1 LOVERS AND THEIR LINES:
THE SONNETS
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2 EARLY-MODERN ENGLISH

3 EARLY MODERN ENGLISH
(1500-1800)
■ The next wave of innovation in English came with the Renaissance
■ The revival of classical scholarship brought many classical Latin and Greek words into the Language.
■ Many familiar words and phrases were coined or first recorded by Shakespeare. e.g. "vanish into thin air," and "flesh and blood"

4 SHAKESPEAREAN CREATIONS

5 EVENTS WHICH CHANGED ENGLISH
■ Language was changed and influenced by two major events:
  - Great Vowel Shift
  - Printing Press

6 GREAT VOWEL SHIFT
■ This was a change in pronunciation that began around 1400
■ Change, or shift, in the long and short vowel sounds

7 PRINTING PRESS
■ Invented by Johannes Gutenberg in 1400s
■ Books became cheaper, literacy more common
■ Brought standardization to English
The dialect of London became the standard
Spelling and grammar became fixed
First English dictionary was published in 1604.

THE ENGLISH RENAISSANCE

THE TUDORS

WAR OF THE ROSES

15 year conflict over the crown between the Yorks and the Lancasters
King Henry VI – Lancaster
Shared claim to the throne with the Yorks – Edward, Duke of York; George, Duke of Clarence; and Richard, Duke of Gloucester
Yorks – white rose
Lancasters – red rose

WAR OF THE ROSES

EDWARD, GEORGE, AND RICHARD
Edward became King Edward IV after the death of Henry VI
George, Duke of Clarence, tried to invalidate Edward's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville
George was tried and executed
Edward had 5 daughters and two sons, his “heir and spare”

EDWARD, GEORGE, AND RICHARD
Edward died of illness and his son Edward was set to be crowned king
Richard seized his nephews and held them in the Tower of London
Edward’s heirs were named illegitimate and Richard became king – Richard III
Princes disappeared, most likely murdered

HENRY TUDOR – HENRY VII
Son of Margaret Beaufort and Edmund Tudor, the half brother
of Henry VI
× Margaret was a Lancaster
× After the death of Henry VI, Henry went into exile for 15 years
× When Richard III gained power, Henry returned to England to claim the throne

15 [ ] HENRY VII
× Henry’s forces defeated Richard’s at the Battle of Bosworth Field
× Henry Tudor became Henry VII and married Elizabeth York, the eldest daughter of Edward IV
× This was the beginning of the Tudor Dynasty, which ruled from 1485-1603

16 [ ] THE TUDOR ROSE: WHITE ROSE INSIDE THE RED ROSE

17 [ ] HENRY VIII

18 [ ] HENRY VII DIED IN 1509; WAS SUCCEEDED BY HIS SECOND SON, HENRY VIII
× Henry’s older brother Arthur had died and Henry married his widow, Catherine of Aragon
× Henry wanted to divorce Catherine and marry Anne Boleyn
× Challenged papal authority although he had been named Defender of the Faith
× Henry VIII broke away from Catholic Church and formed the Church of England (The Anglican Church)
× Became the head of the church and nation
× Henry married six times
× Adapted the line of succession

19 [ ] THE SIX WIVES OF HENRY VIII
× Catherine of Aragon
× Anne Boleyn
× Jane Seymour
× Anne of Cleves
× Catherine Howard
Edward VI and Queen Mary

- Edward VI became king at age nine - Protestant
- Mary I took the throne upon his death; restored Catholic practices
- Nicknamed “Bloody Mary” for her execution of over 300 Protestants

Elizabeth

- Last of the Tudors
- Increase in the arts; many of the greatest literary works were dedicated to her
- “Elizabethan”
- Died unmarried and childless
- Upon her death, James VI of Scotland took the throne – The Stuart Dynasty

Achievements of the English Renaissance

- Defeat of the Spanish Armada
- Exploration
- Architects designed beautiful mansions
- Composers produced new hymns
- Growth of educational institutions

Elizabthan Poetry

- Favored lyric poetry rather than the narrative poetry of previous eras
- Sonnet cycles, a series of sonnets that form a story, became popular
- The first great sonnet cycle was Astrophel and Stella by Sir Philip Sidney

Strategies for Reading Poetry

- Identify the speaker
- Envision the imagery
Follow sentence structure to understand meaning
Paraphrase
Listen
Respond
Consider the characteristics of the time period

What Is Love?

Eros
- A love that desires the thing that it loves
- I love apple pie, I love my husband, I love that song
- Romantic love is generally eros
- The Lover (ereste) and the Beloved (eromenos)

Philia
- Brotherly love - how one would love one’s friend
- Philadelphia - the city of Brotherly Love
- Philosophy (love of wisdom), philanthropy (love of man), bibliophile (lover of books)

Agape
- Sacrificial love
- A love that desires the perfection or the good of another
- Selfless love

STERNBERG’S THEORY OF LOVE

Iambic Pentameter: Getting It Right

What Is Iambic Pentameter?
- Rhythmical Pattern
- Focuses on beats and stresses
- Sounds like natural speech
- Similar to a heartbeat

What is iambic pentameter?
- A line of poetry is made up of metrical feet
• One IAMB = unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable
• Pentameter = 5 metrical feet
• Iambic pentameter = ten syllables total: unstressed followed by stressed

33 Edmund Spenser

34 **Edmund Spenser (1552-1599)**
- Born into a working-class family
- Published his first poems as a student at Cambridge
- Depended on payment for his poems

35 **Spenser’s Contributions to Literature**
- His most famous work is *The Faerie Queen* dedicated to Queen Elizabeth I
- Created the Spenserian sonnet
- Most famous sonnet sequence is *Amoretti* dedicated to his wife Elizabeth

36 **Spenserian sonnet**
- 14 line lyric poem
- Written in iambic pentameter
- Rhyme scheme is as follows
  ABAB BCBC CDCD EE

37 **UNIT 3**
VOCABULARY LIST #1

38 **ENTREAT**
- Verb
  - To ask earnestly; implore; beg

39 **AUGMENTED**
- Verb
  - Made greater or larger in size

40 **MANIFOLD**
• Adverb
  • In multiple ways

41 ● KINDLE
  • Verb
  • To start a fire; to excite or stir up

42 ● ASSAY
  • Verb
  • To try or test

43 ● BASER
  • Adjective
  • Morally low; of little or no value

44 ● DEVISE
  • Verb
  • To plan

45 ● ETERNIZE
  • Verb
  • To make eternal; to immortalize

46 ● PINE
  • Verb
  • To feel longing or lingering desire

47 ● Sir Philip Sidney

48 ● Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586)
  ○ Was a scholar, poet, and soldier
  ○ Knighted in 1583
  ○ Was wounded on the battlefield and died 26 days later

49 ● Sidney’s Literary Contributions
  ○ First great sonnet sequence linked by theme
  ○ *Astrophel and Stella* (“star lover” and “star”) 108 sonnets, 11 songs
  ○ Inspired by Penelope Devereux to whom he had been
engaged

50 The Petrarchan Sonnet

51 The Sonnet

- Also called the Italian sonnet
- Developed by Francesco Petrarca (Petrarch)
- The beloved (eromenos) is portrayed as unattainable
- She is the poet’s inspiration; she is placed on a pedestal

52 Francesco Petrarca

53 The Sonnet Form

- 14 lines in iambic pentameter
- First 8 lines called the OCTAVE – rhyme scheme is ABBA ABBA
- Last six lines called the SESTET – rhyme scheme is more flexible - CDECDE, CDCDCD, and CDCDEE

54 THE OCTAVE

- The octave presents the problem or conflict the speaker faces
- It is introduced in the first 4 lines and developed in the next four lines
- The problem usually deals with the unattainable subject

55 THE SESTET

- The sestet offers a solution for the problem
- It changes the tone of the sonnet

56 Unit 3 - Vocabulary List #2

57 WAN (ADJ)

- Sickly pale
- In the mid to late 1990s, the wan and emaciated look known as “heroin chic” ruled the runways.

58 LANGUISHED (ADJ)

- Weak or sickly looking
- After completing a marathon, it is common for runners to have
a languished appearance.

59  BALM (N)
   • Anything healing or soothing
   • Jamie generously applied lip balm in order to prevent chapping and cracking.
   • A pint of Ben and Jerry's ice cream was Margaret's balm for a broken heart.

60  Vocabulary List 3
   Browning and Shakespeare

61  BREADTH
   • Width; range or extent

62  SCOPE (N)
   • Range of perception or understanding
   • The problems and stress of the adult world are beyond the scope of most kindergarten students.

63  SULLEN (ADJ)
   • Gloomy; dismal
   • The usually bubbly child was surprisingly sullen on Monday morning.

64  IMPEDIMENTS (N)
   • Anything preventing the making of a legal contract
   • Of all the impediments standing in the way of Laurel's wedding, the biggest was the fact that her fiancé was still legally married to his first wife.

65  ALTERS (V)
   • Changes; becomes different
   • A chameleon is a wonder of nature in that it alters its appearance in order to blend in with its environment and protect itself.

66  MEET THE BROWNINGS
   British Literature
ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING

- (1806-1861)
- Had no formal education but loved learning
- Learned 8 languages on her own
- Began writing poetry as a child
- Published 4 volumes of poetry
- Very sickly; reclusive

THE BROWNINGS

- Elizabeth met Robert Browning in 1845
- She was a well-established poet and he was a fan of her work
- Her bad health and over protective father kept her isolated
- They fell in love and exchanged secret love letters every day
- They eloped in 1846 and moved to Italy
- Elizabeth’s father disinherited her and never forgave her

THE BROWNINGS

- Elizabeth wrote Sonnets from the Portuguese, a sonnet sequence about their love
- They had one son and lived happily in Italy
- Elizabeth died in 1861
- They are among the greatest Victorian poets

THE BROWNINGS

LITERARY TERM

ANAPHORA

- The repetition of the same word at the beginning of lines of verse, sentences, or parts of sentences.

The Shakespearean Sonnet

The Sonnet

- Also called the English Sonnet
- 14 lines in iambic pentameter
- Contains 3 quatrains and a couplet
Quatrain = 4-line stanza
Couplet = rhyming pair

The Sonnet
Rhyme scheme is
ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
The couplet at the end sums up and finalizes the speaker’s thoughts from the 3 quatrains