

13 February 2012

Please get a BLACK book & choose your seat...

Be prepared for copious note-taking ☺

BTW – if you were absent on Thursday, you must make up your test this week or take a 0%.

Restoration and the Eighteenth Century **1660-1800**

The Age of Reason

The Age of Enlightenment

In the Shadow of Elizabeth

- After James I, his weak son Charles I came to throne, but the Puritans and their parliamentary party had gained power.
- **By 1642 England was embroiled in civil war between the parliamentary party and the Royalists.**



Cromwell Comes to Power



- Parliament took over England under the rule of Oliver Cromwell
- Cromwell was not royalty; he was a military and political strategist who eventually tore up the constitution and became a dictator.
- Under Cromwell's command, Parliament beheaded Charles I

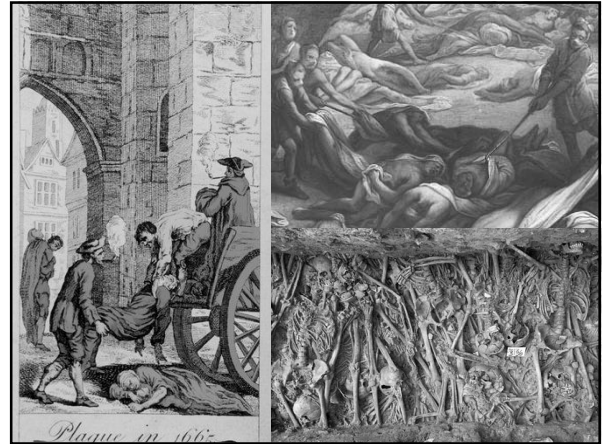
The Growth of America

- People poured from England and Europe to North America
- Freedom of Religion
- Ambition—money to be made in furs, tobacco, logging for the building of ships
- Transporting Africans for use as slave labor.



Defeated and Exhausted

- By 1660 England was utterly exhausted by 20 years of civil war.
- **1665-1666 – Great Plague of London**
- **1666 – Great Fire of London leaves more than 2/3 of Londoners homeless**
- A lesser country might have folded...



Restoring Order

- By the end of the 18th century, England had transformed itself.
- Some say they had nowhere to go but up.
- Again there was a return **to classical learning and a restoration of order.**

What is meant by Restoration?

- In 1660 the **Anglican Church was restored as the official Church of England** and King Charles II was restored to power (after having been exiled to France, restoring the monarchy.)
- They dug up Cromwell, beheaded him, then reburied him.
- The monarchy was restored without shedding a drop of blood.

The Age of Reason and Enlightenment

- Asking not just Why? but **How?** People were changing their ways of viewing themselves and the world.
- **Natural phenomena were increasingly explained by scientific observation** as people began to ask how things happened in the natural world.

Birth of Modern Prose

- **Under the influence of the Royal Society and John Dryden, English prose became more precise, exact, and plain.**
- **Fewer metaphors, flowery language, etc.**

Changes in Religion

- The new science influenced religion: A movement called **Deism viewed the universe as a perfect mechanism, which God had built and left to run on its own.**

- Pope's *Essay on Man*
- Sir Isaac Newton
- John Locke
- Christianity but asking more and more scientific questions

Religion and Politics

- Religion determined people's politics.
- King Charles II outlawed and persecuted all the various Puritan and Independent sects—dozens of them who all disagreed among themselves.



Bloodless Revolution

- Charles II had no legal heir.
- When he died in 1685 he was succeeded by his brother **James II, a practicing Roman Catholic.** Pressure (religious) was so great that he fled to France with his family in 1688.
- **James II was succeeded by his Protestant daughter Mary and her Dutch husband William of Orange. Ever since, the rulers of England have been, at least in name, Anglicans.**

Bloodless Revolution



After the Restoration

- Writers drew on "New Classical" style of Roman, Greek, and Latin models
- Thinkers of this Age of Reason **emphasized logic, scientific observation, factual explanation.** These rational explanations affected some people's religious views.
- **Literary tastes turned to wit and satire to expose excesses and moral corruption.**

After the Restoration

- **In journalism, the periodical essay developed, commenting on public manners and values.**
- **To satisfy the reading tastes of a developing middle class, writers began to experiment with long fictional narratives called novels.**
- **Theaters closed by the Puritans reopened, and female actors were now included on the stage; drama during the Restoration period was witty, bawdy, and cynical.**

Major Ideas of the Era

- **Rationalism**>>logical reasoning based on fact
- **Cosmology**>>new world view based on Newtonian physics>analysis of natural phenomena as systems
- **Secularism**>>application of scientific theories to religion and society
- **Scientific method**>>experimentation, observation, hypothesis
- **Optimism**>>anything is possible
- **Tolerance**>>a greater acceptance of different societies and cultures
- **Mass education**
- **Utilitarianism**>>
- **Cosmopolitanism**
- **Freedom**
- **Reform**

The Age of Enlightenment

- Origins in the scientific and intellectual revolutions of the seventeenth century.
- Change and reason were both possible and desirable for the sake of human liberty.
- Provided a major source of ideas that could be used to undermine existing political and social patterns.

The Seven Groups of English Society during this time

1. The Great, who live profusely
2. The Rich, who live very plentifully
3. The Middle Sort, who live well
4. The Working Trades, who labor hard, but feel no want
5. The Country People, farmers, etc., who fare indifferently
6. The Poor, that fare hard
7. The Miserable, that really pinch and suffer want.
---Daniel Defoe

Debtor's Prison



The Age of Satire

- **Alexander Pope and Jonathon Swift used satire to expose the moral corruption and crass commercialism**
- Artist William Hogarth shared many of their attitudes and ideas and expressed his satire through art.
- **Daniel Defoe was a champion for the middle class and its values.**

The Age of Journalism

- As the middle class grew, **journalists such as Defoe, Joseph Addison, and Richard Steele** followed this new profession.
- Saw themselves as **"reformers of public manners and morals."**

Popular Taste

- Like journalists of the day, **writers like Pope and Swift aimed at reforming and educating their readers.**
- Pope in particular, however, was much too formal and classical in his style to draw a wide readership. These readers instead flocked to the novel.

First English Novels

- ***Robinson Crusoe*, by Defoe**
- ***Tom Jones*, Henry Fielding**
 - **Something new**
 - **Development of the middle class**
 - **Often broad and comical**
 - **Women were among the eager readers**

Public Poetry

- **Poetry of the period was not private, intimate, or spontaneous; rather it was highly artificial and carefully crafted for public occasions.**
- **Forms included: elegies for grand people, satire, odes.**

Restoration

- Time of scientific (or “scientific”) advances
- Time of great disparity between the “haves” and the “have nots”
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rqEUqjPQ_Ys

John Dryden

- **1631-1700**
- **Most accomplished poet of his time**
- **Also an essayist, satirist, critic, and dramatist**
- **Wrote about virtually every important issue of the time**



Reading Dryden

- In your black book, please turn to page 448 and read Dryden’s essay – which uses reason and logic to talk about Shakespeare and Ben Jonson!
- Answer questions #1-5 on page 450.