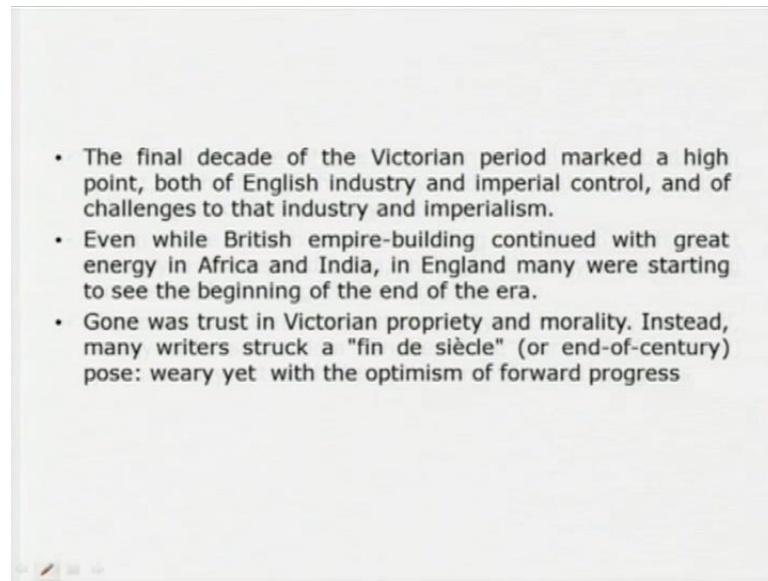
Therefore, when we tried to see the Victorian as a whole what 2 factors stand out prominently? one was the steady advance of democratic ideals very true and the progress of scientific thought both of these powerfully affected and were affected in their turn by the literature of the age.

(Refer Slide Time: 18:24)



For many, the late-Victorian period was merely an extension at least on the surface of the affluence of the preceding years. There was a social and political theory, then we have the political writing of authors like Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels empowered the working class to imagine itself in control of the industry that it made possible.

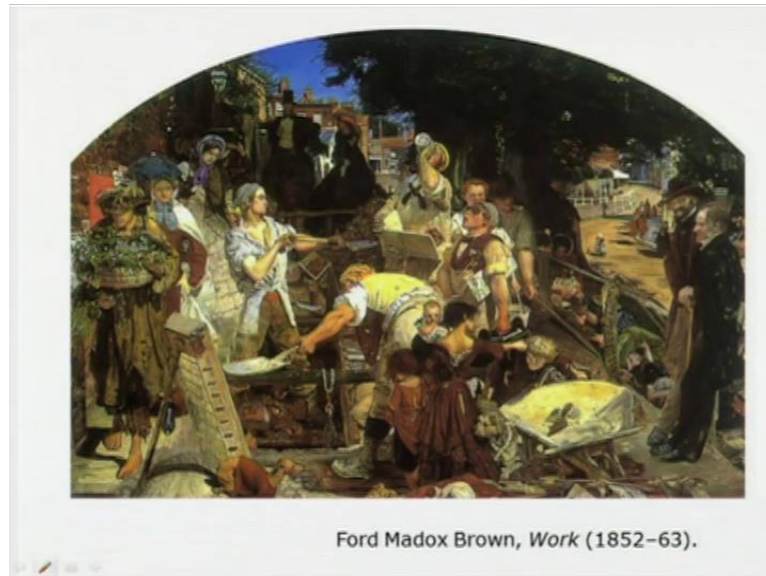
(Refer Slide Time: 18:47)



The final decade of the Victorian period which was a just preview of the moodiness period and which will include in lecture 7 marked a high point both of English industry and imperial control and of challenges to that industry and imperialism.

I had repeatedly told you in this lecture that, when we do each separate age please try to see how one age goes into the other. It is not that 1 age is completely different from the other, but there are Benet which are so similar and there are Benet's which go against it which ultimately lead to a new development. Even while British empire-building continued with great energy in Africa and India, In England many were starting to see the beginning of the end of the era. Gone was trust in Victorian propriety and morality towards end. So, this tradition there was reward against it there was a reaction against that. Instead many writers struck a to the end of century pose: weary yet the optimism of forward progress.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:53)



This is a painting by Madox Brown.

(Refer Slide Time: 19:55)

Literary Characteristics.

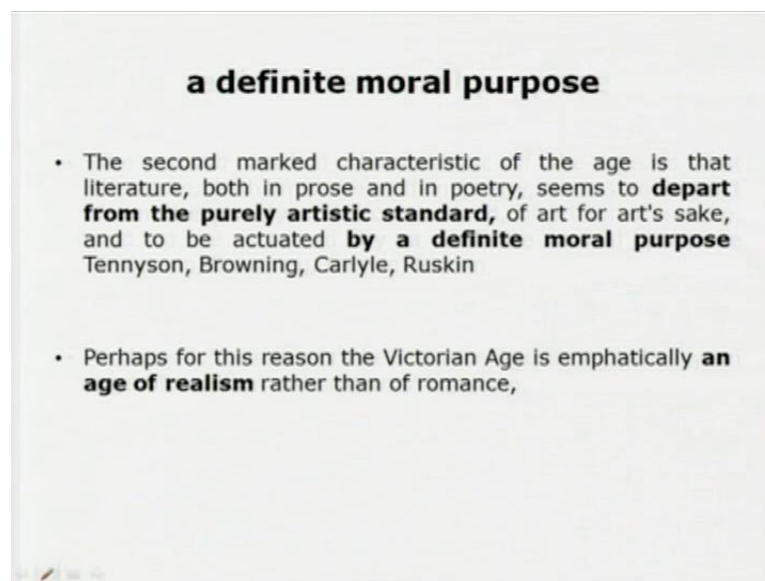
- The 19th century is often regarded as a high point in British literature as well as in other countries such as France, the United States and Russia.
- First, though the age produced many poets, and two who deserve to rank among the greatest, nevertheless
- this is **emphatically an age of prose**: the age of the newspaper, the magazine, and the modern novel, **The novel in this age fills a place which the drama held in the days of Elizabeth**; and never before, in any age or language, has the novel appeared in such numbers and in such perfection.

The literary characteristics which we look into now let us see the 19th century of an regarded as high pointed British literature. Not only in British literature we find that in other country in such as France, United States and Russia. We have great thinkers, we have great idols we have great philosophers who have contributed to the history of the idols. First to do it produce mine poets that to who dishoard to the right man they great test novel dillies was Tennyson and Browning.

But, never the less these are emphatically and age of prose and age of newspaper and magazine the periodical and the modern novel. And the novel in this age fills a place which the drama held in the days of Elizabeth. So, let us go back in to all the preceding ages and we see that each age had its distinctive characteristics does not it. We find that the age of a Shakespeare was the age of drama as well as poetry we find the classical age of prose.

Then we find here specially, in the romantic period the age of poetry again and not only poetry also of different pamphlets. But here, it is even though poetry had different a big names to it the novel in this age fills a place in which a drama held in the days of Elizabeth. And never before in any age or language has the novel appeared in such numbers in such perfectionism. There was a huge breathing palm plate there was the huge I mean output of novel righting and there was because it was more or less commercial.

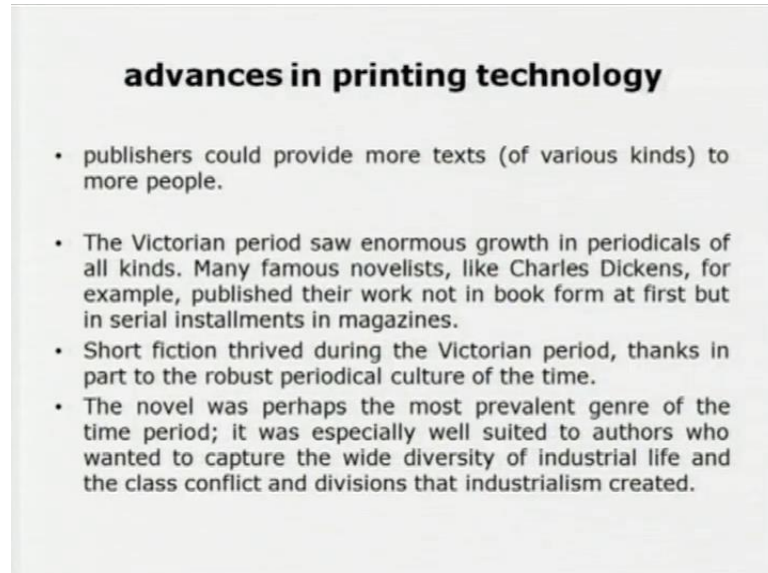
(Refer Slide Time: 21:46)



So, the 2nd marked characteristic of the age was this definite moral purpose it was not art for our sake, it was almost literature was for life sake or for some purpose. And both impose and impose the part purely artistic standard of art for art say. And to actuate by definite moral purpose as you see in Tennyson, we see Browning, we see in the works of Carlyle, we see in the works of John Ruskin. Perhaps for this reason the Victorian age is

emphatically and also an age of realism, age of prose, age of the novel rather than of romance.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:27)

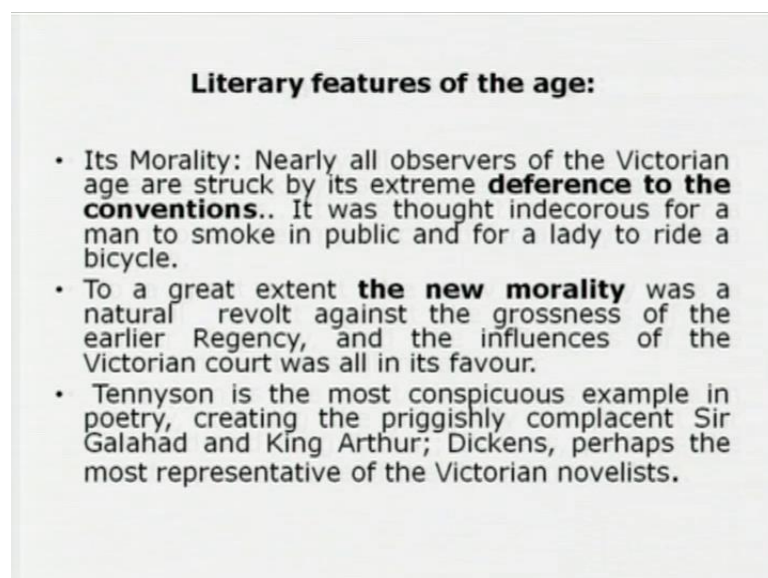


advances in printing technology

- publishers could provide more texts (of various kinds) to more people.
- The Victorian period saw enormous growth in periodicals of all kinds. Many famous novelists, like Charles Dickens, for example, published their work not in book form at first but in serial installments in magazines.
- Short fiction thrived during the Victorian period, thanks in part to the robust periodical culture of the time.
- The novel was perhaps the most prevalent genre of the time period; it was especially well suited to authors who wanted to capture the wide diversity of industrial life and the class conflict and divisions that industrialism created.

So, there were advances in printing technology publishers could provide more texts of various kinds to more people. And even Charles Dickens he published his work not in books thus but in serial forms short fiction thrived during the Victorian period and novel was perhaps the apogee genre of the time.

(Refer Slide Time: 22:49)

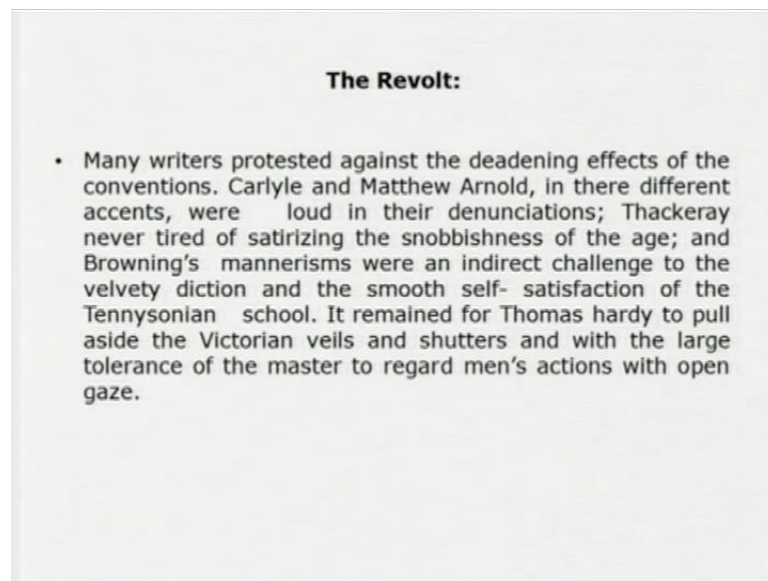


Literary features of the age:

- Its Morality: Nearly all observers of the Victorian age are struck by its extreme **deference to the conventions**.. It was thought indecorous for a man to smoke in public and for a lady to ride a bicycle.
- To a great extent **the new morality** was a natural revolt against the grossness of the earlier Regency, and the influences of the Victorian court was all in its favour.
- Tennyson is the most conspicuous example in poetry, creating the priggishly complacent Sir Galahad and King Arthur; Dickens, perhaps the most representative of the Victorian novelists.

Its morality nearly all of observers of all Victorian age are struck by its extreme deference to the conventions. It was part indecorous for a man to smoke in public or a lady to ride a bicycle. So, many people thought that there was age was sort of opposing year right. To a great extent the new morality was the natural revolt against the grossness of the earlier regency. The Tennyson is the most conspicuous example in poetry creating the priggishly complacent sir Galahad and king Arthur Dickens perhaps the most representative of the Victorian novelists.

(Refer Slide Time: 23:29)

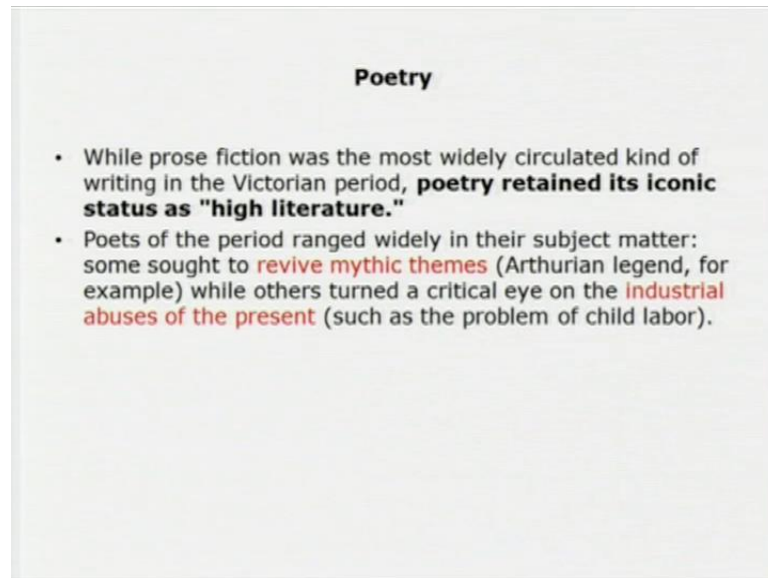


The Revolt:

- Many writers protested against the deadening effects of the conventions. Carlyle and Matthew Arnold, in there different accents, were loud in their denunciations; Thackeray never tired of satirizing the snobbishness of the age; and Browning's mannerisms were an indirect challenge to the velvety diction and the smooth self- satisfaction of the Tennysonian school. It remained for Thomas hardy to pull aside the Victorian veils and shutters and with the large tolerance of the master to regard men's actions with open gaze.

But there this revolt as I have I told you many writers protested against the deadening effects of the conventions Carlyle and Matthew Arnold in there different accents were loud in their denunciation's. Thackeray never tried of satirizing the snobbishness of the age and Browning's mannerisms were so intellectual and there was indirect challenge to the diction of the age. It remained for Thomas Hardy later as a novelist to pull a side the Victorian veil, and shutters. And with the large tolerance of the master to regard men's actions with open gaze.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:03)

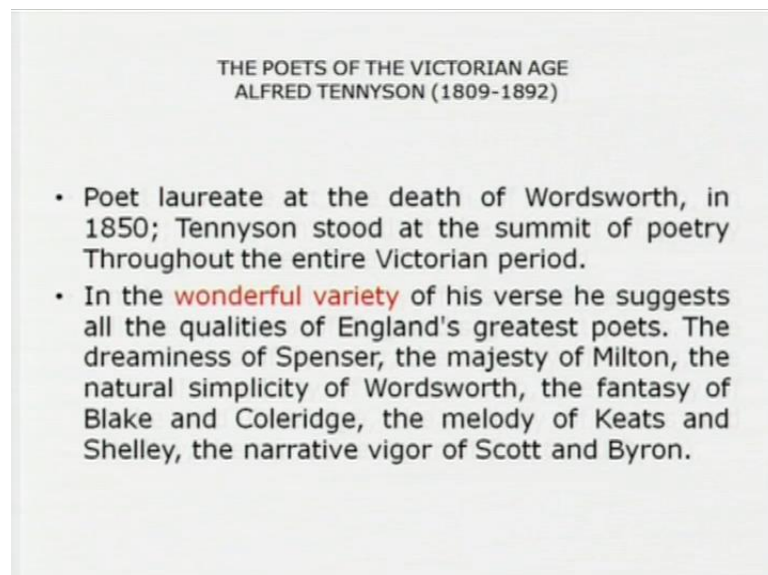


Poetry

- While prose fiction was the most widely circulated kind of writing in the Victorian period, **poetry retained its iconic status as "high literature."**
- Poets of the period ranged widely in their subject matter: some sought to **revive mythic themes** (Arthurian legend, for example) while others turned a critical eye on the **industrial abuses of the present** (such as the problem of child labor).

While prose fiction was the most widely as we said circulated kind of writing poetry retained its iconic status as very high literature. Poets of the period ranged widely in the subject matter some sought to revive mythic themes, Arthurian legend for example. While others turned a critical eye to the industrial abuses of the present well.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:29)



**THE POETS OF THE VICTORIAN AGE
ALFRED TENNYSON (1809-1892)**

- Poet laureate at the death of Wordsworth, in 1850; Tennyson stood at the summit of poetry Throughout the entire Victorian period.
- In the **wonderful variety** of his verse he suggests all the qualities of England's greatest poets. The dreaminess of Spenser, the majesty of Milton, the natural simplicity of Wordsworth, the fantasy of Blake and Coleridge, the melody of Keats and Shelley, the narrative vigor of Scott and Byron.

So, we come to the poetry of that time the poets of the Victorian age and first to address would be Alfred Tennyson from 1801 to 1892. Poet Laureate at the death of Wordsworth in 1850, Tennyson stood at a summit of poetry throughout the entire Victorian period.

In this wonderful variety of his verse he suggests all the qualities of England's greatest poems. So, this is where we find that it is almost like a memory memories of the preceding ages come back in his poetry. The dreaminess of Spenser, in the Elizabethan age; the majesty, of Milton; the grander of Milton is there. The natural simplicity of Wordsworth, of the romantic age; the fantasy of Blake, pre romantic; and Coleridge the melody of Keats and Shelley very much like Keats and Shelley especially in the rhythm of poetry the narrative vigor of scot and Byron.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:24)

- Perhaps the most loved of all Tennyson's works is *In Memoriam*, which, on account of both its theme and its exquisite workmanship, is "one of the few immortal names that were not born to die." The immediate occasion of this remarkable poem was Tennyson's profound personal grief at the death of his friend Hallam

Perhaps the most love of all Tennyson's work is the hidings of the king and in memoriam which an account of both its theme and its exquisite workmanship is one of the few immortal names that were not born to die. Every one associate the Tennyson this remarkable poem memorial. The immediate occasion of this remarkable poem was Tennyson's profound personal grief at the death of his friend Hallam.

(Refer Slide Time: 25:50)


- *The Idylls of the King* ranks among the greatest of Tennyson's later works. Its general subject is the Celtic legends of King Arthur and his knights of the Round Table, and the chief source of its material is Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*.
- Of these varied poems, "Dora," "The Gardener's Daughter," "Ulysses," "Locksley Hall" and "Sir Galahad" One of the most famous of this series is "Enoch Arden" (1864), in which Tennyson turns from mediæval knights, from lords, heroes, and fair ladies, to find the material for true poetry among the lowly people that make up the bulk of English life.
- yet the theme of each, is the orderly development of law in the natural and in the spiritual world. **Tennyson is essentially the artist. No other in his age studied the art of poetry so constantl**

The idylls of the king rank among the greatest of Tennyson's later works. Its general subject is the Celtic legends of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table and the chief source of its material is Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*.

He is remember of the different different of these varied poems Dora the gardener's daughter Ulysses, Locksley, Hall, and sir Galahad one of the most famous of the series is Enoch Arden. Let the team of each in which Tennyson turns from mediaeval knights from lords heroes and fair ladies to find the material for true poetry heroes and fair ladies to find the material for true poetry among the lowly people. That make up the bulk of English life yet the theme of each is the orderly development of law in the natural and in the spiritual world. Tennyson is essentially the artist no other in his age studied the art of poetry. So, constantly as he ...

(Refer Slide Time: 26:42)

- The strong and noble spirit of his life is reflected in one of his best known poems, "Crossing the Bar," which was written in his eighty-first year, and which he desired should be placed at the end of his collected works:
- *Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea,*



The strong and Nobel spirit of his life is reflected in one of his best known poems Crossing the Bar which was written in his eighty-first year and which he desired should be placed at the end of his collected works. Sunset and evening star, and one clear call for me and may there be no moaning of the bar when I put out to sea this is just an expect from the poem.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:12)

ROBERT BROWNING (1812- 1889)

- Browning's place in English literature will be better appreciated by comparison with his friend Tennyson,
- In one respect, at least, these poets are in perfect accord. Each finds in love the supreme purpose and meaning of life.
- In other respects, especially in **their methods of approaching the truth**, the two men are the exact opposites.
- **Tennyson is first the artist** and then the teacher; but with **Browning the message is always** the important thing, and he is careless, too careless, of the form in which it is expressed.
- Again, **Tennyson is under the influence of the romantic revival**, and chooses his subjects daintily; Browning's net takes in comely and ugly subjects with equal pleasure, and aims to show that truth lies hidden in *both the evil and the good*.

We next come to the other a great Robert Browning Brown's place in English literature Browning's place in English literature will be better appreciated by comparison with his

friend Tennyson. And Browning as an respective as much and secured and must in the lecture compeer to dimensions transperence different wealth how he narrated he poems. In other respect at least these poets are in perfect accord each finds in love the supreme purpose and meeting of life.

So, if you ask give to study the Victorian poet it will be natural give to pick up either Tennyson or Browning contract his each ones style of specifications. Tennyson is first the artist and then the teacher. But, with Browning the message is always the important thing and he is careless too careless of the form in which it is expressed. Again Tennyson is under the influence of the romantic revival and chooses his subjects daintily Browning net takes in comely and ugly subject's whit equal pleasure and aims to show that truth lies hidden in both the evil and the good.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:32)

ROBERT BROWNING

obscurity of his style :

His field was the individual soul, never exactly alike in any two men, and he sought to express the hidden motives and principles which govern individual action. different mental associations.

No other poet is so completely, so consciously, so magnificently **a teacher of men**. Browning is the most stimulating poet in English Literature for his joy of life, his robust faith, and his invincible optimism.

His first known work, *Pauline* (1833), Two years later appeared *Paracelsus*, but not till *Sordello* was published, in 1840, did he attract attention enough to be denounced for the obscurity and vagaries of his style.

Many sing Browning can be compose is old in a analyses human nature the physiology of the mind, physiology of human action. Therefore even day they are very dissimilar many that a understanding of a human nature he is equal to almost Shakespeare. And but it was a security of a style that always earned him a little bit of popularity his field was the individual soul never exactly alike in any to men.

So, deep sought to express the hidden motive and principal which govern individual action different mental associations, no other poet is so completely, so consciously, so magnificently a teacher of me. Browning is the most stimulating poet in English

literature for his joy of life, his robust faith and his invincible optimism. His first known work *Pauline* 1833 years later appeared *Paracelsus*, but not till *Sordello* was published in 1840, did he attract attention enough to be denounced for the obscurity and vagaries of his style.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:07)

- Six years later, in 1846, he suddenly became famous, not because he finished in that year his *Bells and Pomegranates* but because he eloped with the best known literary woman in England, **Elizabeth Barrett**, whose fame was for many years, both before and after her marriage, much greater than Browning's, and who was at first considered superior to Tennyson. for fifteen years Browning and his wife lived in Pisa and in Florence.
- but with the publication of *The Ring and the Book*, in 1868, he was at last recognized by his countrymen as one of the greatest of English poets. Though Italy offered him an honored resting place, England claimed him for her own, and he lies buried beside Tennyson in Westminster Abbey

Then 6 years later in 1846 he suddenly became famous not because he finished in that year his *Bells and Pomegranates*. But because he eloped with the best known literary woman in England Elizabeth Barrett whose fame was for many years both before and after her marriage much greater than Browning's. And who was at first considered superior to Tennyson for 15 years Browning and his wife lived in Pisa and in Florence.

But, with the publication of the ring and the book, in 1868 he was at last recognized by his countrymen as one of the greatest of English poets. Though Italy offered him an honored resting place England claimed him for her own and he lies buried beside Tennyson in Westminster abbey.

(Refer Slide Time: 30:57)



Here we have Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning

(Refer Slide Time: 31:01)

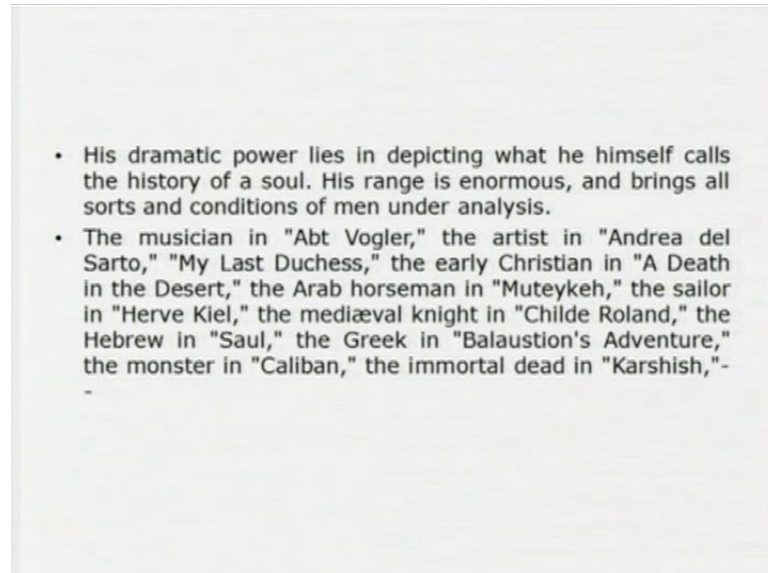
- Indeed, all his poems may be divided into **three** classes,--
pure dramas, like ***Stafford*** and *A Blot in the 'Scutcheon*;
- **dramatic narratives**, like ***Pippa Passes***, which are dramatic in form, but were not meant to be acted;
- **and dramatic lyrics**, like ***The Last Ride Together***, which are short poems expressing some strong personal emotion, or describing some dramatic episode in human life, and in which the hero himself generally tells the story.

- Browning best known volumes
- --*Dramatic Lyrics* (1842),
- *Dramatic Romances and Lyrics* (1845),
- *Men and Women* (1853),
- *Dramatis Persona* (1864)-suggest **how strong the dramatic element** is in all his work.

Indeed, all his poems may be divided into 3 classes - pure dramas like *Stafford* and a blot in the *Scutcheon* dramatic narratives like *Pippa Passes* which are dramatic in form,, but were not meant to be acted. And dramatic lyrics like *the lust ride together* which are short poems expressing some strong personal emotion or describing some dramatic episode in human life. And in which the hero himself generally tells the story browning

best known volumes dramatic lyrics dramatic romances and lyrics, men and women dramatis personae suggest. How strong the dramatic element is in all his work.

(Refer Slide Time: 31:52)



So, his dramatic power lies in depicting what he himself calls the history of a soul his range is enormous and brings all sorts and conditions of men under analysis. The musician the musician in Abt Vogler the artist in Andrea del Sartor, My Last Duchess, the early Christian in, A Death in the Desert, the Arab horseman in Muteykeh, the sailor in, Herve Kiel the mediæval knight in, Childe Roland the Hebrew in Saul the Greek in belau's uno's Adventure. The monster in, Caliban the immortal dead in Karshish-the variety of people that themes that is analyst.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:32)

Longer poems !

- *Pippa Passes*, aside from its rare poetical qualities, is a study of unconscious influence. The idea of the poem was suggested to Browning while listening to a gypsy girl singing in the woods near his home
- The year's at the spring
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew-pearled;
The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn:
God's in his heaven--
All's right with the world!
- *The Ring and the Book* is Browning's masterpiece It is an immense poem, twice as long as *Paradise Lost* **is a series of monologues**, in which the same story is retold nine different times by the different actors in the drama.
-

Pippa Passes of one of the longer poems political party's conform sedation beautiful poem. The idea of the poem was suggested to Browning while listening to a gypsy girl singing in the woods near his home I think most of notes.

The year's at the spring and day's at the morn morning's at 7, the hillside's dew pearled, the lark's on the wing; the snail's on the thorn God's in his heaven all's right with the world. You must crust is life you never that will us the ring and the book is Browning masterpiece. It is an immense poem twice as long as Paradise Lost is a series of monologues in which the same story is retold 9 different times by the different actors in the drama so can we do.

(Refer Slide Time: 33:39)

The contrast with Tennyson!

- Is all the more striking when we remember that Browning's essentially scientific attitude was taken by a man who refused to study science.
- Tennyson, whose work is always artistic, never studied art, but was devoted to the sciences; while Browning, whose work is seldom artistic in form, thought that art was the most suitable subject for a man's study.

The contrast with Tennyson the contrast is all most more striking when we remember that Browning's essentially scientific attitude was taken by a man, who refused to study science. Tennyson whose work is always artistic, never studied art but was devoted to the sciences. While Browning whose work is seldom artistic in form thought that art was the for a man's study, so it was almost like Roman man. How to create process work in a man and how he went to the different way is creative process whiter in musician, whiter is in the artist, went to the different types in man.

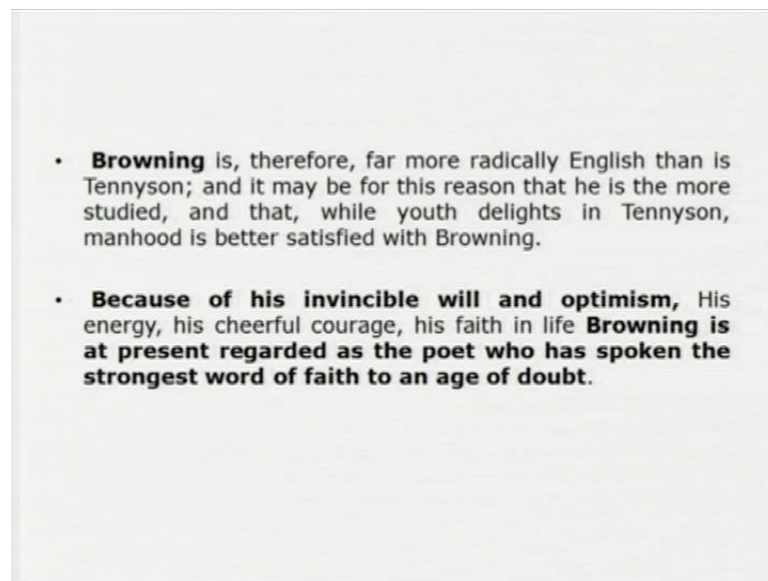
(Refer Slide Time: 34:22)

their respective messages

- Tennyson's message reflects the growing order of the age, and is summed up in the word "law." in his view, the individual will must be suppressed; the self must always be subordinate. His resignation is at times almost Oriental in its fatalism, and occasionally it suggests Schopenhauer **in its mixture of fate and pessimism.**
- Browning's message, on the other hand, **is the triumph of the individual will over all obstacles**; the self is not subordinate but supreme. His is the voice of the Anglo-Saxon, standing up in the face of all obstacles and saying, "I can and I will."

So, Tennyson's message reflects the growing order of the age and is summed up in the word law in his view the individual will must be suppressed; the self must always be subordinate. His resignation is at times almost oriental in its fatalism and occasionally it suggests Schopenhauer in its mixture of fate and pessimism. Browning's message on the other hand is the triumph of the individual will over all obstacles; the self is not subordinate, but supreme his is the voice of the Anglo-Saxon standing up in the face of all obstacles and saying I can and I will.

(Refer Slide Time: 34:58)



Browning therefore, far more radically English than is Tennyson; and it may be for this reason that he is the more studied. And that while youth delights in Tennyson manhood is better satisfied with Browning. Because of his invincible will and optimism his energy his cheerful courage his faith in life. Browning is at present regarded as the poet who has spoken the strongest word of faith to an age of doubt most popular poet in Shakespeare baron.

(Refer Slide Time: 35:19)

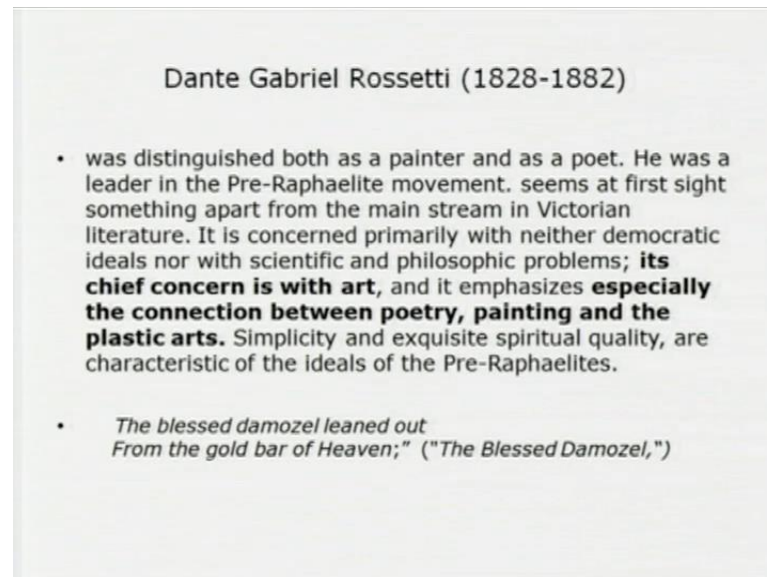
Among the minor poets.

- **Elizabeth Barrett Browning** occupies perhaps the highest place in popular favor. The exquisite romance of their love is preserved in Mrs. Browning's *Sonnets from the Portuguese* (1850).
- "How do I love thee? Let me count the ways.
I love thee to the depth and breadth and height
My soul can reach, when feeling out of sight
For the ends of Being and ideal Grace.
I love thee to the level of everyday's
Most quiet need, by sun and candlelight.
.....I love thee with the breath,
Smiles, tears, of all my life!--and, if God choose,
I shall but love thee better after death."

We find that among the minor poets Elizabeth Barrett Browning occupies perhaps the highest place in popular favor. The exquisite romance of their love is preserved in Mrs. Browning's *Sonnets from the Portuguese*. How do I love thee let me count the ways.

I love thee to the depth and breadth and height my soul can reach when feeling out of sight for the ends of being an ideal grace. I love thee to the level of every day's most quiet need by sun and candlelight - I love thee with the breath smiles tears of all my life-- and if god choose I shall, but love thee better after death.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:05)



We have now and another group of poets how had goon a gains again train. We have Dante Gabriel Rossetti 1828 to 1882 was distinguished both as a painter and as a poet he was a leader in the Pre-Raphaelite movement seems at first sight something apart from the main stream in Victorian literature. The roll of art the roll of architecture the roll of painting we should art we should cultural it is concerned primarily with neither democratic ideals nor with scientific and philosophic problems.


Its chief concern is with art and it emphasizes especially the connection between poetry painting and the plastic arts simplicity and exquisite spiritual quality are characteristic of the ideals of the Pre-Raphaelites.

The messed damozel leaned out from the gold bar of heaven; the blessed damozel the Pre-Raphaelite movement as soon as we consider this movement in its broader aspects we find it in the logical development of the romantic revival poetry from them was not concerned with dialectics, but with aesthetics.

(Refer Slide Time: 36:53)

The Pre- Raphaelite movement

- As soon as we consider this movement in its broader aspects we find it in the logical development of the Romantic revival. Poetry from them was not concerned with dialectics but with aesthetics.
- **Christina Rossetti** and **William Morris** (1834-1896) is a most interesting combination of literary man and artist. From boyhood he had steeped himself in the legends and ideals of the Middle Ages, and his best literary work is wholly mediæval in spirit. *The Earthly Paradise* (1868-1870) is generally regarded as his masterpiece.
-



We have Christina Rossetti and William Morris is a most interesting combination of literary man and artist them was not concerned with dialectics. But, with aesthetics with form with beauty with slide with how u look at the world. We have chronologically, the last of the Victorian poets, as an artist in technique having perfect command of all old English verse forms. And a remarkable faculty for inventing new his Atlanta in Calydon a beautiful lyric drama modeled on the Greek tragedy.

(Refer Slide Time: 37:31)

MATTHEW ARNOLD (1822-1888)

- a true reflection of a very real mood of the nineteenth century, the mood of doubt and sorrow;.
- intellectual by his crystal-clear style, his scientific spirit of inquiry and comparison,
- Arnold's literary work divides itself into three periods, the poetical, the critical, and the practical.
- two volumes of *Essays in Criticism* (1865-1888) approach literature with the single desire to find "the best which has been thought and said in the world."

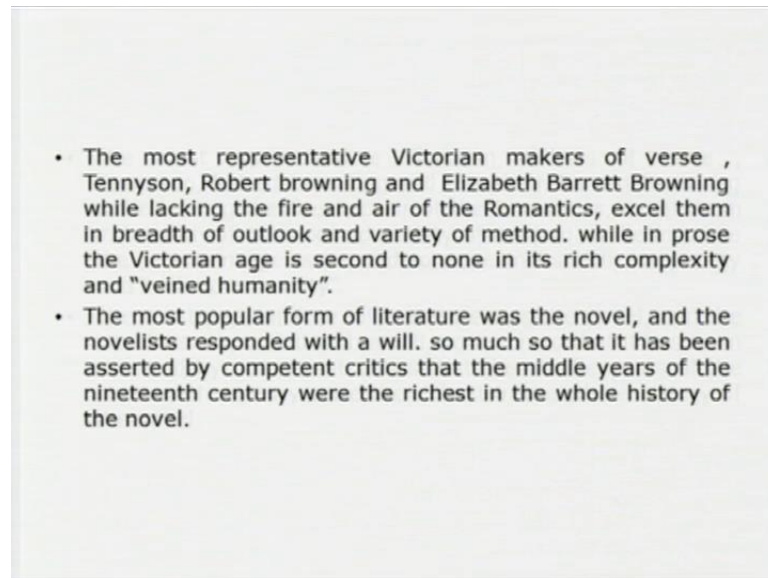
We cannot say that they are minor poets; they have brought different attenuates of poet. Arnolds literacy work divides itself into 3 periods the poetical the critical and the practical 2 volumes of essays in criticism. From 1865 to 1888 approach literature with the single desire to find the best this has been thought and said in the world.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:11)

- The most representative Victorian makers of verse , Tennyson, Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning while lacking the fire and air of the Romantics, excel them in breadth of outlook and variety of method. While in prose the Victorian age is second to none in its rich complexity and "veined humanity".
- The most popular form of literature was the novel, and the novelists responded with a will. so much so that it has been asserted by competent critics that the middle years of the nineteenth century were the richest in the whole history of the novel.

The most representative Victorian makers of verse Tennyson, Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning while lacking the fire and air of the romantics excel them in breadth of outlook and variety of method. While in prose the Victorian age is second to none in its rich complexity and veined humanity.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:44)



The most popular form of literature was the novel and the novelists responded with a will. So, that it has been asserted by competent critics that the middle years of the 19th century were the richest in the whole history of the novel.

(Refer Slide Time: 38:46)



But, for the Motley multitudes that pour through the streets for the whole and corner places of the city. For London as an incomprehensible terrifying fascinating delightful personality - every brick and stone alive with tragic humour- Dickens remains unrivalled.

Dickens a poor obscure and suffering child was helping to support a shiftless family by pasting labels on blacking bottles, sleeping under a counter like a homeless cat. And once a week timidly approaching the big prison where his father was confined for debt. In 1836 his *Pickwick* was published and life was changed as if a magician had waved his wand over him.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:42)



This is Dickens.

(Refer Slide Time: 39:46)

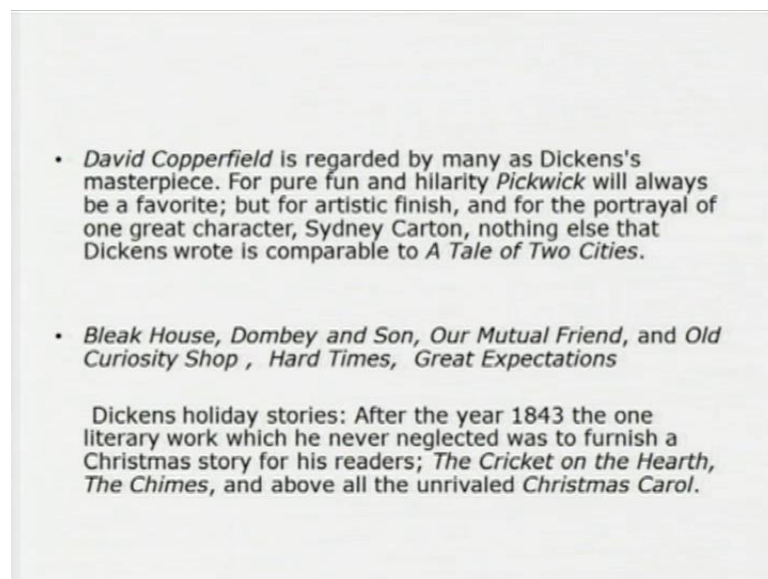
The acknowledged literary hero of England

- his third novel, *Nicholas Nickleby*, and indeed in most of his remaining works, Dickens combined the principles of his first two books, giving us mirth on the one hand, injustice and suffering on the other;
- was, the idol of immense audiences which gathered to applaud him wherever he appeared. And there is also this striking contrast between the novelist and the poets,—that while the **whole tendency of the age was toward realism**, it was precisely by emphasizing oddities and absurdities, by making caricatures rather than characters, that Dickens first achieved his popularity. Thereafter, no matter what he wrote, Dickens was labeled a humorist. mingling humor and pathos, tears and laughter, as we find them in life itself. he introduced odious and loathsome characters, and made vice more hateful by contrasting it with innocence and virtue.

Acknowledged literary hero of England his third novel *Nicholas Nickleby* and indeed in most of his remaining works Dickens combined the principles of his first 2 books giving us mirth on the one hand injustice and suffering on the other.

He was the idol of immense audiences which gathered to applaud him wherever he appeared. And there is also this striking contrast between the novelist and the poets that, while the whole tendency of the age was toward realism. It was precisely by emphasizing oddities and absurdities by making caricatures rather than characters that Dickens first achieved his popularity. Thereafter no matter what he wrote Dickens was labeled a humorist mingling humor and pathos tears and laughter as we find them in life itself. He introduced odious and loathsome characters and made vice more hateful by contrasting it with innocence and virtue.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:59)



His masterpiece is *David Copperfield* is regarded by many as Dickens's masterpiece for pure fun and hilarity *Pickwick* will always be a favorite. But for artistic finish and for the portrayal of 1 great character Sydney Carton nothing else that Dickens wrote is comparable to *A Tale of Two Cities* *Bleak House* *Dombey and Son*, *Our Mutual Friend* and *Old Curiosity Shop*, *Hard Times* *Great Expectations*, Dickens holiday stories.

After the year 1846 the 1 literary work which he never neglected was to furnish a Christmas story for his readers; *The Cricket on the Hearth*, *The Chimes* and above all the

unrivaled Christmas carol. Yes this would be those stories gives meaning to the life.
(Refer Slide Time: 41:38)

(WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY (1811-1863))

- Thackeray, depict situations of a more middle class flavour than Dickens. He is first of a realist, who paints life as he sees it. He turns to satire,--influenced, doubtless, by 18th - century literature He is master **of a pure and simple English**, sad or humorous, commonplace or profound, he expresses it perfectly, without effort or affectation.
- The chief difference between the two novelists, however, is not one of environment but of temperament. It was not till the publication of the historical novel *Vanity Fair* (1847-1848) that he began to be recognized as one of the great novelists of his day.
- *Pendennis* in 1850, *Henry Esmond* in 1852, and *The Newcomes* in 1855.

Next to him was William Makepeace Thackeray 1811 to 1863. Thackeray depict situations of a more middle class flavor than dickens he is 1st of a realist who paints life as he sees it. He turns to satire influenced doubtless by 18 century literature the role is identical to show in his voice, in his writing in his hyperrealism also been reflected in nation he is master of a pure and simple English sad or humorous commonplace or profound he expresses it perfectly without effort or affectation.

The chief difference between the 2 novelists; however, is not one of environment, but of temperament it was not till the publication of the historical novel vanity fair. That he began to be recognized as one of the great novelists of his day pen Dennis in 18 50 Henry Edmond in 18 52 and the new comes in 1855.

(Refer Slide Time: 43:07)

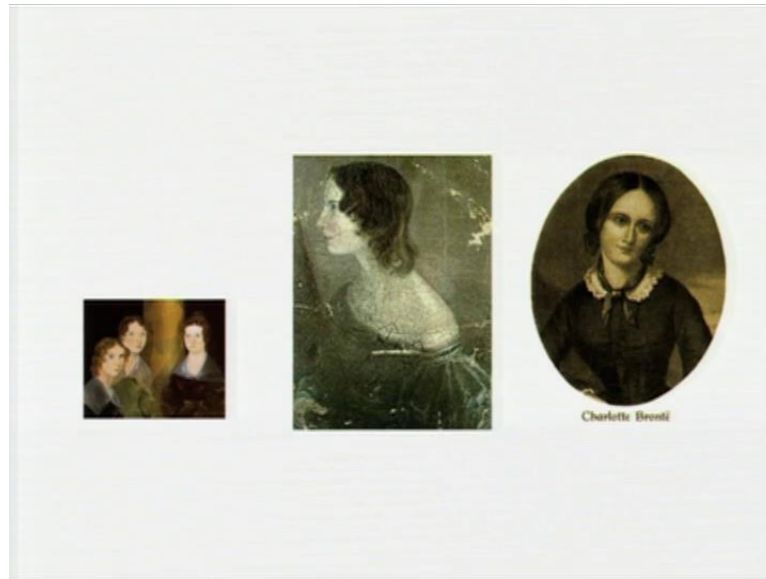
Charlotte Bronte & Emily Bronte

- While Dickens and Thackeray were vitalising town life, Charlotte Bronte in her lonely northern home was finding literary outlet for the aspirations and longings of sensitive insurgent womanhood. *Jane Eyre* (1847) and *Villette* (1853).
- A more remarkable personality was her sister, Emily Bronte, in whom the wildness and loneliness of the Yorkshire moors seemed to become personified. Her book, *Wuthering Heights*, (1847), in sheer force of imagination was propelled by a vision of elemental passions but controlled by an uncompromising artistic sense.

We also have Charlotte Bronte and Emily Bronte the sisters, while Dickens and Thackeray were vitalizing town life Charlotte Bronte, in her lonely northern home was finding literary outlet for the aspirations and longings of sensitive insurgent womanhood. Writers who a writing about potential life a famous Jane Eyre and Villette they brioche and over, but you find more remarkable personality was her sister Emily Bronte in whom the wildness and loneliness of the Yorkshire moors. The heats seemed to become personified her book Wuthering heights in sheer force of imagination. I hope you have readied in his film many times and it is a classic bicep.

So, on his cheer romanticism in fear passion in fear involvement with a characters corrector, you will find that it is unrible this is specially the character of charter and elemental passions, but controlled by an uncompromising artistic sense.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:13)



These are some pictures of Brontë sister's Emily in middle chart in Brontë are Novelist very equally also up to the mark.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:18)

Other novelists

- **Samuel Butler** produced novels satirizing the Victorian ethos, and
- **Robert Louis Stevenson** a master of his craft, wrote adventure fiction and children's verse.
- **Lewis Carroll**, produced the complex and sophisticated children's classics *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) and *Through the Looking Glass* (1871).
- **George Eliot** (Mary Ann Evans) (1819-1880). She was the first novelist to lay the stress wholly upon character rather than on incident. *The Mill on the Floss*, for artistic beauty to *Silas Marner*, and for wealth of characterisation in *Middlemarch*

Samuel butler produced novels satirizing the Victorian ethos and it was that we have Robert Louis Stevenson he may be very familiar with them. Lewis Carol I think many of you have read Lewis adventures in wonderland through the looking glass George Eliot pan name of Marry Ana Evans. She was the first novelist to lay the stress wholly upon character rather than on incident the mill on the floss Silas Marner. I have a doubt that

you have write this novel or the stories, but even that I hope you will go and look them up in your free time middle march.

(Refer Slide Time: 44:59)

- novelists of considerable merit **Elizabeth Gaskell**, and **Wilkie Collins**.
- **George Meredith** produced comic novels noted for their psychological perception
- The prolific **Anthony Trollope**, famous for sequences of related novels that explore social,religious and political life in England.
- **By the end of the period, the novel was considered not only the premier form of entertainment but also a primary means of analyzing and offering solutions to social and political problems.**
-

Yet as we said that, it was a huge output of merit Elizabeth Gaskell we have Willkie Collins George mere Elizabeth Gaskell and Willkie Collins George mere ditz produced comic novels noted for their psychological perception. The prolific Anthony Trollope famous for sequences of related novels that; explore social religious and political life in England. By the end of the period the novel was considered not only the premier form entertainment. But also a primary means analyzing and offering solutions to social and political problems we have a Donna of it between the moderns as well as the Thomas.

(Refer Slide Time: 45:29)

THOMAS HARDY

- who in his later years has returned to verse writing. Interesting and vital as his poetry is, it is as a **story-teller of life** in Thomas Hardy's profoundly pessimistic novels are all set in the harsh, punishing midland county he called **Wessex**, the south-west of England .
- a rare insight into simple, uncultured, elemental natures. To depict the primal things of life ; to dally with old-world customs ; to paint **men and women as the inevitable outcome of a certain environment**, that was the aim of Hardy. Near the Greenwood Tree, *Far from the Madding Crowd* and *Tess of D'Urbervilles*

Who in his later years has returned to verse writing interesting and vital as his poetry is it is as a story-teller of life in Thomas Hardy s profoundly pessimistic novels are all set in the harsh punishing midland county. He called Wessel imaginary that the name he given as he said happiness is in occupational drama the south-west of England rare insight into simple uncultured mentanature comes out.

As a different dominating character it is almost like an environmental text eco critics now read his novels and virtual poetry from the standpoint of eco criticism to depict. The primal things of life; to dally with old-world customs; to paint men and women as victims or inevitable outcome of certain environmental causes that was the aim of hardy he is famous now his greenwood tree under the greenwood tree far from the madding crowd and Tess of d'Urbervilles, so now we come to a stand.

(Refer Slide Time: 46:37)

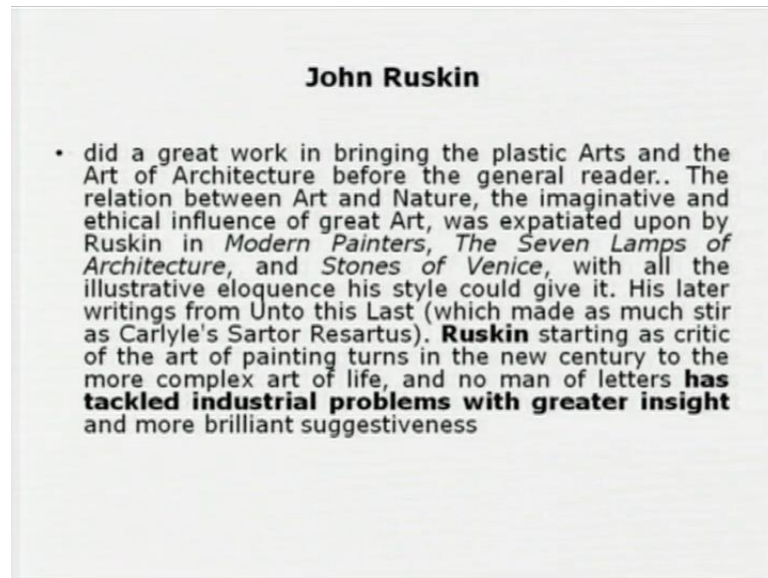
ESSAYISTS OF THE VICTORIAN AGE :Macaulay, Carlyle,
Arnold, Newman, and Ruskin

- The closer approximation of literature to social life is very marked in the Victorian era. **Kingsley** wrote passionate social tracts in the guise of a story; Thackeray is known in English literature as an essayist His *English Humorists* and *The Four Georges* are among the finest essays of the nineteenth century cheap bread inspires the muse of Ebenezer. **Carlyle** after excursions into German literature and European history , plunges into political problems of the day. His works belongs only in part to the Victorian Era, but with the exception of *Sartor Resartus* his most characteristic work was published during that time. *Heroes and Hero Worship*

Essayists of the Victorian age who are a huge great icons in their own place Macaulay Carlyle Arnold Newman and Ruskin. So, we look at the closer approximation of literature to social life it is very marked in the Victorian era Kingsley wrote passionate social tracts in the guise of a story.

Thackeray is known in English literature as an essayist his English humorists and the 4 Georges are among the finest essays of the 19th century. Of course, we have the Carlyle who wrote about the philosophy of the cloths of the excursion into germane literature and European history his sartor Resorts and his heroes and hero worship were landmark in the time and his work belongs only in part of Victorian era probably. But his exception is sartor Resartus his most characteristics was published during that time 1 of the most noticeable are heroes and hero worship.

(Refer Slide Time: 47:40)



We come to John Ruskin who had influence of so many writers in his time who had influence of almost the trained and looking at life. And art in different way and he did a great job bringing the plastic arts and the art of architecture before the general reader.

So, we see another current which is coming in from the pre-rephrased we have John Ruskin who talked about painting. Who talks about the exchanges between the visuals and the verbal's and the relation between art and nature the imaginative and ethical influence of great art was expatiated upon by Ruskin in his famous *Modern Painters*.

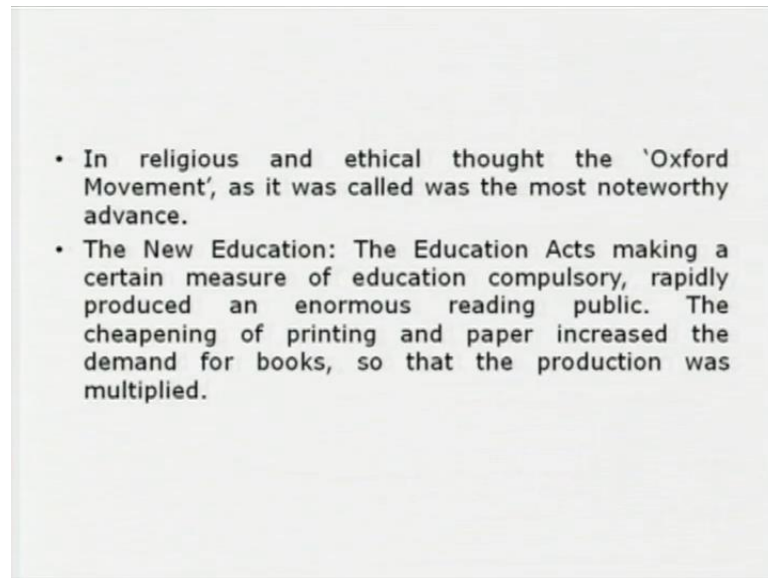
Then the 7 lamps of architecture and stones of Venice with all the illustrative eloquence his style could give it students have design students have art you might go and read his infinite very reliving his later writing from *Unto this Last*. You will remember a this was a text which has influence Gandhi a lot Ruskin starting as critic of the art of painting turns in the new century to the more complex art of life. And no man of letters has tackled industrial problems with greater insight and more brilliant suggestiveness than he has d
1.

(Refer Slide Time: 48:59)

- Among the religious writers of the age the first place belongs unquestionably to **JOHN HENRY NEWMAN** (1801-1890). His most widely read work, *Apologia Pro Vita Sua* (1864), was written in answer to an unfortunate attack by Charles Kingsley.
- **John Addington Symonds**, author of *The Renaissance in Italy*, undoubtedly his greatest work, and of many critical essays;
- **Walter Pater**, whose *Appreciations* and numerous other works mark him as one of our best literary critics;
- and **Leslie Stephen**, famous for his work on the monumental *Dictionary of National Biography*, and for his *Hours in a Library*, a series of impartial and excellent criticisms,

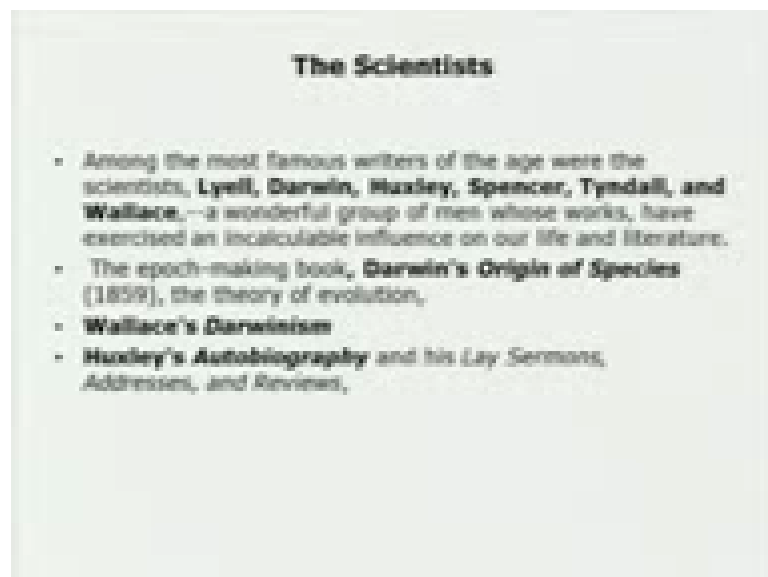
Among the religious writers of the age we have to mention John Henry Newman. He was a member of the Oxford movement. His most widely read work, *Apologia Pro Vita Sua*, was written in answer to an unfortunate attack by Charles Kingsley. And then John Addington Symonds, author of *The Renaissance in Italy* and of many critical essays. Walter Pater, again another aesthetic icon whose *Appreciations* and numerous other works mark him as one of our best literary critics. Many of them he took off from Ruskin. And Leslie Stephen, famous for his work on the monumental *Dictionary of National Biography*. And for his *Hours in a Library*, a series of impartial and excellent criticisms, so there for we find just now we mentioned Cardinal Newman.

(Refer Slide Time: 49:52)



That we find in the religious and ethical thought the Oxford movement as it was called was the most noteworthy advance and there for we have a new education acts making. A certain measures of education compulsory rapidly produced an enormous reading public and the cheapening of printing and paper increased the demand for books. So, that the production was multiplied.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:15)



So, we come to the end where we mentioned the scientist among the most famous writers of the age were the scientists Lyell, Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tindal and Wallace a

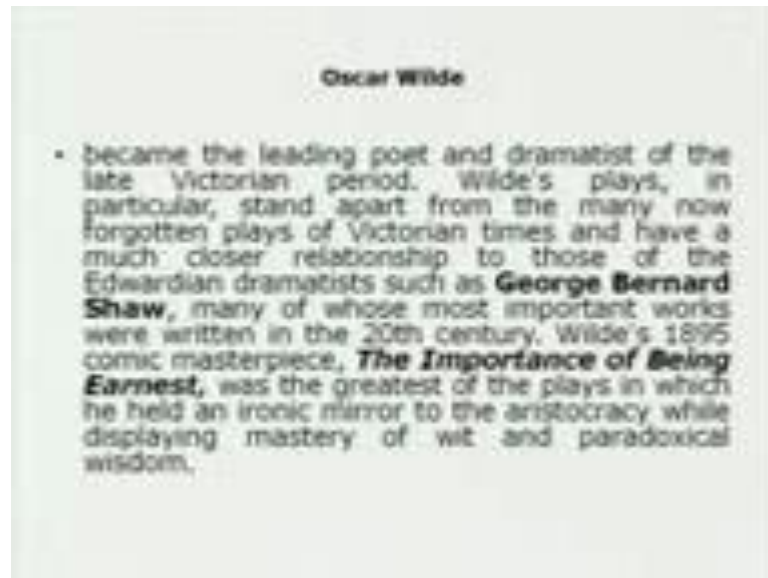
wonderful group of men whose works have exercised an incalculable influence on our life and literature. This is nearer to your screen nearer to your work and you will find the epoch-making book Darwin's origin of species the theory of evolution which has such a impact on all areas of studying Wallace's, Darwinism, and Huxley's autobiography.

(Refer Slide Time: 50:52)

- Especially towards the end of the Victorian period, **playwrights like George Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde began to reflect**, in an increasingly satirical way, the pretentious values and behavior that they believed characterized Victorian life. In drama, farces, musical burlesques, extravaganzas and comic operas competed with Shakespeare productions and serious drama by the likes of James Planché and Thomas William Robertson.
- musical theatre in Britain that culminated in the famous series **of comic operas by Gilbert and Sullivan** and were followed by the 1890s with the first Edwardian musical comedies.

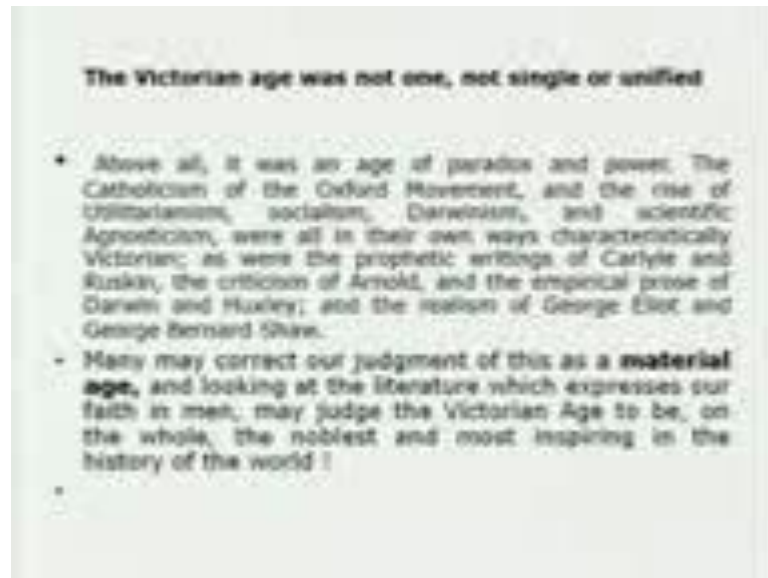
Especially, towards the end of the Victorian period let us not forget the playwrights like George Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde began to reflect in an increasingly satirical way the pretentious values and behavior that hey. So, Victorian life, so it was a sort of a satire but it was too the way enough comedy musical theatre in Britain that, culminated in the famous series of comic operas by Gilbert and Sullivan. You must have heard about them and were followed in the 1890s with the first Edwardian musical comedies the first musical comedy is made their which came into prominence during this time.

(Refer Slide Time: 51:33)



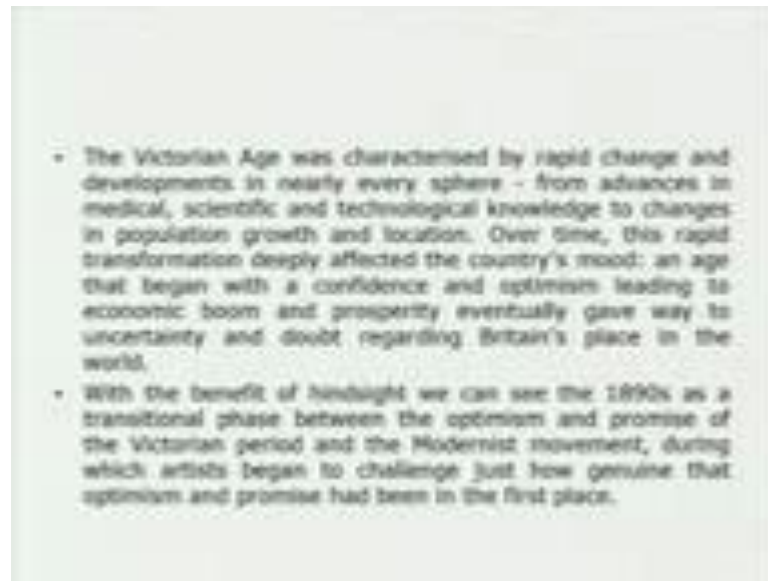
And Oscar Wilde became the leading poet and dramatist of the late Victorian period. Wilde's plays in particular stand apart from the many. Now forgotten plays of Victorian times and now he is like George Bernard Shaw who goes into some of his place goes into some modern a period some into the Victorian. And was 1895 comic masterpiece the importance of being earnest is still regarded as a masterpiece of wit and paradoxical wisdom.

(Refer Slide Time: 52:04)



So, summing up we see that the Victorian age was not 1, not single or unified. Because it was an age of paradox and power it was a huge long period 60-50 years approximately. And the Catholicism of oxford movement you have seen and the rise of utilitarianism socialism Darwinism scientific agnosticism were all in their own ways characteristically Victorian. We have the prophetic writing of Carlyle and Ruskin we have the criticism of Arnold. We have the poetry of Denison raining and the realism of George Eliot and George Bernard Shaw many may correct our judgment of this as a material age. And looking at the literature which expresses our faith in men may judge the Victorian age to be on the whole the noblest and most inspiring in the history of the world.

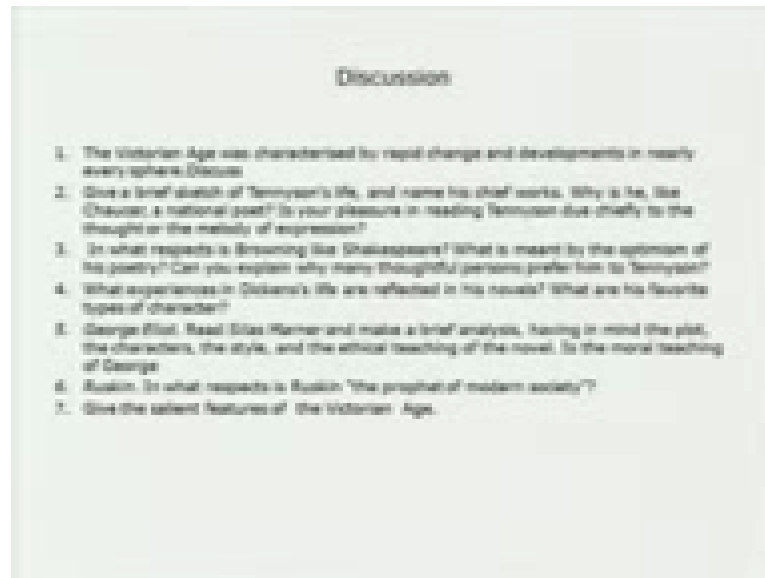
(Refer Slide Time: 53:00)



The Victorian age was characterized there for by rapid change and developments in nearly every sphere whether, it was a medical scientific and technological knowledge. And therefore, the over time this rapid transformation deeply affected the county's mood. So, when we studied the age lets study this background about the changers which are there. And let us see how this changers also reflected in the literature of the period with the benefit of hindsight we can see the 7000 890s as the transitional phase.

We will be going into the next phase in the next lecture the modernist period and between the optimism and promise of the Victorian period and the modernist period. And during which artist began to challenge, just how genuine that optimism and promise had been in the first place.

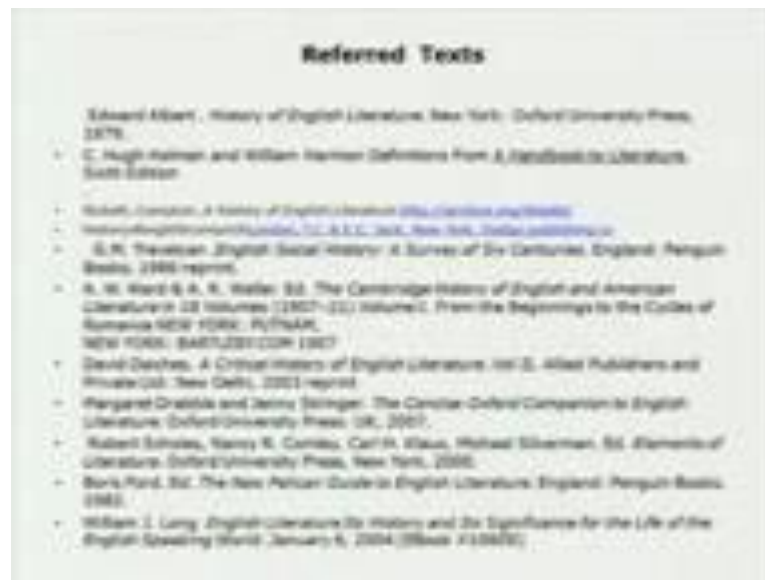
(Refer Slide Time: 53:50)



For discussion there for let us see how what where the different trends Victorian age was characterized how it by rapid change and development. And only in the sphere should be able to look into it is a vast stage. And therefore, so it would be nice to see how in every field whether it is in poetry whether it is in novel whether in essay in the scientific field we find that there have been many strides. If you want to look into tensions life you will have to see that it is itself is a open book. And we have see his sees work show he developed if you look into Browning he is almost comparative to Shakespeare.

We see his dramatic lyrics dramatic manner of beautiful presentation, about trend of man and you can almost say that pride had also weakened during this time at the phisic analysis. And the way that people thought about man and relationship what something decade extraordinary and begins of course, was and Dickens of course, was absolutely different what experiences in Dickens life are reflected in his novel. You can look at each novel as autobiographical the way he relates the realistic portraits of different characters which are there George Elliot read *Silas Marner* and makes a brief analysis having in mind the plot the character the style and moves Ruskin. Of course, in different ways of modern society in the way that Ruskin brought in the way exchanges between art and literature between the architecture and the aesthetic movement. The silent features of the Victorian age. I hope you have enjoyed this lecture next we will go into the modernist refer text Edward Albert.

(Refer Slide Time: 55:53)



Most of it is comes from William Harmon, G M Trevelyan the survey of 6 centuries the necessary books, which allow you to understand the social history of the type. David Daiches a critical history of the English literature William j logs in the signature its history and significance.

Thank you.