ROMANTIC POET



William Wordsworth (7 April 1770 – 23 April 1850) was an English Romantic poet who, with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature with their joint publication Lyrical Ballads (1798).



JOHN KESTS

John Keats, (born October 31, 1795, <u>London</u>, England—died February 23, 1821, <u>Rome</u>, <u>Papal States</u> [Italy]), English <u>Romantic</u> lyric poet who devoted his short life to the perfection of a poetry marked by vivid imagery, great sensuous appeal, and an attempt to express a philosophy through classical <u>legend</u>.



PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

Percy Bysshe Shelley, (born Aug. 4, 1792, Field Place, near <u>Horsham, Sussex</u>, Eng.—died July 8, 1822, at sea off <u>Livorno</u>, Tuscany [Italy]), English <u>Romantic</u> poet whose passionate search for personal love and <u>social justice</u> was gradually channeled from overt actions into poems that rank with the greatest in the <u>English language</u>.



SAMUE TAYLOR COLERIDGE

Samuel Taylor Coleridge (/ˈkoʊlərɪdʒ/ KOH-lə-rij;[1] 21 October 1772 – 25 July 1834) was an English poet, literary critic, philosopher, and theologian who, with his friend William Wordsworth, was a founder of the Romantic Movement in England and a member of the Lake Poets. He also shared volumes and collaborated with Charles Lamb, Robert Southey, and Charles Lloyd.



WILLIAM BLAKE

William Blake (28 November 1757 – 12 August 1827) was an English poet, painter, and printmaker. Largely unrecognised during his life, Blake is now considered a seminal figure in the history of the poetry and visual art of the Romantic Age. What he called his "prophetic works" were said by 20th-century critic Northrop Frye to form "what is in proportion to its merits the least read body of poetry in the English language".[2]. His visual artistry led 21st-century critic Jonathan Jones to proclaim him "far and away the greatest artist Britain has ever produced".[3]. In 2002, Blake was placed at number 38 in the BBC's poll of the 100 Greatest Britons.[4]. While he lived in London his entire life, except for three years spent in Felpham,[5]. he produced a diverse and symbolically rich collection of works, which embraced the imagination as "the body of God"[6]. or "human existence itself".