



English Poetry in 16th & 17th Century

Lecture 2

Literature and the Renaissance era: Social, political and religious milestones

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Discussion topics

Literature and its
branches

Difference
between prose and
poetry

Definitions of
Poetry

Timeline of British
Literary History

Location and flag
awareness

Renaissance
humanism

The Reformation

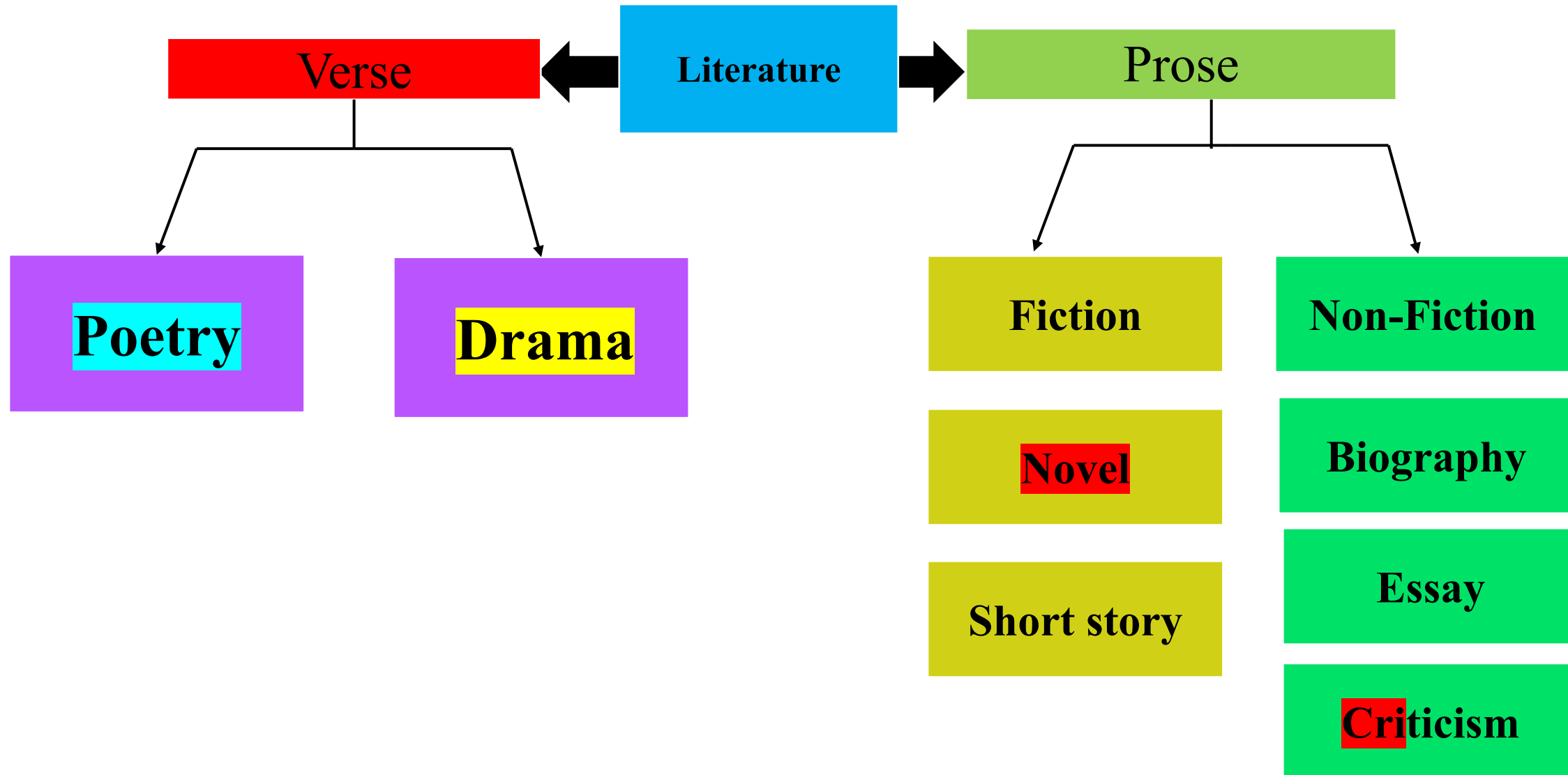
The modern
nation-state

Companionate
marriage

The scientific
revolution

Changes
especially relevant
to 16th-century
English poetry

Literature and its branches



Difference between prose and poetry

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	PROSE	Poetry الشعر
Meaning	Prose is a straight forward form of literature, wherein the author expresses his thoughts and feelings in a lucid way.	Poetry is that form of literature in which the poet uses a unique style and rhythm, to express intense experience.
Language اللغة	Straight Forward	Expressive or De/co/rated
Nature	Pra/gma/tic	Ima/gi/native
Essence	Message or information	Experience
Purpose	To provide information or to convey a message.	To delight or amuse.
Ideas	Ideas can be found in sentences, which are arranged in paragraph.	Ideas can be found in lines, which are arranged in stanzas.
Line break	No	Yes
Paraphrasing	Possible	Exact paraphrasing is not possible.

Edmund Spenser (c. 1552 –1599)

One Day I Wrote Her Name Upon the Strand

One day I wrote her name upon the strand,
But came the waves and washed it away:
Again I wrote it with a second hand,
But came the tide, and made my pains his prey.
'Vain man,' said she, 'that dost in vain assay,
A mortal thing so to immortalize
For I myself shall like to this decay,
And eek my name be wiped out likewise.'
'Not so,' quod I 'let baser things devise
To die in dust, but you shall live by fame:
My verse your virtues rare shall eternize,
And in the heavens write your glorious name:
Where whenas death shall all the world subdue,
Our love shall live, and later life renew.'

Friendships

Friends are very important in our lives. Friendships are easily formed when we are young and do not demand too much out of it. According to studies and research, humans tend to form highest number of friendships at kindergarten and primary level. However, one tends to have less friends as one grows older

Definitions of Poetry

- “The art or work of a poet”¹
- “Composition in verse or some comparable patterned arrangement of language in which the expression of feelings and ideas is given intensity by the use of distinctive style and rhythm; the art of such a composition,”¹
 - “Traditionally associated with explicit formal departure from the patterns of ordinary speech or prose, e.g., in the use of elevated diction, figurative language, and syntactical reordering”¹
- “Poetry is a precise and demanding yet subtle and sympathetic art, in which authors distill the human condition into lyric reveries, narrative encounters, and other such moments, whether episodic or extended.”²

¹ The Oxford English Dictionary. ²(Pugh and Johnson, 2014: 128).

Timeline of British Literary History

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Old English
(450-1066)



Middle English
(1066-1500)

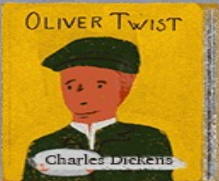
Renaissance
(1500-1660)



Neoclassical
(1600-1785)



Romantic
(1785-1832)



Victorian
(1832-1901)



Edwardian
(1901-1914)



Georgian
(1910-1936)



Modern
(1914-1945)



Postmodern
(1945-present)

Location and flag awareness



Renaissance humanism: A new intellectual movement

“Renaissance humanism is **an educational movement** deriving from fourteenth- and fifteenth-century Italy, located especially in the poet and scholar **Petrarch**, that led to a “rebirth” (“renaissance”) of classical texts, learning, and finally secular beliefs and values.”¹

“The movement took its name from the **studia humanitatis (humane studies)**- the fields of study we today call the humanities, such as philosophy, history, languages, and the arts.”²

“Humanists looked not only to the Bible but also to the Latin and Greek classics for wisdom and knowledge. They combined classical ideals with traditional Christian thought in order to teach people how to live and rule.”³

“In sixteenth-century England, this movement greatly facilitated the expansion of grammar schools and the technological spread of print, helping to bring about a massive shift: **from private contemplation of God to public service on behalf of the nation.**”⁴

¹⁻⁴(Cheney, 2011: 11), ²⁻³(Beers and Odell, 2007: 272).

The Reformation: Henry VIII Breaks with the Roman Catholic Church, 1534

الملك هو رئيس المملكة و الكنسية. إيقاف العمل و منع صكوك الغفران. الخلاص وفقا للمذهب البروتستانتى هو الايمان بالله وفقا لتعاليم الكتاب المقدس

“The Reformation is a religious revolution begun in 1517 by the German theologian Martin Luther, and advanced by his French successor, John Calvin, who rejected “justification by works” in favor of “justification by faith” – that is, the rejection of salvation by human will (such as prayer) in favor of salvation by faith in God alone (exercised through **individual conscience** acting in accord with Scripture).”¹

In England

“The pope refused to grant Henry VIII an annulment of his marriage to his first wife,

Catherine of Aragon. In response, **Henry denied the authority of the pope and declared himself head of the Church in England.**

This marked the beginning of the **Protestant Reformation** in England.”²

Henry VIII “legislated belief, requiring citizens to declare their allegiance to the king as head of both the Church and the Crown”³

- “Many of Henry's subjects “wished to put an end to the widespread corruption among the clergy and to the political power that Rome and its ally Spain wielded over English affairs.”⁴
- “Some of Henry's subjects remained loyal to the Roman Catholic Church, however, and many of them lost their lives or their property by refusing to recognize Henry as head of the new Church of England.”⁵

• عند المصالح يتصارع التاريخ

• عند المصالح يتصالح التاريخ!

- مصائب قوم عند قوم فوائد
- ~~الغاء صكوك الغفران~~
- عزل سلطة البابا
- ولادة المذهب البروتستانتي
- اعلان الولاء الملك هنري باعتبارة الملك و رئيس الكنيسة
-
- فك الارتباط التبعي لإنكلترا مع الكنسية الكاثوليكية المسيحية في روما
- استقلال القرار السياسي ، الديني للملكة المتحدة بمعزل عن روما و اسبانيا

- الاعتزاز و الفخر يصير لمن ننتمي و نعرف وين أصلنه و ين فصلنه وين راجحن و على شنو جاي نعيش
- على هذه الأرض ما يستحق الحياه
- " اهلك جناحك الذي به تطير و اصلك الذي الية تصير " نهج البلاغة

- **الخلاص:** بشراء صكوك الغفران.
- الخلاص النجاة بالأيمان بالله و الذي يستند الى الضمير الفردي الذي يستمد قيمة من الكتاب المقدس!
- The sound of reason
- It is the person's sense of right and wrong exercised through or viewed as in acting in the person's behaviours
- الضمير هو احساس الانسان **بالصح و الخطأ** الذي ممكن ان نراه يتجسد في سلوكه.
- الكتاب المقدس ...

Activity time!

- **What do you think people living a hundred years (19 December 2120) from now will call the age we live in today?**
- Will they say we lived in **the space age**, **the age of computers**, **the age of anxiety**, **the age of violence**?
- We might be given a label we can't even imagine!



The modern nation-state

الدولة القومية الحديثة

- The Tudors are famous for inventing the modern nation-state.
- **“The modern nation-state is a political centralizing of governmental power in the monarch, the people, and the Parliament (the three primary constituents of the English Constitution), instead of in a feudal array of baronial courts scattered around the country.”**¹
- **“The 16th century constitutes a remarkable contest between two forms of government: that of the monarch, organized around the authority of kings, with its values of duty and obedience; and that of Parliament and the people – popular sovereignty – with its values of consent and freedom.”**²
- During the Elizabethan era “a **“mixed government”** notion has developed: a country governed centrally by a monarch but governed locally by the people, with Parliament acting as a mediator.”³

Companionate marriage

“Companionate marriage is a family innovation, also with deep roots in medieval culture (Chaucer, for instance), emphasizing partnership between husband and wife, as newly supported by Protestant belief in the freedom of conscience and the rights of the godly person, including priests, to marry.”¹

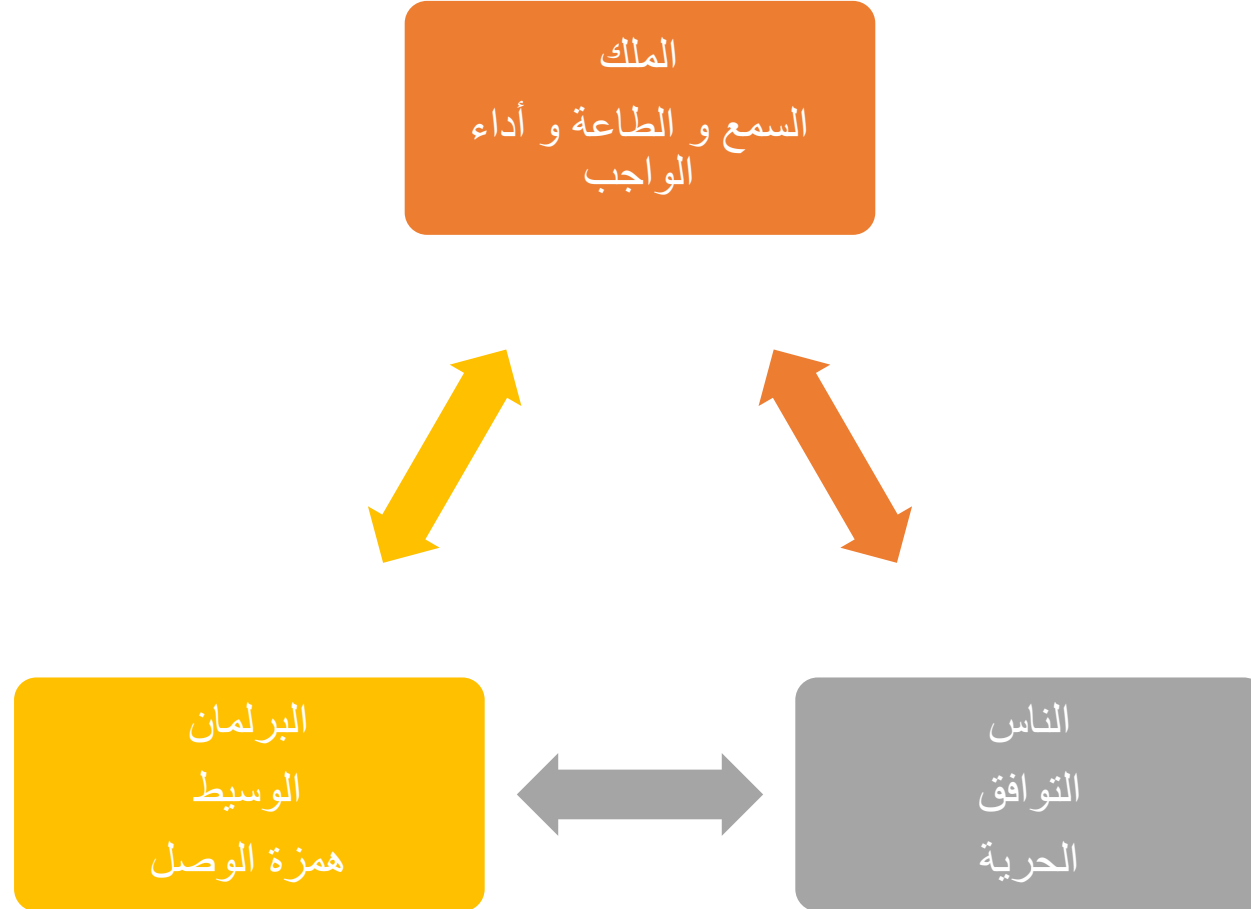
“For the upper classes, the dominant institution during the sixteenth century was **arranged marriage**, in which the father arranged for his son or daughter to marry someone he or she did not necessarily love, in order to **gain wealth, prestige, or power for the family (as in Romeo and Juliet).**”²

“Protestantism helped foster resistance to this “patriarchal” model, and much of the literature of the period – **from Spenser’s Faerie Queene to Shakespeare’s As You Like It – witnesses support for the budding institution of romantic love.**”³

^{1,2,3}(Cheney, 2011: 12).

- Arranged marriage الزوج المرتب بين الاهل و الأصدقاء
- Romantic-based or Companionate
- marriage زواج الرفقاء
- reason marriage زواج العقل
- !
- من تدخل المصالح في أي نوع من أنواع الزواج يفسد
- توحيد الأهداف
- We come to be as a one self
- A self that is kind and peaceful
- A self that compassionate and empathic
- التناغم او الانسجام . منظور الاستقرار الأسري و الازدهار

الدولة القومية الحديثة في بريطانيا



- Is a person's sense of right and wrong viewed as acting as a guiding to one's action or behaviours.
- الضمير: إحساس الشخص بالصح او الخطأ الأخلاقي الذي ينظر اليه على انه انيه بمثابة الدليل لسلوكيات الفرد.
- Mood of thinking !
- **The problem is not the book the problem is the reader !**

- "الاختيار قرار و القرار مسؤولية أخلاقية
- "منهجية الضمير الذي تحركة القيم (بالدين و الكتاب المقدس و القران الكريم)
- Our dignity lies into our freedom and our freedom life into our choices and if our choices are right that is all very well and if not we shall learn by experience

- العقاب و الثواب
- \Arranged marriage
- Love marriage
- Reason marriage
- لان مرات مو كل الحجي على المشاعر يقدر !
- حركة الفكر السياسي الديني الحديث في إنكلترا

The scientific revolution: New discoveries and inventions

The 1543 Copernican discovery of a heliocentric as opposed to a geocentric universe, which decentered human identity and opened the possibility of a mechanistic cosmos. **New perspective: ولادة منظور جديد**

The 1492 Columbian discovery of the New World or Americas, leading to the sixteenth-century voyages of Sir Francis Drake and others, which expanded the globe beyond the original Christian consciousness set out in the Book of Genesis; and the nearly century-long discovery of a new land in Britain itself, measured through such earth-shifting events as the intensifying “enclosure” of pastureland, the Henrician dissolution of the Catholic monasteries.

In 1579, Christopher Saxton’s inaugural surveying of Britain, all of which ended up relocating national identity away from the **monarch** and toward the land and its people.

- منهومان لا يشبعان طالب الدنيا و طالب العلم!! لا تزوج
- الانسان حلم بكل لحظة يتحقق
- "اذا امننت النفس قوتها اطمأنت"
- لو ماخذة سنين العمر ومخلية راحت بالي!!!
- "كل ما أوصل للنهاية ابتي من اول

• Shafting priorities

• تقديم الأهم على المهم

• طبقات النفس

• تحقق مبدأ الانسجام

• جاي اعرف شنو اريد

• نحتاج عملية التفكير: إدارة الفكر و الذات و الوقت " ريادة النفس " قيادة النفس

لو بعدني فكر ما مستقر اعلة بال@

Changes especially relevant to 16th-century English poetry

In 1500

London's population was around 35,000

50 new words per year were standard for entering the national vocabulary

Only 35 books came off the printing press

By 1600

The population had reached around 200,000,

350 new words per year was the norm

268 books saw print

In this environment, the institution of modern English poetry was born.

Conclusions and final remarks

- The Renaissance era in England was marked by a change in the way people thought about themselves and the world.
- People are no longer content with the fixed religious beliefs of the Middle Ages, they became more interested in expanding their knowledge of history, art, science, and especially the classic texts of ancient Greece and Rome.
- The Roman Catholic Church was challenged on a number of fronts.
- A renewal of the human spirit or a renewal of curiosity and creativity.

- What element(s) drive human being?
- Drives: establishing knowledge/ worshiping / sex / curiosity /

- Input and output
- مدخلات و مخرجات

- المحفزات او الدوافع
- Emotions/ Feelings
- Knowledge
- Work
- Challenges
- Aims
-