# Research Activity: Literature Review

* Use TF-IDF and compare it to BoW or IDF
* Compare results with stopwords/without

**Britannica: Romantic vs Victorian Poetry**

**Link:** <https://www.britannica.com/art/English-literature/The-Romantic-period>

* Romantic period assoc with late 18th-early 19th century but there was no “self-styled” movement.
* “Many of the age’s foremost writers thought that something new was happening in the world’s affairs, nevertheless.”
* New role of subjectivity in poetry/personal feeling.
* Emphasis on feeling
* Robert Burns
* Wordsworth: poetry as the “spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling”
* New stress on the imagination (Coleridge)
* “The poets of this period accordingly placed great emphasis on the workings of the unconscious mind, on dreams and reveries, on the supernatural, and on the childlike or primitive view of the world, this last being regarded as valuable because its clarity and intensity had not been overlaid by the restrictions of civilized “reason.””
* “Wordsworth accordingly sought to bring the language of poetry back to that of common speech.”
* Burns, Coleridge, Blake, Wordsworth
* Blake: *Songs of Innocence, The First Book of Urizen, Vala (The Four Zoas), Milton, Jerusalem, The Marriage of Heaven and Hell, Songs of Experience*
* Wordsworth: *Excursion, Lyrical Ballads, The Prelude* (“the most significant English expression of the Romantic discovery of the self as a topic for art”), *Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood*
* Coleridge: *The Eolian Harp, Meditative Poems in Blank Verse, Kubla Khan, Christabel, Dejection*
* Charlotte Smith: *The Elegian Sonnets*
* Sir Walter Scott: *The Lay of the Last Minstrel, Marmion*
* William Lisle Bowles: *Fourteen Sonnets*
* Thomas Campbell: *Ye Mariners of England, The Battle of Hohenlinden*
* Samuel Rogers
* Thomas Moore: *Irish Melodies, Lalla Rookh*
* Helen Maria Williams: *Poems*
* Ann Batten Cristall: *Poetical Sketches*
* Mary Robinson: *Sappho and Phaon*
* Mary Tighe: *Psyche*
* Robert Southey: *English Eclogues*
* **Late Romantics… *more interested in politics, new perspective of Napoleonic Wars, especially Shelley***
* Percy Bysshe Shelley: *Queen Mab, Laon and Cythna, Prometheus Unbound, Ode to the West Wind*
* John Keats: *Endymion, Sleep and Poetry, Isabella, Hyperion, To a Nightingale, Ode to a Grecian Urn, To Autumn*
* Lord Byron: *English Bards and Scoth Reviewers, Childe Harolde’s Pilgrimage, Don Juan, Manfred, Cain*
* John Clare: *Poems Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery*
* Thomas Lovell Beddoes: *Death’s Jest-Book*
* Felicia Hemans: *Casabianca*

**Victorian Poetry**

* Self-analysis
* Growth of British Empire
* Social change
* Industrial wealth vs urban poverty
* Evangelical revival
* Prestige of empirical science
* Utilitarian moral philosophy
* Realism
* Prudery
* Nostalgia
* Algernon Charles Swinburne
* Tennyson
* Browning: *Dramatic Lyrics* “they involve the reader in sympathetic identification with the interior processes of criminal or unconventional minds,”
* Elizabeth Barrett Browning
* Matthew Arnold
* Arthur Hugh Clough
* Dante Gabriel Rossetti
* Christina Rossetti
* Gerard Manley Hopkins
* Augusta Webster
* John Davidson
* Arthur Symons
* Francis Thompson
* Ernest Dowson
* Lionel Johnson
* A.E. Housman
* Oscar Wilde
* Rudyard Kipling
* Edward Fitzgerald
* William McGonagall
* William Ernest Henley
* Coventry Patmore
* William Morris

**Poetry Text Classification**