

Chapter 1 : Literature Award Winners – American Academy of Arts and Letters

In the s, America developed its own unique culture. This included new ideas and changes in literature, art, and music.

The Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th ed. Colonial Literature American writing began with the work of English adventurers and colonists in the New World chiefly for the benefit of readers in the mother country. Some of these early works reached the level of literature, as in the robust and perhaps truthful account of his adventures by Captain John Smith and the sober, tendentious journalistic histories of John Winthrop and William Bradford in New England. From the beginning, however, the literature of New England was also directed to the edification and instruction of the colonists themselves, intended to direct them in the ways of the godly. The first work published in the Puritan colonies was the Bay Psalm Book , and the whole effort of the divines who wrote furiously to set forth their views—among them Roger Williams and Thomas Hooker —was to defend and promote visions of the religious state. Even Puritan poetry was offered uniformly to the service of God. The best of the Puritan poets, Edward Taylor , whose work was not published until two centuries after his death, wrote metaphysical verse worthy of comparison with that of the English metaphysical poet George Herbert. Sermons and tracts poured forth until austere Calvinism found its last utterance in the words of Jonathan Edwards. In the other colonies writing was usually more mundane and on the whole less notable, though the journal of the Quaker John Woolman is highly esteemed, and some critics maintain that the best writing of the colonial period is found in the witty and urbane observations of William Byrd , a gentleman planter of Westover, Virginia. A New Nation and a New Literature The approach of the American Revolution and the achievement of the actual independence of the United States was a time of intellectual activity as well as social and economic change. The men who were the chief molders of the new state included excellent writers, among them Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. They were well supported by others such as Philip Freneau , the first American lyric poet of distinction and an able journalist; the pamphleteer Thomas Paine , later an attacker of conventional religion; and the polemicist Francis Hopkinson , who was also the first American musical composer. The variously gifted Benjamin Franklin forwarded American literature not only through his own writing but also by founding and promoting newspapers and periodicals. The infant American theater showed a nationalistic character both in its first comedy, *The Contrast* , by Royall Tyler , and in the dramas of William Dunlap. Recognition in Europe, and especially in England, was coveted by every aspiring American writer and was first achieved by two men from New York: Washington Irving , who first won attention by presenting American folk stories, and James Fenimore Cooper , who wrote enduring tales of adventure on the frontier and at sea. By William Cullen Bryant had made himself the leading poet of America with his delicate lyrics extolling nature and his smooth, philosophic poems in the best mode of romanticism. Even more distinctly a part of the romantic movement were such poets as Joseph Rodman Drake , Fitz-Greene Halleck , and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow , who won the hearts of Americans with glib, moralizing verse and also commanded international respect. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau stood at the center of transcendentalism , a movement that made a deep impression upon their native land and upon Europe. High-mindedness, moral earnestness, the desire to reform society and education, the assertion of a philosophy of the individual as superior to tradition and society—all these were strongly American, and transcendentalists such as Emerson, Thoreau, Margaret Fuller , and Bronson Alcott insisted upon such principles. Men as diverse as James Russell Lowell , Boston "Brahmin," poet, and critic, and John Greenleaf Whittier , the bucolic poet, joined in support of the abolitionist cause. Their solemn histories were as distinctly American as the broadly humorous writing that became popular early in the 19th cent. Far removed from these humorists in spirit and style was Edgar Allan Poe , whose skilled and emotional poetry, clearly expressed aesthetic theories, and tales of mystery and horror won for him a more respectful audience in Europe than—originally, at least—in America. A number of seminal works of American literature were written during the s. While the Civil War was taking its inexorable course, the case for reunion was set forth by President Abraham Lincoln in that purest and most exact statement of American political ideals, the Gettysburg Address. Once the war was over, literature gradually regained a national identity amid expanding

popularity, as writings of regional origin began to find a mass audience. Wilkins Freeman, the sketches of Louisiana by George W. Cable, even the romance of the Old South woven by the poetry of Henry Timrod and Sidney Lanier and the fiction of Thomas Nelson Page—all were seized eagerly by the readers of the reunited nation. The outstanding example of genius overcoming any regionalism in scene can be found in many of the works of Mark Twain, most notably in his *Huckleberry Finn*. Drama after the Civil War and into the 20th cent. Realism, however, came to the theater with some of the plays of Bronson Howard, James A. Herne, and William Vaughn Moody. The Turn of the Century Trends in American Fiction The connection of American literature with writing in England and Europe was again stressed by William Dean Howells, who was not only an able novelist but an instructor in literary realism to other American writers. Though he himself had leanings toward social reform, Howells did encourage what has come to be called "genteel" writing, long dominant in American fiction. The mold for this sort of writing was broken by the American turned Englishman, Henry James, who wrote of people of the upper classes but with such psychological penetration, subtlety of narrative, and complex technical skill that he is recognized as one of the great masters of fiction. His influence was quickly reflected in the novels of Edith Wharton and others and continued to grow in strength in the 20th cent. The realism preached by Howells was turned away from bourgeois milieus by a number of American writers, particularly Stephen Crane in his poetry and his fiction—*Maggie*: These were forerunners of naturalism, which reached heights in the hands of Theodore Dreiser and Jack London, the latter a fiery advocate of social reform as well as a writer of Klondike stories. Ever since the Civil War, voices of protest and doubt have been heard in American fiction. By the early 20th cent. American Verse Since the mid-19th cent. American poetry had tended to empty saccharine verse—with the startling exception of the Amherst recluse, Emily Dickinson, whose terse, precise, and enigmatic poems, published in, after her death, placed her immediately in the ranks of major American poets. A revolution in poetry was announced with the founding in of *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*, edited by Harriet Monroe. Hilda Doolittle, John Gould Fletcher, and their English associates, all declaring against romantic poetry and in favor of the exact word. Meanwhile, other poets moved along their own paths: Edwin Arlington Robinson, who wrote dark, brooding lines on humankind in the universe; Edgar Lee Masters, who used free verse for realistic biographies in *A Spoon River Anthology*; his friend Vachel Lindsay, who wrote mesmerizingly rhythmical verse; Carl Sandburg, who tried to capture the speech, life, and dreams of America; and Robert Frost, who won universal recognition with his evocative and seemingly simply written verse. The Lost Generation and After The years immediately after World War I brought a highly vocal rebellion against established social, sexual, and aesthetic conventions and a vigorous attempt to establish new values. Young artists flocked to Greenwich Village, Chicago, and San Francisco, determined to protest and intent on making a new art. Others went to Europe, living mostly in Paris as expatriates. They willingly accepted the name given them by Gertrude Stein: Out of their disillusion and rejection, the writers built a new literature, impressive in the glittering s and the years that followed. The influences of new psychology and of Marxian social theory were also very strong. Out of this highly active boiling of new ideas and new forms came writers of recognizable stature in the world, among them Ernest Hemingway, F. Other writers also enriched the theater with comedies, social reform plays, and historical tragedies. The social drama and the symbolic play were further developed by Arthur Miller, William Inge, and Tennessee Williams. By the s the influence of foreign movements was much felt with the development of "off-Broadway" theater. One of the new playwrights who gained special notice at the time was Edward Albee, whose later works again attracted attention in the s. Important playwrights of recent decades who have imbued the modern world with qualities ranging from menace to a kind of grace in their surreal or hyper-real works include Sam Shepard, David Mamet, and Tony Kushner. The naturalism that governed the novels of Dreiser and the stories of Sherwood Anderson was intensified by the stories of the Chicago slums by James T. Farrell and later Nelson Algren. Not unexpectedly, after World War I, black writers came forward, casting off the sweet melodies of Paul Lawrence Dunbar and speaking of social oppression and pervasive prejudice. Poetry after World War I was largely dominated by T. Eliot and his followers, who imposed intellectuality and a new sort of classical form that had been urged by his fellow expatriate Ezra Pound. Eliot was also highly influential as a literary critic and contributed to making the period

1960 one that was to some extent dominated by literary analysts and promoters of various warring schools. Among those critics were H. The victories of the new over the old in the s did not mean the disappearance of the older ideals of form even among lovers of the new. Vincent Millay , and Elinor Wylie. In the later years of the period two poets of unusual subtlety and complexity gained world recognition, though they had been quietly writing long before: Wallace Stevens and William Carlos Williams. The admirable novels of Willa Cather did not resort to new devices; the essays of E. The tension, horror, and meaninglessness of contemporary American life became a major theme of novelists during the s and 70s. While authors such as Saul Bellow , Bernard Malamud , Hortense Calisher , and Philip Roth presented the varied responses of urban intellectuals, usually Jews, and John Updike and John Cheever treated the largely Protestant middle class, William Burroughs , Joyce Carol Oates , and Raymond Carver unsparingly depicted the conflict and violence inherent in American life at all levels of society. Irony and so-called black humor were the weapons of authors like Roth, Joseph Heller , and Jules Feiffer. Many of these writers have been called postmodern, but the term encompasses a number of characteristics, including multiculturalism, self-reflection, and attention to new means of communication. Although the poets Allen Ginsberg , Gregory Corso, and Lawrence Ferlinghetti gained initial recognition as part of the beat generation , their individual reputations were soon firmly established. One of the most provocative and active poets of the decade was Robert Lowell , who often wrote of the anguish and corruption in modern life. His practice of revelation about his personal life evolved into so-called confessional poetry, which was also written by such poets as Anne Sexton , Sylvia Plath , and, in a sense, John Berryman. Accomplished poets with idiosyncratic styles were Elizabeth Bishop and James Dickey. To some degree, poetry has also become polarized along ideological lines, as shown in the work of feminist poet Adrienne Rich. Meanwhile, the bittersweet lyrics of James Merrill expressed the concerns of a generation. The pressure and fascination of actual events during the s intrigued many writers of fiction, and Truman Capote , John Hersey , James Michener , and Norman Mailer wrote with perception and style about political conventions, murders, demonstrations, and presidential elections. Post- Vietnam War American literature has called into question many previously unchallenged assumptions about life. Annie Proulx , and T. Coraghessen Boyle have explored a wide variety of experiences and attitudes in contemporary American society. The literature of the s and 90s also encompasses the work of African-American e. Scott Momaday , Asian-American e. Hassan, Contemporary American Literature, 1960-1980 ; R. The Makers and the Making ; R. The Making of American Literature, 1960-1980 ; R. Fisher, Still the New World: Showalter, A Jury of Her Peers: Whitley, American Bards ; P. Fuller, From Battlefields Rising: Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

Literature and the arts spans everything from writing books, designing buildings, sculpting stone, and painting on a canvas, to designing fashion, writing an article, and acting in a play. From the first cave paintings to modern works in the digital age, it's always been about communication and expression.

Colonial literature[edit] Because of the large immigration to Boston in the s, the articulation of Puritan ideals, and the early establishment of a college and a printing press in Cambridge , the New England colonies have often been regarded as the center of early American literature. However, the first European settlements in North America had been founded elsewhere many years earlier. During the colonial period, the printing press was active in many areas, from Cambridge and Boston to New York , Philadelphia , and Annapolis. The dominance of the English language was not inevitable. Moreover, we are now aware of the wealth of oral literary traditions already existing on the continent among the numerous different Native American groups. Political events, however, would eventually make English the lingua franca for the colonies at large as well as the literary language of choice. For instance, when the English conquered New Amsterdam in , they renamed it New York and changed the administrative language from Dutch to English. From to , only about separate items were issued from the major printing presses in the American colonies. This is a small number compared to the output of the printers in London at the time. London printers published materials written by New England authors, so the body of American literature was larger than what was published in North America. However, printing was established in the American colonies before it was allowed in most of England. In England, restrictive laws had long confined printing to four locations, where the government could monitor what was published: London, York, Oxford, and Cambridge. Because of this, the colonies ventured into the modern world earlier than their provincial English counterparts. Captain John Smith could be considered the first American author with his works: Topics of early writing[edit] The religious disputes that prompted settlement in America were important topics of early American literature. This work outlined the ideal society that he and the other Separatists would build in an attempt to realize a "Puritan utopia". Other religious writers included Increase Mather and William Bradford , author of the journal published as a History of Plymouth Plantation, "€" Others like Roger Williams and Nathaniel Ward more fiercely argued state and church separation. Nicholas Noyes was also known for his doggerel verse. John Eliot translated the Bible into the Algonquin language. Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield represented the Great Awakening , a religious revival in the early 18th century that emphasized Calvinism. Less strict and serious writers included Samuel Sewall who wrote a diary revealing the daily life of the late 17th century , [2] and Sarah Kemble Knight. New England was not the only area in the colonies with a literature: The diary of William Byrd and The History of the Dividing Line described the expedition to survey the swamp between Virginia and North Carolina but also comments on the differences between American Indians and the white settlers in the area. At this time American Indian literature also began to flourish. Two key figures were Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine. Major satirists included John Trumbull and Francis Hopkinson. Philip Morin Freneau also wrote poems about the War. During the 18th century, writing shifted from the Puritanism of Winthrop and Bradford to Enlightenment ideas of reason. The belief that human and natural occurrences were messages from God no longer fit with the new human-centered world. Many intellectuals believed that the human mind could comprehend the universe through the laws of physics as described by Isaac Newton. One of these was Cotton Mather. The enormous scientific, economic, social, and philosophical, changes of the 18th century, called the Enlightenment , impacted the authority of clergyman and scripture, making way for democratic principles. The increase in population helped account for the greater diversity of opinion in religious and political life as seen in the literature of this time. In , the population of the colonies numbered approximately , Thirty years later it was more than , By , it reached 1,, Even earlier than Franklin was Cadwallader Colden - , whose book The History of the Five Indian Nations, published in was one of the first texts critical of the treatment of the Iroquois in upstate New York by the English. Colden also wrote a book on botany, which attracted the attention of Linnaeus, and he maintained a long term correspondence with Benjamin Franklin. In the post-war

period, Thomas Jefferson established his place in American literature through his authorship of the United States Declaration of Independence , his influence on the United States Constitution , his autobiography, his Notes on the State of Virginia , and his many letters. The Federalist essays by Alexander Hamilton , James Madison , and John Jay presented a significant historical discussion of American government organization and republican values. Fisher Ames , James Otis , and Patrick Henry are also valued for their political writings and orations. Early American literature struggled to find a unique voice in existing literary genre, and this tendency was reflected in novels. European styles were frequently imitated, but critics usually considered the imitations inferior. The First American Novel[edit] In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the first American novels were published. These fictions were too lengthy to be printed as manuscript or public reading. Publishers took a chance on these works in hopes they would become steady sellers and need to be reprinted. This scheme was ultimately successful because male and female literacy rates were increasing at the time. In the next decade important women writers also published novels. Susanna Rowson is best known for her novel, *Charlotte: A Tale of Truth*, published in London in *Charlotte Temple* is a seduction tale, written in the third person, which warns against listening to the voice of love and counsels resistance. She also wrote nine novels, six theatrical works, two collections of poetry, six textbooks, and countless songs. Although Rowson was extremely popular in her time and is often acknowledged in accounts of the development of the early American novel, *Charlotte Temple* is often criticized as a sentimental novel of seduction. Or, the History of Eliza Wharton was published in and was also extremely popular. Eliza is a "coquette" who is courted by two very different men: Unable to choose between them, she finds herself single when both men get married. She eventually yields to the artful libertine and gives birth to an illegitimate stillborn child at an inn. These novels are of the Sentimental genre, characterized by overindulgence in emotion, an invitation to listen to the voice of reason against misleading passions, as well as an optimistic overemphasis on the essential goodness of humanity. Sentimentalism is often thought to be a reaction against the Calvinistic belief in the depravity of human nature. These novels are of the Gothic genre. The first writer to be able to support himself through the income generated by his publications alone was Washington Irving. James Fenimore Cooper was also a notable author best known for his novel, *The Last of the Mohicans* written in *Unique American style*[edit] Edgar Allan Poe After the War of , there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American literature and culture, and a number of literary figures emerged, among them Washington Irving , William Cullen Bryant , and James Fenimore Cooper. Bryant wrote early romantic and nature-inspired poetry, which evolved away from their European origins.

Chapter 3 : American literature and the arts (Book,) [racedaydvl.com]

African American literature, body of literature written by Americans of African descent during the pre-Revolutionary War period, African American writers have engaged in a creative, if often contentious, dialogue with American letters.

Like the American economy, American art and literature flourished during the Gilded Age. The new millionaires desired greatly to furnish their mansions with beautiful things. Consequently, patronage for the American arts was at a higher level than any previous era. Painters depicted a realistic look at the glories and hardships of this new age. Writers used their pens to illustrate life at its best and its worst. The net result was an American Renaissance of arts and letters. Painting the Gilded Age Many wealthy Americans yearned to have their image captured for posterity by having their portraits painted. Lured by the idea of working among European masters, both moved to England. Their works endure as among the finest in the genre. Another expatriate American was the impressionist Mary Cassatt, who moved to Paris to work with the masters Monet and Renoir. Beyond any artist of the age, she captured women and children at their tender best. Perhaps the most famous of the postwar American painters was Winslow Homer. After the war he became a serious painter. Life in the American countryside was made real to those who flocked to the cities. His later years were marked with a fascination of the New England coast. Probably no American painter captured the majesty and power of the sea like Homer. At the same time, Philadelphian Thomas Eakins illustrated local behaviors, including a series depicting crew races on the Schuylkill River. His most controversial work, *The Gross Clinic*, depicted a live medical operation. Literature In literature, the dominant figure of the age was Mark Twain. Born Samuel Langhorne Clemens, Twain spurned the stodgy New England writing style of the time and brought an added touch of realism by writing in the local color and style of the American Mississippi. *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer* became genuine American folk heroes to his many readers. Kate Chopin was largely unknown at the time, but her novel *The Awakening* became a manifesto for future feminists. Henry James struggled with the values of the Victorian Age by focusing his attention on women. His works *Daisy Miller* and *Portrait of a Lady* hinted at the tension lying beneath Victorian morality. Postwar poets were prolific. Most notable were Walt Whitman for his *Leaves of Grass* collection and Emily Dickinson, whose many poems were published after her death. In the Home The visual arts flowered as well. The market for interior design was booming. Louis Comfort Tiffany specialized in stained glass. He combined glorious colors of glass with shells and stones to create beautiful works for fine homes. He was even commissioned to improve the interior of the White House. Candace Wheeler pioneered work in tapestry weaving. Wealthy Americans bought these items with a fever, and lavished their homes with marble floors and decorative chandeliers. The American Renaissance was in full swing.

Chapter 4 : American literature - Wikipedia

American literature is literature written or produced in the United States and its preceding colonies (for specific discussions of poetry and theater, see Poetry of the United States and Theater in the United States).

Outline of American Literature IIP American literature begins with the orally transmitted myths, legends, tales, and lyrics always songs of Indian cultures. There was no written literature among the Indian cultures. The earliest American writings were concerned directly with the dream of a new world, and mostly accounts of pioneering motives and settlements were published. Regional literature has always been important in the United States. Until the end of the 19th century, American literature was dominated by the works of New Englanders, such as Cotton Mather. Sermons and religious tracts provided the greatest part of the writing. The Puritan definition of good writing was that which brought home a full awareness of the importance of worshipping God and of the spiritual dangers that the soul faced. Puritan style varied enormously -- from complex metaphysical poetry to homely journals and religious history. The 18th-century American Enlightenment was a movement marked by an emphasis on rationality rather than tradition, scientific inquiry instead of unquestioning religious dogma, and representative government in place of monarchy. Enlightenment thinkers and writers were devoted to the ideals of justice, liberty, and equality as the natural rights of man. The Romantic movement reached America around the year 1800. In America as in Europe, fresh new vision electrified artistic and intellectual circles. Yet there was an important difference: Romanticism in America coincided with the period of national expansion and the discovery of a distinctive American voice. The solidification of a national identity and the surging idealism and passion of Romanticism nurtured masterpieces by authors such as Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau. In the second half of the 19th century, the United States was transformed into a modern, industrial nation. As industrialization grew, so did alienation. Characteristic American novels of the period, for example by Stephen Crane and Jack London , depict the damage of economic forces and alienation on the weak or vulnerable individual. Although American prose between the two World Wars experimented with viewpoint and form, Americans such as Ernest Hemingway , wrote more realistically, on the whole, than did Europeans. William Faulkner set his powerful southern novels firmly in Mississippi heat and dust. The importance of facing reality became a dominant theme in the 1950s and 1960s: Writers such as F. Scott Fitzgerald repeatedly portrayed the tragedy awaiting those who live in flimsy dreams. Narrative since World War II resists generalization: It is extremely various and multifaceted. It has been vitalized by international currents such as European existentialism and Latin American magical realism. The biggest transformation has been the ascendancy of a new generation of highly ambitious writers who are attuned to our collective arrival in a hypercomplex and polyglot info-culture. The best known of these is probably novelist Jonathan Franzen, whose *The Corrections*, rode the best-seller lists for many months. The poetry scene is configured by a similar plurality of modes, but what feels like abundance and variety in the world of fiction feels to many poets like a frustrating balkanization. A few years ago, the major division of camps was between the "formalists" and exponents of various kinds of "free" verse. The situation feels somewhat different now, with the split coming more between poets who use language in referential ways -- pointing out at our common world -- and those for whom language is its own self-created realm. The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to nine Americans:

Chapter 5 : Artistic and Literary Trends [racedaydvl.com]

American literature, literature in English produced in what is now the United States of America. Colonial Literature American writing began with the work of English adventurers and colonists in the New World chiefly for the benefit of readers in the mother country.

Basic characteristics[edit] The nature of Romanticism may be approached from the primary importance of the free expression of the feelings of the artist. Samuel Taylor Coleridge and others believed there were natural laws the imaginationâ€™ at least of a good creative artistâ€™ would unconsciously follow through artistic inspiration if left alone. The concept of the genius , or artist who was able to produce his own original work through this process of creation from nothingness, is key to Romanticism, and to be derivative was the worst sin. This particularly in the effect of nature upon the artist when he is surrounded by it, preferably alone. In contrast to the usually very social art of the Enlightenment , Romantics were distrustful of the human world, and tended to believe a close connection with nature was mentally and morally healthy. Romantic art addressed its audiences with what was intended to be felt as the personal voice of the artist. So, in literature, "much of romantic poetry invited the reader to identify the protagonists with the poets themselves". The application of the term to literature first became common in Germany, where the circle around the Schlegel brothers, critics August and Friedrich , began to speak of romantische Poesie "romantic poetry" in the s, contrasting it with "classic" but in terms of spirit rather than merely dating. Friedrich Schlegel wrote in his Dialogue on Poetry , "I seek and find the romantic among the older moderns, in Shakespeare, in Cervantes, in Italian poetry, in that age of chivalry, love and fable, from which the phenomenon and the word itself are derived. Margaret Drabble described it in literature as taking place "roughly between and ", [24] and few dates much earlier than will be found. In English literature, M. Abrams placed it between , or , this latter a very typical view, and about , perhaps a little later than some other critics. The early period of the Romantic Era was a time of war, with the French Revolution â€™ followed by the Napoleonic Wars until These wars, along with the political and social turmoil that went along with them, served as the background for Romanticism. The first emerged in the s and s, the second in the s, and the third later in the century. That it was part of the Counter-Enlightenment , a reaction against the Age of Enlightenment , is generally accepted in current scholarship. Its relationship to the French Revolution , which began in in the very early stages of the period, is clearly important, but highly variable depending on geography and individual reactions. Most Romantics can be said to be broadly progressive in their views, but a considerable number always had, or developed, a wide range of conservative views, [31] and nationalism was in many countries strongly associated with Romanticism, as discussed in detail below. In philosophy and the history of ideas, Romanticism was seen by Isaiah Berlin as disrupting for over a century the classic Western traditions of rationality and the idea of moral absolutes and agreed values, leading "to something like the melting away of the very notion of objective truth", [32] and hence not only to nationalism, but also fascism and totalitarianism , with a gradual recovery coming only after World War II. This is most evident in the aesthetics of romanticism, where the notion of eternal models, a Platonic vision of ideal beauty, which the artist seeks to convey, however imperfectly, on canvas or in sound, is replaced by a passionate belief in spiritual freedom, individual creativity. Arthur Lovejoy attempted to demonstrate the difficulty of defining Romanticism in his seminal article "On The Discrimination of Romanticisms" in his Essays in the History of Ideas ; some scholars see Romanticism as essentially continuous with the present, some like Robert Hughes see in it the inaugural moment of modernity , [35] and some like Chateaubriand , Novalis and Samuel Taylor Coleridge see it as the beginning of a tradition of resistance to Enlightenment rationalismâ€™ a "Counter-Enlightenment"â€™ [36] [37] to be associated most closely with German Romanticism. An earlier definition comes from Charles Baudelaire: This movement was led by France, with Balzac and Flaubert in literature and Courbet in painting; Stendhal and Goya were important precursors of Realism in their respective media. However, Romantic styles, now often representing the established and safe style against which Realists rebelled, continued to flourish in many fields for the rest of the century and beyond. In music such works from after about are referred to by some writers as

"Late Romantic" and by others as "Neoromantic" or "Postromantic", but other fields do not usually use these terms; in English literature and painting the convenient term "Victorian" avoids having to characterise the period further. In northern Europe, the Early Romantic visionary optimism and belief that the world was in the process of great change and improvement had largely vanished, and some art became more conventionally political and polemical as its creators engaged polemically with the world as it was. Elsewhere, including in very different ways the United States and Russia, feelings that great change was underway or just about to come were still possible. Displays of intense emotion in art remained prominent, as did the exotic and historical settings pioneered by the Romantics, but experimentation with form and technique was generally reduced, often replaced with meticulous technique, as in the poems of Tennyson or many paintings. If not realist, late 19th-century art was often extremely detailed, and pride was taken in adding authentic details in a way that earlier Romantics did not trouble with. Many Romantic ideas about the nature and purpose of art, above all the pre-eminent importance of originality, remained important for later generations, and often underlie modern views, despite opposition from theorists.

Chapter 6 : Literature and the Arts | College of Arts and Sciences | University of Colorado Boulder

[engagement in arts/literature] Demonstrate an understanding of creative processes through the production of works of art or literature Outcome D [engagement in arts/literature] Reflect upon and explain the decisions made during the creative process.

Chapter 7 : Literature and the Arts | racedaydvl.com

Courses stress literary works as well as the history and criticism of literature and the arts. They may utilize creative projects as a means of arriving at a better understanding of the art form, but students may not use studio or performance classes to satisfy this requirement.

Chapter 8 : Romanticism - Wikipedia

Chapter 12 Section 4 Section 4 Step-by-Step Instruction Review and Preview Students have learned how the reform impulse worked to improve society. American literature and art reflected the.

Chapter 9 : About the USA > Arts > Literature

American literature begins with the orally transmitted myths, legends, tales, and lyrics (always songs) of Indian cultures. There was no written literature among the Indian cultures. The earliest American writings were concerned directly with the dream of a new world, and mostly accounts of pioneering motives and settlements were published.