

Chapter 1 : Metaphysical and Cavalier Poetry and Authors Flashcards Example for Free

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This does not necessarily imply that he intended metaphysical to be used in its true sense, in that he was probably referring to a witticism of John Dryden , who said of John Donne: He affects the metaphysics, not only in his satires, but in his amorous verses, where nature only should reign; and perplexes the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts, and entertain them with the softnesses of love. Cowley has copied him to a fault. The metaphysical poets were men of learning, and, to show their learning was their whole endeavour; but, unluckily resolving to show it in rhyme, instead of writing poetry, they only wrote verses, and, very often, such verses as stood the trial of the finger better than of the ear; for the modulation was so imperfect, that they were only found to be verses by counting the syllables The most heterogeneous ideas are yoked by violence together; nature and art are ransacked for illustrations, comparisons, and allusions; their learning instructs, and their subtilty surprises; but the reader commonly thinks his improvement dearly bought, and, though he sometimes admires, is seldom pleased. Cowley himself, John Donne and John Cleveland , which is hardly sufficient for such a blanket condemnation. John Dryden had already satirised the Baroque taste for them in his *Mac Flecknoe* and *Joseph Addison* , in quoting him, singled out the poetry of *George Herbert* as providing a flagrant example. For him it begins with a break with the formerly artificial style of their antecedents to one free from poetic diction or conventions. It was from the use of conceits particularly that the writing of these European counterparts was known, *Concettismo* in Italian, *Conceptismo* in Spanish. The European dimension of the Catholic poets *Crashaw* and *Southwell* has been commented on by others. The use of conceits was common not only across the Continent, but also elsewhere in England among the Cavalier poets , including such elegists of Donne as *Carew* and *Godolphin*. Another striking example occurs in Baroque poems celebrating "black beauty", built on the opposition between the norm of feminine beauty and instances that challenge that commonplace. But English writing goes further by employing ideas and images derived from contemporary scientific or geographical discoveries to examine religious and moral questions, often with an element of casuistry. Stylistic echoes[edit] Long before it was so-named, the Metaphysical poetic approach was an available model for others outside the interlinking networks of 17th century writers, especially young men who had yet to settle for a particular voice. The poems written by *John Milton* while still at university are a case in point and include some that were among his earliest published work, well before their inclusion in his *Poems* of He had yet to enter university when he contributed a poem on the death of *Henry Lord Hastings* to the many other tributes published in *Lachrymae Musarum* The choice of style by the young Milton and the young Dryden can therefore be explained in part as contextual. Both went on to develop radically different ways of writing; neither could be counted as potentially Metaphysical poets. Nor could *Alexander Pope* , yet his early poetry evidences an interest in his Metaphysical forebears. Among his juvenilia appear imitations of Cowley. While comprehensive, her selection, as *Burrow* remarks, so dilutes the style as to make it "virtually coextensive with seventeenth-century poetry". *Eliot* did much to establish the importance of the school, both through his critical writing and by applying their method in his own work. *Alvarez* was commenting that "it may perhaps be a little late in the day to be writing about the Metaphysicals. The great vogue for Donne passed with the passing of the Anglo-American experimental movement in modern poetry. Since the s, therefore, it has been argued that gathering all of these under the heading of Baroque poets would be more helpfully inclusive. In *Alvarez* proposed an alternative approach in a series of lectures eventually published as *The School of Donne*. This was to look at the practice and self-definition of the circle of friends about Donne, who were the recipients of many of his verse letters. They were a group of some fifteen young professionals with an interest in poetry, many of them poets themselves although, like Donne for much of his life, few of them published their work. Uncertain ascriptions resulted in some poems from their fraternity being ascribed to Donne by later editors. Among them were *Lord Herbert of Cherbury* and his brother *George*, whose mother *Magdalen* was another recipient of verse letters by Donne. Eventually *George Herbert*, *Henry Vaughan* and *Richard Crashaw*, all of

whom knew each other, took up the religious life and extended their formerly secular approach into this new area. A later generation of Metaphysical poets, writing during the Commonwealth, became increasingly more formulaic and lacking in vitality. What all had in common, according to Alvarez, was esteem, not for metaphysics but for intelligence. It begins with the rough versification of the satires written by Donne and others in his circle such as Everard Gilpin and John Roe. Later it modulates into the thoughtful religious poems of the next generation with their exclamatory or conversational openings and their sense of the mind playing over the subject and examining it from all sides. On the death of Donne, it is natural that his friend Edward Herbert should write him an elegy full of high-flown and exaggerated Metaphysical logic. Henry Wotton, on the other hand, is not remembered as a writer at all, but instead for his public career. Though the poems were often cast in a suitably Metaphysical style, half were written by fellow clergymen, few of whom are remembered for their poetry. Among those who were Henry King and Jasper Mayne, who was soon to quit authorship for clerical orders. They also served as courtiers, as did another contributor, Endymion Porter. In addition, Carew had been in the service of Edward Herbert. He had friends within the Great Tew Circle but at the time of his elegy was working as a researcher for Henry Wotton, who intended writing a life of the poet. A life of George Herbert followed them in. And once the poetic style had been launched, its tone and approach remained available as a model for later writers who might not necessarily commit themselves so wholly to it. Later additions[edit] Late additions to the Metaphysical canon have included sacred poets of both England and America who had been virtually unknown for centuries. John Norris was better known as a Platonist philosopher. The work of Edward Taylor, who is now counted as the outstanding English-language poet of North America, was only discovered in

Chapter 2 : Cavalier Vs. Puritan Livingston by Danielle Livingston on Prezi

The Cavalier by Beverley Oakley A Puritan woman's loyalties are tested when her husband is imprisoned by the Royalist lover she was forced to surrender through duty. Drummond Castle, home of staunch Puritan Silas Drummond and his beautiful wife Elizabeth has been besieged by Royalist forces.

Chapter 3 : Full text of "The Puritan and the Cavalier"

That being the case it is easy to see how the Puritan/Cavalier labels were attached! Of course, the ACW just as the ECW was a lot more complicated than that, as indeed was the fractious religious make up of 17th Century England including East Anglia.

Chapter 4 : Puritan and Cavalier - Frederick Goodall " Google Arts & Culture

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Chapter 5 : The Covenanter, the Cavalier, and the Puritan

The boy dressed as a cavalier is trying to find the girl dressed as a puritan, in order to kiss her under the mistletoe which he is carrying, but only the King Charles II spaniel can find her.

Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - Roundheaded Cavaliers?: The Context and Limits of a Confederate Racial Pro

Cavalier, Metaphysical and Puritan British Literature Study Guide Time Period Major events - English Civil War - ends with the beheading of King Charles I,

Chapter 7 : The Savage Tales of Solomon Kane by Robert E. Howard

The handsome Cavalier is addressed as Captain, but is in fact a woman, Countess Antonia Durward, and she heads a troop of soldiers, male and female. Eighteen year old Judith hates her middle-aged husband, who thinks it his right to chastise her for the smallest misdemeanour.

Chapter 8 : Cavalier, Metaphysical, and Puritan Literature

Cavalier Vs. Puritan Danielle Livingston The Constant Lover When I Consider How My Light is Spent Cavalier poets--such as Suckling--had some Puritan poets--such as Milton--also had some Suckling Vs. Milton ABCB DEFE GHIH JKLK very recognizable characteristics in their works. One characteristic is.

Chapter 9 : The Cavalier by Beverley Oakley - FictionDB

The Covenanter, the Cavalier, and the Puritan by Oliver Perry Temple Jonathan Dickinson and the College of New Jersey, or the Rise of Colleges in America An Historical Discourse Delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, Sunday, January 25th, by Henry Clay Cameron.