

*Restoration
And
Enlightenment*

1660-1798

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The Restoration

- Refers to the restoration of the monarchy in 1660
- Charles II - spent exile in France, patron of arts and sciences
- James II
- William and Mary
- Anne - Scotland officially united with England to form Great Britain, outlived all 16 of her children

- George I
- George II
- George III - suffered from mental illness, ruled for 60 years, political blunders resulted in the loss of the American Colonies

The Enlightenment

- A philosophical movement that emphasized natural rights of life, liberty and property
- Age of Reason
- Sir Isaac Newton - order, balance, logic & reason, scientific inquiry was applied to everything from farming to politics

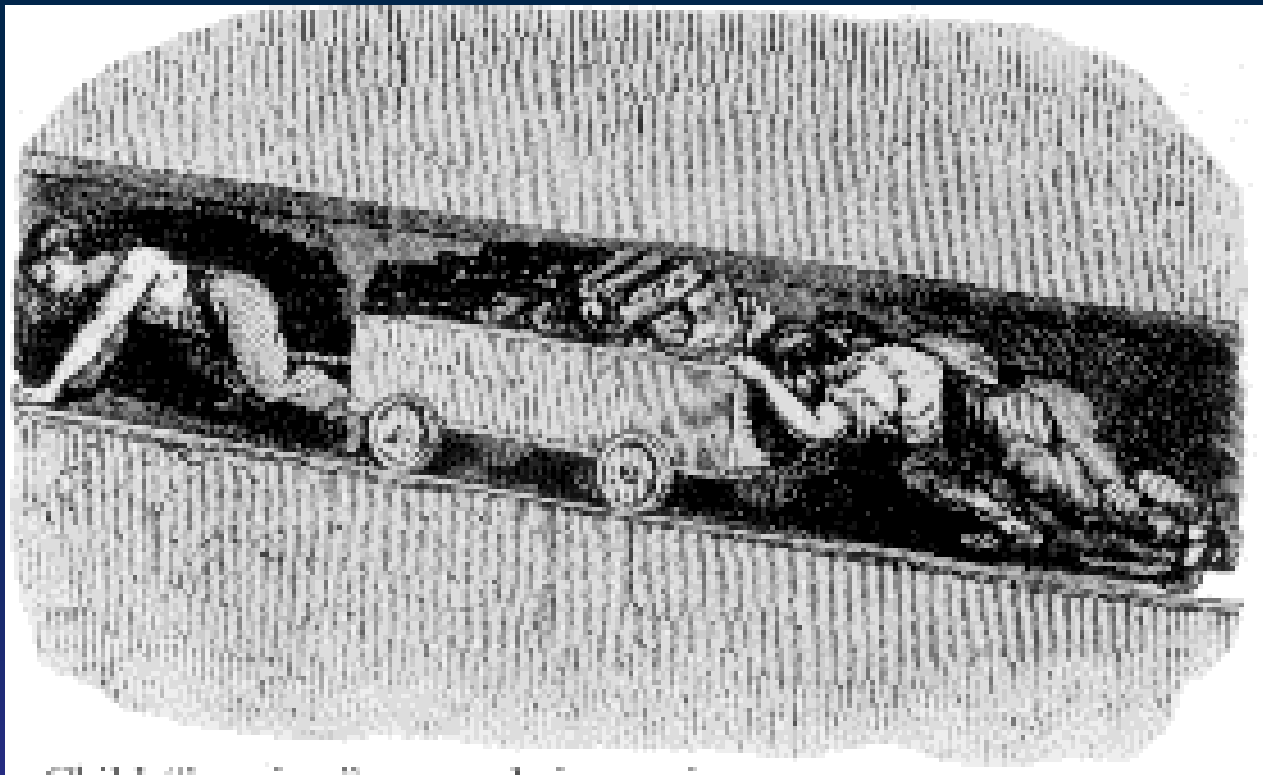
- Writers, artists, politicians, etc., gathered in coffeehouses to exchange ideas, conduct business, and gossip



Improvements

- Living conditions and changes in ways of life
- Dramatic advances in agriculture
- Breeding advancements yield larger animals
- Steam power

- Industrial Revolution - changed way of life for all
- Women and children labored long hours with low pay



- By the end of the period, a mass of restless, impoverished workers had grown.



Language

- Samuel Johnson - Dictionary of the English Language (1755)
- Robert Lowth - A Short Introduction of English Grammar
- Based on Latin - rules often proved inappropriate for English
- Overseas colonization brought new words and increased differences in spoken English

Literature

- Neoclassicism
- Stressed balance, logic, sophisticated wit, and emotional restraint
- Birth of the novel - Robinson Crusoe
- Toward the end of the period, poetry began to reflect themes close to the human heart - the first hints of Romanticism

Satire

18th Century - The Golden
Age of Satire

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Satire

- A literary technique that mixes criticism with humor
- Uses laughter as a weapon, usually to encourage social reform

Two Types of Satire

- Horatian satire - playfully amusing, seeks to correct a vice or foolishness with gentle laughter
- Juvenalian satire - darker kind of laughter, bitter and criticizes corruption or incompetence with scorn and outrage



- Comments on and criticizes society, makes fun of a topic by making it seem ridiculous
- News commentators, political cartoonists, comedians, screenwriters, songwriters
- The Simpsons - educational system, sibling rivalry, violence on TV, sports
- Saturday Night Live, Mad TV

How to Recognize Satire

- Author may clue the reader in that he is writing satire
- Author may cite previous satires
- Satiric subject matter and its treatment
 - Concrete, topical, and personal subjects
 - Often alludes to the gossip of the moment
 - Freshness is important - no one cares 50 or 100 years later

Style is easy to distinguish

- Contains cruel and "dirty" words
- Contains comic words and terms
- Uses conversational and non-literary language
- Tries to produce the unexpected

Weapons of Satire

- Paradox
- Antithesis
 - Parody
- Anticlimax
- Obscenity
 - Violence
 - Vividness
- Exaggeration
 - Irony

Final Test for Satire

- The reader feels a mixture of amusement or contempt