

THE ROMANTIC PERIOD

TEXTS	CONTEXTS
<p>1773 Anna Letitia Aikin (later Barbauld), <i>Poems</i></p> <p>1774 J. W. von Goethe, <i>The Sorrows of Young Werther</i></p> <p>1776 Adam Smith, <i>The Wealth of Nations</i></p> <p>1778 Frances Burney, <i>Evelina</i></p> <p>1779 Samuel Johnson, <i>Lives of the English Poets</i> (1779-81)</p> <p>1781 Immanuel Kant, <i>Critique of Pure Reason</i>. Jean-Jacques Rousseau, <i>Confessions</i>. J. C. Friedrich Schiller, <i>The Robbers</i></p> <p>1784 Charlotte Smith, <i>Elegiac Sonnets</i></p> <p>1785 William Cowper, <i>The Task</i></p> <p>1786 William Beckford, <i>Vathek</i>. Robert Burns, <i>Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect</i></p> <p>1789 Jeremy Bentham, <i>Principles of Morals and Legislation</i>. William Blake, <i>Songs of Innocence</i></p> <p>1790 Joanna Baillie, <i>Poems</i>. Blake, <i>The Marriage of Heaven and Hell</i>. Edmund Burke, <i>Reflections on the Revolution in France</i></p> <p>1791 William Gilpin, <i>Observations on the River Wye</i>. Thomas Paine, <i>Rights of Man</i>. Ann Radcliffe, <i>The Romance of the Forest</i></p> <p>1792 Mary Wollstonecraft, <i>A Vindication of the Rights of Woman</i></p> <p>1793 William Godwin, <i>Political Justice</i></p> <p>1794 Blake, <i>Songs of Experience</i>. Godwin, <i>Caleb Williams</i>. Radcliffe, <i>The Mysteries of Udolpho</i></p>	<p>1775 American War of Independence (1775–83)</p> <p>1780 Gordon Riots in London</p> <p>1783 William Pitt becomes prime minister (serving until 1801 and again in 1804–06)</p> <p>1784 Death of Samuel Johnson</p> <p>1787 W. A. Mozart, <i>Don Giovanni</i>. Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade founded</p> <p>1789 Fall of the Bastille (beginning of the French Revolution)</p> <p>1790 J. M. W. Turner first exhibits at the Royal Academy</p> <p>1791 Revolution in Santo Domingo (modern Haiti)</p> <p>1792 September Massacres in Paris. First gas lights in Britain</p> <p>1793 Execution of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. France declares war against Britain (and then Britain against France). The Reign of Terror</p> <p>1794 The fall of Robespierre. Trials for high treason of members of the London Corresponding Society</p> <p>1795 Pitt's Gagging Acts suppress freedom of speech and assembly in Britain</p>

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<p>1796 Matthew Gregory Lewis, <i>The Monk</i></p> <p>1798 Joanna Baillie, <i>Plays on the Passions</i>, volume 1. Bentham, <i>Political Economy</i>. Thomas Malthus, <i>An Essay on the Principle of Population</i>. William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, <i>Lyrical Ballads</i></p> <p>1800 Maria Edgeworth, <i>Castle Rackrent</i>. Mary Robinson, <i>Lyrical Tales</i></p> <p>1805 Walter Scott, <i>The Lay of the Last Minstrel</i></p> <p>1807 Wordsworth, <i>Poems in Two Volumes</i></p> <p>1808 Goethe, <i>Faust</i>, part 1</p> <p>1812 Lord Byron, <i>Childe Harold's Pilgrimage</i>, cantos 1 and 2. Felicia Hemans, <i>The Domestic Affections</i></p> <p>1813 Jane Austen, <i>Pride and Prejudice</i></p> <p>1814 Walter Scott, <i>Waverley</i>. Wordsworth, <i>The Excursion</i></p> <p>1816 Byron, <i>Childe Harold</i>, cantos 3 and 4. Coleridge, <i>Christabel</i>, "Kubla Khan." Percy Shelley, <i>Alastor</i></p> <p>1817 Byron, <i>Manfred</i>. Coleridge, <i>Biographia Literaria</i> and <i>Sibylline Leaves</i>. John Keats, <i>Poems</i></p> <p>1818 Austen, <i>Northanger Abbey</i>. Keats, <i>Endymion</i>. Thomas Love Peacock, <i>Nightmare Abbey</i>. Mary Shelley, <i>Frankenstein</i></p>	<p>1797 Death of complications resulting from childbirth of Mary Wollstonecraft</p> <p>1798 Rebellion in Ireland</p> <p>1801 Parliamentary Union of Ireland and Great Britain</p> <p>1802 Treaty of Amiens. <i>Edinburgh Review</i> founded. John Constable first exhibits at the Royal Academy</p> <p>1804 Napoleon crowned emperor. Founding of the republic of Haiti</p> <p>1805 The French fleet defeated by the British at Trafalgar</p> <p>1807 Abolition of the slave trade in Britain</p> <p>1808 Ludwig van Beethoven, <i>Symphonies 5 and 6</i></p> <p>1809 <i>Quarterly Review</i> founded</p> <p>1811 The Prince of Wales becomes regent for George III, who is declared incurably insane</p> <p>1812 War between Britain and the United States (1812-15)</p> <p>1815 Napoleon defeated at Waterloo. Corn Laws passed, protecting economic interests of the landed aristocracy</p> <p>1817 <i>Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine</i> founded. Death of Princess Charlotte. Death of Jane Austen</p>

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<p>1819 Byron, <i>Don Juan</i>, cantos 1 and 2</p> <p>1820 John Clare, <i>Poems Descriptive of Rural Life</i>. Keats, <i>Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and Other Poems</i>. Percy Shelley, <i>Prometheus Unbound</i></p> <p>1821 Thomas De Quincey, <i>Confessions of an English Opium-Eater</i>. Percy Shelley, <i>Adonais</i></p> <p>1824 Letitia Landon, <i>The Improvisatrice</i></p> <p>1827 Clare, <i>The Shepherd's Calendar</i></p> <p>1828 Hemans, <i>Records of Woman</i></p> <p>1830 Charles Lyell, <i>Principles of Geology</i> (1830-33). Alfred Tennyson, <i>Poems, Chiefly Lyrical</i></p>	<p>1819 "Peterloo Massacre" in Manchester</p> <p>1820 Death of George III; accession of George IV. <i>London Magazine</i> founded</p> <p>1821 Deaths of Keats in Rome and Napoleon at St. Helena</p> <p>1822 Franz Schubert, <i>Unfinished Symphony</i>. Death of Percy Shelley in the Bay of Spezia, near Lerici, Italy</p> <p>1824 Death of Byron in Missolonghi</p> <p>1828 Parliamentary repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts excluding Dissenters from state offices</p> <p>1829 Catholic Emancipation</p> <p>1830 Death of George IV; accession of William IV. Revolution in France</p> <p>1832 First Reform Bill</p>