

Aula 5

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

META

Compreender o século XVII como um momento de transição na literatura inglesa, caracterizado, em sua primeira metade, pelo Neoclassicismo, e na segunda pelas primeiras manifestações do Romantismo.

OBJETIVOS

Ao final desta aula, o aluno deverá:
Identificar e analisar as características da poesia inglesa do século XVIII, sobretudo em sua primeira metade.
Familiarizar o estudante com a poesia neoclássica de Alexander Pope.

PRÉ-REQUISITOS

História da literatura inglesa até o século XVII.

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INTRODUÇÃO

During the 18th century, the Enlightenment culminated in the French and American revolutions. Philosophy and science increased in prominence. Philosophers dreamed of a brighter age. This dream turned into a reality with the French Revolution, although it was later compromised by the excesses of the Reign of Terror of Maximilien Robespierre. At first, the monarchies of Europe embraced Enlightenment ideals, but with the French Revolution they feared losing their power and formed broad coalitions for the counter-revolution. The Ottoman Empire experienced an unprecedented period of peace and economic expansion, taking part in no European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a consequence the empire did not share in Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), causing its military to fall behind and suffer defeats against Russia in the second half of the century.

Fonte: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/18th_century

DESENVOLVIMENTO

As Charles II had no legitimate children, his brother James (1633-1701), who was the first in the line of succession, ascended the throne and became James II and VII from 1685 until the Glorious Revolution of 1688. It is important to say that he was the last Roman Catholic king to reign over England, Scotland and Ireland. Some members of Parliament suspected him of being pro-French and pro-Catholic, besides his disposal of becoming an absolute monarch. When he had a Catholic heir, the protestant aristocracy called on his protestant son-in-law and nephew, William of Orange (1650–1702) to land an invasion army from the Netherlands. James fled to France and was replaced by his eldest and protestant daughter Mary, Princess Royal (1631-1660) and her husband William of Orange. James made an attempt to recover his crown when he landed in Ireland in 1689, but after the defeat of the Jacobite forces by the Williamites at the Battle of the Boyne in July 1690, he returned to France. He lived the rest of his life in the court of his cousin and ally, King Louis XIV. James's conflicts with the Parliament and his attempts to create religious liberty for Roman Catholics and nonconformists in general resulted in his deposition and the accession of his daughter and her husband as king and queen.

The episode in English history known as **The Glorious Revolution (1)**, which took place in 1688, was, in practical terms, the union of English Parliamentarians with the Dutch prince William III of Orange-Nassau (William of Orange). His successful invasion of England led him to the English throne as William III, together with his wife Mary II of England,

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James's daughter, as well as the documentation of the **Bill of Rights (2)** of 1689.



William III (1650-1702); also widely known as William of Orange, was sovereign Prince of Orange from birth, Stadtholder of Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Gelderland, and Overijssel in the Dutch Republic from 1672, and King of England, Ireland, and Scotland from 1689 until his death. It is a coincidence that his regnal number was the same for both Orange and England. As King of Scotland, he is known as William II, He is informally known by sections of the population in Northern Ireland and Scotland as “King Billy”. Fonte: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_III_of_England

After the Revolution, Catholics were denied the right to vote and sit in the Westminster Parliament for over a century, as well as commissions in the army, and the monarch was forbidden to be Catholic or to marry a Catholic – this prohibition remained in its vigour the UK's Succession to the Crown Act of 2013 removed it in 2015. It has been argued, among **Whig** historians, during this time the modern English parliamentary democracy began. In Europe, the Revolution was related to the **War of the Grand Alliance**. The expression “Glorious Revolution” was first used by John Hampden (1653-1696) in 1689. It is also occasionally termed the Bloodless Revolution. The English Civil War (also known as the Great Rebellion) was still within living memory for most of the major English participants in the events of 1688.

The first years of the eighteenth century are marked by the reign of Queen Anne (1665-1714), under which the Acts of Union, which united the kingdoms of England and Scotland into Great Britain, were promulgated. She was born during the reign of her uncle Charles II. Anne's Dutch Protestant brother-in-law and cousin William III had become joint monarch with his wife, Anne's elder sister Mary II. After Mary's death, in 1694, William continued king until his death, in 1702, being succeeded by Anne.

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As queen, Anne favoured moderate **Tory (2)** politicians, once they were supporting her Anglican religious views, something which didn't happen with the **Whigs (4)**. Her reign is seen by some literary historians as a period of economic stability and prosperity. The kind of neoclassical poetry produced and this apparent social peace made some authors call this period The Augusta Age in English literature. Anne suffered from ill health throughout her life. Despite seventeen pregnancies by her husband, Prince George of Denmark and Norway, Duke of Cumberland (1653-1708), she did not leave any successor, being the last monarch of the House of Stuart. Following the terms of the Act of Settlement 1701, she was succeeded by her second cousin, George I (1660-1727), of the House of Hanover, who was a descendant of the Stuarts through his grandmother Elizabeth, daughter of James VI and I.



Anne (1665-1714) became Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland on 8 March 1702. On 1 May 1707, under the Acts of Union, two of her realms, the kingdoms of England and Scotland, united as a single sovereign state known as Great Britain. She continued to reign as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland until her death. Fonte: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/75/Anne1705.jpg/1200px-Anne1705.jpg>

George was born in Hanover and inherited the titles and lands of the Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg. At the age of 54, after the death of Queen Anne, he ascended the British throne as the first monarch of the House of Hanover. During his reign, the powers of the monarchy diminished and Britain began a transition to the modern system of government led by a prime minister. It is a consensus among the historians that, during his reign, Sir Robert Walpole (1676-1745) was the man who really held the power, being Britain's first prime minister. George died on a trip to Hanover, where he was buried.



George I (1660-1727) was King of Great Britain and Ireland from 1 August 1714 until his death, and ruler of the Duchy and Electorate of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover) in the Holy Roman Empire from 1698. Fonte: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_I_of_Great_Britain

George II (1683-1760) ascended the British throne in 1727. He was the last British monarch who was born outside Great Britain – he was born and raised in Germany. His grandmother, Sophia of Hanover (1630-1714), had become the second in line of succession to the British throne – after about fifty Catholics were excluded by the Act of Settlement 1701 and the Acts of Union 1707, which restricted the succession to Protestants. After the deaths of Sophia and Anne, in 1714, his father George I inherited the throne.

George exercised little control over British domestic policy, which was largely controlled by the Parliament. In 1745, supporters of the Catholic claimant to the British throne, James Francis Edward, Prince of Wales (1688-1766), nicknamed the Old Pretender, attempted and failed to depose George in the last of the Jacobite rebellions. They were inspired and led by James's son, Charles Edward Stuart (1720-1788), known in Britain during his lifetime as The Young Pretender and The Young Chevalier, but often known in retrospective accounts as Bonnie Prince Charlie, who was himself the second Jacobite pretender to the thrones of England, Scotland, France and Ireland as Charles III, after the death of his father, in 1766. As Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales (1707-1751), his son, died in 1751, George II was succeeded by his grandson, George III (1738-1820).



George II (1683-1760) was King of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover) and Prince-electoral of the Holy Roman Empire from 11 June 1727 until his death. Fonte: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_II_of_Great_Britain

The life of George III was longer than any other British monarch before him. His reign was marked by military conflicts not only in Europe but also in Africa, in the Americas and in Asia. In the beginning of his reign, the British had defeated France in the Seven Years' War, becoming the dominant imperialist European power in North America and India. On the other hand, it was in his reign that the British American colonies became independent. It is important to mention the wars against revolu-

tionary and Napoleonic France from 1793 to 18815, when Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo, in 1815. At the end of his life, George III became mentally ill. In 1810, a regency was established and his eldest son, George, Prince of Wales (1762-1830), ruled as Prince Regent. When George III died, the Prince Regent succeeded his father as George IV.



George III (1738-1820) was King of Great Britain and Ireland from 25 October 1760 until the union of the two countries on 1 January 1801, after which he was King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland until his death. He was concurrently Duke and prince-elector of Brunswick-Lüneburg (“Hanover”) in the Holy Roman Empire until his promotion to King of Hanover on 12 October 1814. He was the third British monarch of the House of Hanover, but unlike his two predecessors he was born in Britain, spoke English as his first language and never visited Hanover. Fonte: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_III_of_the_United_Kingdom

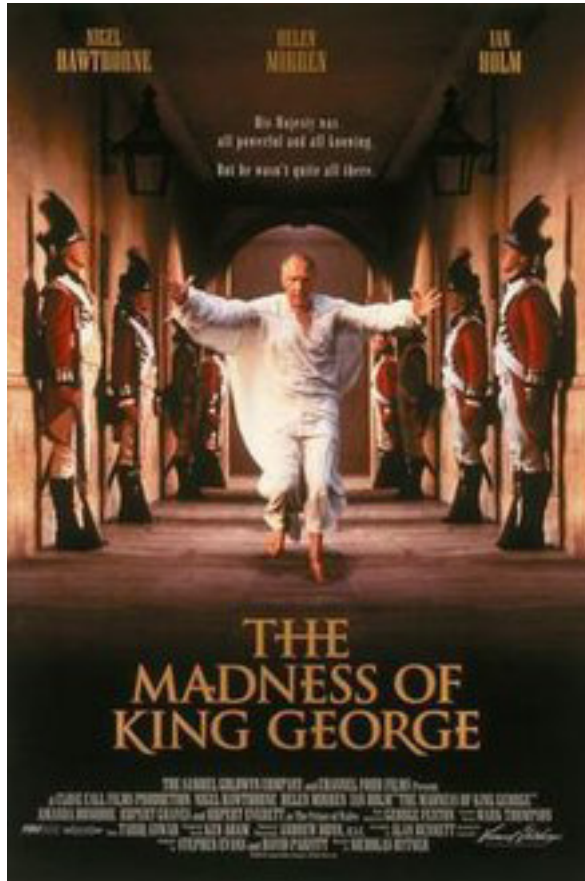
KINGS & QUEENS OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1603-1625 | James I (King of Scotland as James VI 1567-1625) |
| 1625-1649 | Charles I |
| 1649-1653 | Commonwealth |
| 1653-1658 | Oliver Cromwell (Lord Protector) |
| 1658-1659 | Richard Cromwell (Lord Protector) |
| 1660-1685 | Charles II |
| 1685-1688 | James II |
| 1689-1694 | William III of Orange and Mary II (jointly) |
| 1694-1702 | William III (alone) |

MONARCHS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 1702-1714 | Anne |
| 1714-1727 | George I |
| 1727-1760 | George II |
| 1760-1820 | George III (Elector, 1760-1815, and King, 1815-20, of Hanover) |
| 1820-1830 | George IV |

A film to be watched



The Madness of King George is a 1994 British biographical historical comedy-drama film directed by Nicholas Hytner and adapted by Alan Bennett from his own play, The Madness of George III. It tells the true story of George III of Great Britain's deteriorating mental health, and his equally declining relationship with his eldest son, the Prince of Wales, particularly focusing on the period around the Regency Crisis of 1788–89. Modern medicine has suggested that the King's symptoms were the result of acute intermittent porphyria, although this theory has more recently been vigorously challenged, most notably by a research project based at St George's, University of London, which concluded that George III did actually suffer from mental illness after all. Fonte: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Madness_of_King_George

CONCLUSÃO

The Seven Years' War was a world war fought between 1754 and 1763, the main conflict occurring in the seven-year period from 1756 to 1763. It involved every European great power of the time except the Ottoman Empire, spanning five continents, and affected Europe, the Americas, West Africa, India, and the Philippines. The conflict split Europe into two coalitions, led by Great Britain on one side and France on the other. For the first time, aiming to curtail Britain and Prussia's ever-growing might, France formed a grand coalition of its own, which ended with failure as Britain rose as the world's predominant power, altering the European balance of power.

During the 1760s and 1770s, the relations between the Thirteen Colonies and Britain became increasingly strained, primarily because of resentment of the British Parliament's ability to tax American colonists without their consent. Disagreement turned to violence and in 1775 the American War of Independence began. The following year, the colonists declared the independence of the United States and with economic and naval assistance from France, would go on to win the war in 1783.



RESUMO

The period which goes from 1660 to 1785 was a time of expansion for England — or for “Great Britain”, as the nation came to be called after the Act of Union in 1707 joined Scotland to England and Wales. Britain then became a world power. The world was different in 1785. A sense of new, expanding possibilities transformed the daily life of the British people, and offered them fresh ways of thinking about their relations to nature and to each other. Hence literature had to adapt to circumstances for which there was no precedent. The eighteenth century, from this perspective, seems to be a kind of continuation of the Restoration period, ending up with the emergence of Romanticism.



ATIVIDADES

Tente fazer um resumo desta aula, com suas próprias palavras em inglês, indicando, sempre que possível, as datas e o contexto histórico.

COMENTARIO SOBRE AS ATIVIDADES

A intenção desta atividade é treinar a língua inglesa e apreender o contexto sócio-político do século XVIII na Inglaterra.

GLOSSÁRIO

(1) **The Glorious Revolution**, also called the Revolution of 1688, was the overthrow of King James II of England (James VII of Scotland and James II of Ireland) by a union of English Parliamentarians with the Dutch stadtholder William III of Orange-Nassau (William of Orange). William's successful invasion of England with a Dutch fleet and army led to his ascending of the English throne as William III of England jointly with his wife Mary II of England, James's daughter, in conjunction with the documentation of the Bill of Rights 1689.

(2) **The Bill of Rights** is an Act of the Parliament of England that deals with constitutional matters and sets out certain basic civil rights. Passed on 16 December 1689, it is a restatement in statutory form of The Declaration of Rights presented by the Convention Parliament to William and Mary in February 1689, inviting them to become joint sovereigns of England.

(3) **The Tories** were members of two political parties which existed, sequentially, in the Kingdom of England, the Kingdom of Great Britain and later the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from the 17th to the early 19th centuries.

(4) **The Whigs** were a political faction and then a political party in the parliaments of England, Scotland, Great Britain and the United Kingdom. Between the 1680s and 1850s, they contested power with their rivals, the Tories. The Whigs' origin lay in constitutional monarchism and opposition to absolute monarchy. The Whigs played a central role in the Glorious Revolution of 1688, and were the standing enemies of the Stuart kings and pretenders, who were Roman Catholic.



PRÓXIMA AULA

The Neoclassical Poetry

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