

Characteristics Of Victorian Literature

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[The Victorian Supernatural](#) - Nicola Bown 2004-02-05

Publisher Description

Pamphlets in Philology and the Humanities - 1907

[Victorian Poetry](#) - Isobel Armstrong 2002-09-11

In a work that is uniquely comprehensive and theoretically astute, Isobel Armstrong rescues Victorian poetry from its longstanding sepia image as 'a moralised form of romantic verse', and unearths its often subversive critique of nineteenth-century culture and politics.

Affinity - Sarah Waters 2002-01-08

"Gothic tale, psychological study, puzzle narrative...This is gripping, astute fiction that feeds the mind and senses."—The Seattle Times An upper-class woman recovering from a suicide attempt, Margaret Prior has begun visiting the women's ward of Millbank prison, Victorian London's grimmest jail, as part of her rehabilitative charity work. Amongst Millbank's murderers and common thieves, Margaret finds herself increasingly fascinated by an apparently innocent inmate, the enigmatic spiritualist Selina Dawes. Selina was imprisoned after a séance she was conducting went horribly awry, leaving an elderly matron dead and a young woman deeply disturbed. Although initially skeptical of Selina's gifts, Margaret is soon drawn into a twilight world of ghosts and shadows, unruly spirits and unseemly passions, until she is at last driven to concoct a desperate plot to secure Selina's freedom, and her own. As in her noteworthy debut, *Tipping the Velvet*, Sarah Waters brilliantly evokes the sights and smells of a moody and beguiling nineteenth-century London, and proves herself yet again a storyteller, in the words of the New York Times Book Review, of "startling power."

[Studies in Early Victorian Literature](#) - Frederic Harrison 2018-08-15

Studies in Early Victorian Literature: Large Print By Frederic Harrison CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTORIAN LITERATURE That which in England is conveniently described as the Victorian Age of literature has a character of its own, at once brilliant, diverse, and complex. It is an age peculiarly difficult to label in a phrase; but its copious and versatile gifts will make it memorable in the history of modern civilisation. The Victorian Age, it is true, has no Shakespeare or Milton, no Bacon or Hume, no Fielding or Scott-no supreme master in poetry, philosophy, or romance, whose work is incorporated with the thought of the world, who is destined to form epochs and to endure for centuries. Its genius is more scientific than literary, more historical than dramatic, greater in discovery than in abstract thought. We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive Classic Library collection. Many of the books in our collection have been out of print for decades, and therefore have not been accessible to the general public. The aim of our publishing program is to facilitate rapid access to this vast reservoir of literature, and our view is that this is a significant literary work, which deserves to be brought back into print after many decades. The contents of the vast majority of titles in the Classic Library have been scanned from the original works. To ensure a high quality product, each title has been meticulously hand curated by our staff. Our philosophy has been guided by a desire to provide the reader with a book that is as close as possible to ownership of the original work. We hope that you will enjoy this wonderful classic work, and that for you it becomes an enriching experience.

The Victorian Novel - Francis O'Gorman 2008-04-15

This guide steers students through significant critical responses to the Victorian novel from the end of the nineteenth century to the present day.

On Style in Victorian Fiction - Daniel Tyler 2022-01-06

Demonstrates the importance of attending to literary style in Victorian novels and provides exemplary readings of major novelists.

If - Rudyard Kipling 1918

Tess of the D'Urbervilles - Thomas Hardy 1892

English Literature - Ryan West & 2018-04-12

Loaded with captivating data, this brief and engaging overview includes a portion of the major abstract showstoppers of nineteenth-century England. In the event that you at any point needed to know which Thomas Hardy novel to peruse in the first place, or simply needed to stand your ground at a mixed drink gathering of English educators, this book is for you. Notwithstanding disclosing to you why Reverend Patrick Bronte copied his youngsters' new red shoes, and whether George Eliot was a man or lady and that's only the tip of the iceberg, Instant English Literature offers extraordinary highlights - including section rundowns, arrangements of's who, true to life and chronicled goodies, title records, and a large group of delineations, photographs, and kid's shows. "e;We think about the nineteenth century as a dynamic age - the time of pioneer extension, upsets, and railways, of extraordinary investigation and the Great Exhibition. Yet, in perusing crafted by Romantic and Victorian scholars one notification a contention, what Stefanie Markovits terms "e;an emergency of activity."e; In her book, *The Crisis of Action in Nineteenth-Century English Literature*, Markovits maps out this contention by concentrating on four authors: William Wordsworth, Arthur Hugh Clough, George Eliot, and Henry James.

Adaptation Studies - Jorgen Bruhn 2013-07-11

With case study examples across a range of media, this book brings together leading international scholars to explore new directions in adaptation studies.

The Wilds of London - James Greenwood 1874

In Memoriam - Alfred Tennyson Baron Tennyson 1884

Alfred Lord Tennyson - Hallam Tennyson Baron Tennyson 1897

[Studies in Early Victorian Literature](#) - Frederic Harrison 2018-06-26

Studies in Early Victorian Literature by Frederic Harrison CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTORIAN LITERATURE That which in England is conveniently described as the Victorian Age of literature has a character of its own, at once brilliant, diverse, and complex. It is an age peculiarly difficult to label in a phrase; but its copious and versatile gifts will make it memorable in the history of modern civilisation. The Victorian Age, it is true, has no Shakespeare or Milton, no Bacon or Hume, no Fielding or Scott-no supreme master in poetry, philosophy, or romance, whose work is incorporated with the thought of the world, who is destined to form epochs and to endure for centuries. Its genius is more scientific than literary, more historical than dramatic, greater in discovery than in abstract thought. In lyric poetry and in romance our age has names second only to the greatest; its researches into nature and history are at least equal to those of any previous epoch; and, if it has not many great philosophers, it has developed the latest, most arduous, most important of all the sciences. This is the age of Sociology: its central achievement has been the revelation of social laws. This social aspect of thought colours the poetry, the romance, the literature, the art, and the philosophy of the Victorian Age. Literature has been the gainer thereby in originality and in force. It has been the loser in symmetry, in dignity, in grace. The Victorian Age is a convenient term in English literature to describe the period from 1837 to 1895: not that we assign any sacramental efficacy to a reign, or assume that the Queen has given any special impulse to the writers of her time. Neither reigns, nor years, nor centuries, nor any arbitrary measure of time in the gradual evolution of thought can be exactly applied, or have any formative influence. A period of so many years, having some well-known name by which it can be labelled, is a mere artifice of classification. And of course an Englishman will not venture to include in his survey the American writers, or to bring them within his national era. The date, 1837, is an arbitrary point, and a purely English point. Yet it is curious how different a colour may be seen

in the main current of the English literature produced before and after that year. In the year of the Queen's accession to the throne, the great writers of the early part of this century were either dead or silent. We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive Classic Library collection. Many of the books in our collection have been out of print for decades, and therefore have not been accessible to the general public. The aim of our publishing program is to facilitate rapid access to this vast reservoir of literature, and our view is that this is a significant literary work, which deserves to be brought back into print after many decades. The contents of the vast majority of titles in the Classic Library have been scanned from the original works. To ensure a high quality product, each title has been meticulously hand curated by our staff. Our philosophy has been guided by a desire to provide the reader with a book that is as close as possible to ownership of the original work. We hope that you will enjoy this wonderful classic work, and that for you it becomes an enriching experience

A Tale of Two Cities Illustrated by (Hablot Knight Browne (Phiz)) - Charles Dickens 2021-04-11

A Tale of Two Cities (1859) is the second historical novel by Charles Dickens, set in London and Paris before and during the French Revolution. It depicts the plight of the French proletariat under the brutal oppression of the French aristocracy in the years leading up to the revolution, and the corresponding savage brutality demonstrated by the revolutionaries toward the former aristocrats in the early years of the revolution. It follows the lives of several protagonists through these events, most notably Charles Darnay, a French once-aristocrat who falls victim to the indiscriminate wrath of the revolution despite his virtuous nature, and Sydney Carton, a dissipated English barrister who endeavours to redeem his ill-spent life out of love for Darnay's wife, Lucie Manette.

Morbid Strains in Victorian Literature from 1850 to the Fin de Siècle - Elizabeth Meadows 2010

Studies the development of morbid formal characteristics in Victorian poetry, novels, and life-writing from the mid-nineteenth century to the fin de siècle. During this period, Alfred Tennyson, Elizabeth Gaskell, Wilkie Collins, Charles Dickens, and Michael Field convert the Victorian fascination with death and the body into literary form. While these authors' works span a variety of genres, they share a common characteristic: Victorian critics condemned them as morbid. Through readings of lyric poetry, life-writing, and novels by these authors, I show the development of morbid literary characteristics that will later come to fruition in the aestheticist and decadent movements of the 1890s. Critics have noted the important influence of French authors such as Charles Baudelaire, Théophile Gautier, and Gustave Flaubert on the aesthetic and literary movements of the fin de siècle. This study of morbid forms in narrative and poetic genres identifies a domestic lineage for British aestheticism and decadence in high culture texts celebrated as uniquely British and popular works that seemed to threaten the status of British literature as an art form.

The Bronte Sisters - Anne Bronte 2012-11-12

Although the Brontës have long fascinated readers of fiction and biography, their poetry was all too little known until this pioneering selection by Stevie Davies, the novelist and critic. Charlotte (1816-1855) is certainly a competent poet, and Anne (1820-1849) developed a distinctive voice, while Emily (1818-1848) is one of the great women poets in English. Read together with their novels, the poems movingly elucidate the ideas around which the narratives revolve. And they surprise us out of our conventional notions of the sisters' personalities: Emily's rebelliousness, for example, is counterbalanced here by great tenderness. This selection of over seventy poems gives an idea of the variety of thought and feeling within each author's work, and of the way in which the poems of these three remarkable writers parallel and reflect each other.

Studies in the History of the Renaissance - Walter Pater 1873

The Lady of Shalott - Alfred Tennyson Baron Tennyson 1881

A narrative poem about the death of Elaine, "the lily maid of Astolat".

Victorian Literature and the Victorian State - Lauren M. E. Goodlad 2004-12-07

In this study, impressively grounded in literary criticism, social history, and political theory, Goodlad offers a timely post-Foucauldian account of Victorian governance that speaks to the resurgent neoliberalism of our own day.

Adam Bede Illustrated - George Eliot 2020-11-06

Adam Bede, the first novel written by George Eliot (the pen name of Mary Ann Evans), was published in 1859. It was published pseudonymously,

even though Evans was a well-published and highly respected scholar of her time. The novel has remained in print ever since and is regularly used in university studies of 19th-century English literature

Victorian Age - Josephine Guy 2002-01-04

This anthology introduces students of nineteenth-century literary and cultural history to the main areas of intellectual debate in the Victorian period.

The Oxford Handbook of Victorian Literary Culture - Juliet John 2016-06-30

The Oxford Handbook of Victorian Literary Culture is a major contribution to the dynamic field of Victorian studies. This collection of 37 original chapters by leading international Victorian scholars offers new approaches to familiar themes including science, religion, and gender, and gives space to newer and emerging topics including old age, fair play, and economics. Structured around three broad sections (on 'Ways of Being: Identity and Ideology', 'Ways of Understanding: Knowledge and Belief', and 'Ways of Communicating: Print and Other Cultures', the volume is sub-divided into 9 sub-sections each with its own 'lead' essay: on subjectivity, politics, gender and sexuality, place and race, religion, science, material and mass culture, aesthetics and visual culture, and theatrical culture. The collection, like today's Victorian studies, is thoroughly interdisciplinary and yet its substantial Introduction explores a concern which is evident both implicitly and explicitly in the volume's essays: that is, the nature and status of 'literary' culture and the literary from the Victorian period to the present. The diverse and wide-ranging essays present original scholarship framed accessibly for a mixed readership of advanced undergraduates, graduate students and established scholars.

The Masters of Victorian Literature, 1837-1897 - Richard D. Graham 1897

Emily Brontë's "Cathy from Wuthering Heights" (1847) during the Victorian Age. The Depiction of Women in English Literature of the 19th Century - Talia Baskaya 2020-01-22

Seminar paper from the year 2017 in the subject Didactics - English - History of Literature, Eras, grade: 10,0, Justus-Liebig-University Giessen, language: English, abstract: The following term paper will deal with the several depictions of female protagonists in English literature while the focus will be on Catherine Earnshaw, the female protagonist in Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights", and the typical English characteristics. The character development will be analyzed in context of the concept of gender and compared to other English female protagonists. In order to do so, firstly the principle of gender itself will be delineated, subsequently the characteristics of the Victorian Age will be briefly summarized. Thereafter, Catherine Earnshaw's character development will be elaborated and its similarities with and differences from other female protagonists will be emphasized. As for literature figures nowadays, Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights" is a prime example for classic English literature of the Victorian Age, whereas coeval critics refused to accept the novel as appropriate according to the predominant behavior patterns and norms. Its solid position in classic English literature was not foreseeable then since Ellis Bell - the Brontë-sisters used to write under pseudonyms at the beginning - had been criticized for his violent and ruffian storyline and characters which were unconventional and shocking for a society in which it was not common to have or depict such strong and blatant feelings. In contrast to the passionate and impulsive love story which also includes revenge, hate and violence, other authors such as Charlotte Brontë published works that were typical and appropriate for the mindset of Victorian people and managed to achieve purely success and admiration, for instance the governess-novel "Jane Eyre". Also Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice" which has been published before the Victorian Age and tells the love story between Elizabeth Bennett and Fitzwilliam Darcy abides the common norms and fits into the sophisticated world Austen presents.

The Angel in the House - Coventry Patmore 1863

Manliness in Late Victorian Novels. "The Picture of Dorian Gray" by Oscar Wilde and Bram Stoker's "Dracula" - Lisa Schreinemacher 2019-08-05

Bachelor Thesis from the year 2016 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 3,0, University of Bonn (Anglistik), language: English, abstract: From time immemorial gallant ideals, bravery and fearlessness have been universal characteristics of manliness. In regards to manly ideals of the Victorian Era it is hard to fully grasp all of the ideals that spread through the 19th century. Many different theories and new findings shaped those characteristics of Victorian manliness.

Therefore, the ideals of manliness are very divergent. The Victorian man was many things, brave, physically strong, independent and moral. One way to find out more about manly ideals is by examining resources from this time, for example literature. For that reason, this study is concerned with the ideals of manliness during the Victorian Era and its depiction in Late Victorian literature, to be precise, in *The Picture of Dorian Gray* by Oscar Wilde and Bram Stoker's *Dracula*.

Neo-Victorianism - Ann Heilmann 2010-07-28

This field-defining book offers an interpretation of the recent figurations of neo-Victorianism published over the last ten years. Using a range of critical and cultural viewpoints, it highlights the problematic nature of this 'new' genre and its relationship to re-interpretative critical perspectives on the nineteenth century.

Studies in Early Victorian Literature - Frederic Harrison 1895

Studies in Philology - 1906

... **Villette** - Charlotte Brontë 1899

Victorian Faith in Crisis - Richard J. Helmstadter 1990

Hard Times for These Times - Charles Dickens 1870

Characteristics of English Literature in Victorian Era - Tim Horton 2009

A History Of English Literature - William Vaughn Moody 2016-08-26

First published in 1902, this volume contains a detailed history of English literature beginning in the Anglo-Saxon Period and ending with contemporary literature. "A History of English Literature" is highly recommended for all students of literature, and it would make for a worthy addition to any collection. Contents include: "The Anglo-Saxon Period", "The Norman-French Period", "The Age of Chaucer", "The Renaissance: Non-Dramatic Literature to the Death of Spenser", "The Renaissance: Shakespeare", "The Seventeenth Century: Shakespeare's Contemporaries and Successors in the Drama", "The Seventeenth Century: Non-dramatic Literature before the Restoration", etc. Many vintage books such as this are increasingly scarce and expensive. We are republishing this volume now in a modern, high-quality edition complete with the original text and artwork.

Jane Steele - Lyndsay Faye 2016-03-22

The reimagining of Jane Eyre as a gutsy, heroic serial killer that The New York Times Book Review calls "wonderfully entertaining" and USA Today describes as "sheer mayhem meets Victorian propriety"—nominated for the 2017 Edgar Award for Best Novel. "Reader, I murdered him." A sensitive orphan, Jane Steele suffers first at the hands of her spiteful aunt and predatory cousin, then at a grim school where she fights for her very life until escaping to London, leaving the corpses of her tormentors behind her. After years of hiding from the law while penning macabre "last confessions" of the recently hanged, Jane thrills at discovering an advertisement. Her aunt has died and her childhood home has a new master: Mr. Charles Thornfield, who seeks a governess. Burning to know whether she is in fact the rightful heir, Jane takes the position incognito and learns that Highgate House is full of marvelously strange new residents—the fascinating but caustic Mr. Thornfield, an army doctor returned from the Sikh Wars, and the gracious Sikh butler Mr. Sardar Singh, whose history with Mr. Thornfield appears far deeper and darker than they pretend. As Jane catches ominous glimpses of the pair's violent history and falls in love with the gruffly tragic Mr. Thornfield, she faces a terrible dilemma: Can she possess him—body, soul, and secrets—without revealing her own murderous past? "A thrill ride of a novel. A must read for lovers of Jane Eyre, dark humor, and mystery."—PopSugar.com

The Diversity of Victorian Literature - Kristin Simon 2005-07-13

Seminar paper from the year 2005 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Literature, grade: 1, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald (IfAA), 17 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: The Victorian Age is marked by enormous changes. Mark Twain expressed it this way: "and yet in a good many ways the world has moved farther ahead since the Queen was born than it moved in all the rest of the two thousand put together." (Abrams 61993 : 891). Besides industrial and social changes, the era also saw a growth in literature, and great authors like Charles Dickens or Oscar Wilde who are still read today. Generally, the term 'Victorian' marks the time of Queen Victoria's reign from 1837 till 1901, but it is often extended and for many historians it started with the passage of the first Reform Bill in 1832. Since the era

comprises about seventy years, many drastic changes occurred during this time, and the distinguishing characteristics of the individual authors cannot be combined into a general mood. Consequently one cannot call it a homogenous period, and it is necessary to distinguish it into three different parts. Since the transitions were smooth, the exact division may differ between historians. The early phase is a period of changes and growth, but it also saw a depression and demonstrations of workmen. In the 1850s the Great Exhibition in 1851 and Darwin's "On the Origin of the Species" in 1859 can be seen as the beginning of the middle period, a time of national prosperity. England was the leading industrial power, and English confidence was at its high point. The late Victorian period covers the last two decades of the century. It can be characterized by a general change of the Victorian mood: doubts and fear of decay dominated, and literature started to shatter into various very different forms. This term paper will give a brief overview over the conditions and the literature of the Victorian era. The diversity of the age will be shown and explained. Therefore each genre will be described separately. Furthermore I will summarize the works of major authors and while doing so show the contrasts between them.

We Two - Gillian Gill 2009-11-30

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER "[A] delectable double bio . . . Talk about Victoria's secret. . . A fascinating portrait of a genuine love match, but one in which the partners dealt with surprisingly modern issues." —USA Today It was the most influential marriage of the nineteenth century—and one of history's most enduring love stories. Traditional biographies tell us that Queen Victoria inherited the throne as a naïve teenager, when the British Empire was at the height of its power, and seemed doomed to find failure as a monarch and misery as a woman until she married her German cousin Albert and accepted him as her lord and master. Now renowned chronicler Gillian Gill turns this familiar story on its head, revealing a strong, feisty queen and a brilliant, fragile prince working together to build a family based on support, trust, and fidelity, qualities neither had seen much of as children. The love affair that emerges is far more captivating, complex, and relevant than that depicted in any previous account. The epic relationship began poorly. The cousins first met as teenagers for a few brief, awkward, chaperoned weeks in 1836. At seventeen, charming rather than beautiful, Victoria already "showed signs of wanting her own way." Albert, the boy who had been groomed for her since birth, was chubby, self-absorbed, and showed no interest in girls, let alone this princess. So when they met again in 1839 as queen and presumed prince-consort-to-be, neither had particularly high hopes. But the queen was delighted to discover a grown man, refined, accomplished, and whiskered. "Albert is beautiful!" Victoria wrote, and she proposed just three days later. As Gill reveals, Victoria and Albert entered their marriage longing for intimate companionship, yet each was determined to be the ruler. This dynamic would continue through the years—each spouse, headstrong and impassioned, eager to lead the marriage on his or her own terms. For two decades, Victoria and Albert engaged in a very public contest for dominance. Against all odds, the marriage succeeded, but it was always a work in progress. And in the end, it was Albert's early death that set the Queen free to create the myth of her marriage as a peaceful idyll and her husband as Galahad, pure and perfect. As Gill shows, the marriage of Victoria and Albert was great not because it was perfect but because it was passionate and complicated. Wonderfully nuanced, surprising, often acerbic—and informed by revealing excerpts from the pair's journals and letters—*We Two* is a revolutionary portrait of a queen and her prince, a fascinating modern perspective on a couple who have become a legend.

A New Companion to Victorian Literature and Culture - Herbert F. Tucker 2014-05-05

A NEW COMPANION TO VICTORIAN LITERATURE AND CULTURE The Victorian period was a time of rapid cultural change, which resulted in a huge and varied literary output. A New Companion to Victorian Literature and Culture offers experienced guidance to the literature of nineteenth-century Britain and its social and historical context. This revised and expanded edition comprises contributions from over 30 leading scholars who, approaching the Victorian epoch from different positions and traditions, delve into the unruly complexities of the Victorian imagination. Divided into five parts, this new Companion surveys seven decades of history before examining the key phases in a Victorian life, the leading professions and walks of life, the major literary genres, the way Victorians defined their persons, homes, and national identity, and how recent "neo-Victorian" developments in contemporary culture reconfigure the sense we make of the past today. Important topics such as sexuality, denominational faith, social class, and global empire inform each

chapter's approach. Each chapter provides a comprehensive bibliography of established and emerging scholarship.