Celtic Twilight: poems for the next week.

Small, colonized nations (Ireland 1948, Vikings… they want to see themselves as Celtics).

Normans (Vikings who speak French): little settlements.

Elizabethan: early settlements in Ireland, close to Dublin.

Old English opposed to Celtics

Jacobean’s settlements (the protestant King → problems with religion). Difficult to live in Ireland. Protestants and Catholics fighting against them.

The situation was resolved in 1689.

Crucial Battle on the river in Dublin.

The Protestant Ascendancy.

The politics on Ireland nationalism 1798: Wolf Tone. Daniel O’Connell: a lot of people listen to him.

Famine 1840’s: catholic people had a lot of descendance. Too many people. Irish people just eat potatoes, and that made people get ill.

Just listen to the dictates of the market. The market ruled everything. Million people died or emigrate to England or to America.

Home Rule: most significant figure Charles Parnell. Liberal party in favour, conservative against him. Catholic church. Charles Parnell was having an affair, and he had to fight because of that.

1913: the third home rule passed, but the First World War came. It gets divided between people who support England. Neo Celtic movement: nation with a separate language.

Writing poetry but politically involved. Many people executed without a trial.

1916: poet and man of the theatre (**W. B. Yeats**). 1913: he sees people as people who are not going to end anywhere, but when they were killed, they began martyrs.

Terrible beauty independent island. Terrible because of the fights.

**W. B. Yeats**: reproducing fairy land. Emphasizing the cultural integrate of a much older Ireland. They are two distinct races.

**Thomas Hardy**: leading English modernists. By the 1870’s, Wildermarch.

“Wessex novels”: rural novel. Usually love stories. Influenced by philosophy of the passion: Schopenhauer. Unesthetic. Tragedy. Fate.

1890’s “Jude the obscure”: was so sad that he stopped publishing what he was writing.

*֍“The voice”* by Thomas Hardy: the death of a girl. Personal experience of the death of his wife. The first and second stanza the voice changes. It talks about the best days of the relation. Is she there? Of is just her voice? Second part of the second stanza he realises she is not there. Dramatic but also realistic about the feelings. “Romantic love”. The main character at the novel is Egodon Heath. Nostalgic passion very realistic. Particular moment of the past. He does not do the metric regular, it means to be something unique. Is it for real? Or is it an illusion?

*֍ “Neutral Tones”* by Thomas Hardy: he focussed on a particular moment on the past. He talks about religion. Pessimistic tone. “Life is a waste of time”. Desperate tone. Black and grey: the choice of that colours as nothing to offer. Similar to Boudelaire.

*֍ “The Darkling Thrush”* by Thomas Hardy: point the climb of a role of live. Climbing is progress. Shelley and Keats: they find birds when they feel depressed. The world is a miserable awful place. Another year is coming (season of the year where everything is death) and maybe it would go better. He is also writing about a concrete moment in the past. “*Dover Beach*” by **Matthew Arnold**. Extasis. Ode to a Nightingale by **Keats**: the primary tone is ironic. God: everybody loving everybody else.

*֍* “*At Castle Boterel*” by Thomas Hardy:

* About the memories of him with other person he loves.
* Fatalism: till hope is de
* Pessimist: What we did as we climbed, and what we talked of  
  Matters not much, nor to what it led,

In that hill's story? To one mind never,

* Obsessed with time: And to me, though Time's unflinching rigour
* Past importance: For the very last time.
* Third stanza: irrelevance of actions.
* No reciprocity: It filled but a minute. But was there ever, A time of such quality, since or before
* The phantom of the past is getting smaller.

Verse 1: modern term to talk about that era. World of memory, of nostalgy. Regular moving of the poem. He emphasises the particular quality of the moment. Use the world “extinction” by **Darwin**.

*֍* “Self-unseeing” by Thomas Hardy: it talks about his childhood. Also, about sexuality.