

- Movement flourished between 1660 and 1798.
- Enlightenment PeriodReason or Logic
- Tremendous change in social order.



Neoclassicism was a movement interested in reviving Greco-Roman literature, art, architecture, philosophy, and theatre in the 18th century.

Neoclassical literature was written between 1660 and 1798. Writers of the Neoclassical period tried to imitate the style of the Romans and Greeks. Thus the combination of the terms 'neo,' which means 'new,' and 'classical,' as in the day of the Roman and Greek classics. This was also the era of The Enlightenment, which emphasized logic and reason.



#### **Periods of Neoclassicism**

This time period is broken down into three parts: the Restoration period, the Augustan period, and the Age of Johnson.

Restoration period: the period after King Charles I
was beheaded and the monarchy was restored to
order. The style of the period was concise and made
use of short sentences. John Milton, John Bunyan,
and John Dryden were the primary influences.





### The Restoration Period

Charles II (1660-1700)

- Religious and Political Quarrels
- The Revolution (1688) Whigs and Tories
  Protestants and Catholics
- Rise of Neo-Classicism Rules and principles
- Imitation of the Ancients
- Realism and Formalism



#### Periods of Neoclassicism

- Augustan Period: writers of this period believed in imitating the forms of Greco-Roman writers and adopting similar genres, such as epic or pastoral. The writings of Alexander Pope fall into this period. His long poem, 'An Essay on Criticism,' published in 1711 is a great example.
- Age of Johnson: also known as the "age of transition." It
  was dominated by Samuel Johnson and is named for his
  influence. He died in 1784, only a few years before the
  publication of Lyrical Ballads and the end of
  neoclassicism in literature.





The Age of Johnson (1740-1790)

- Age of Samuel Johnson A Dictionary of the English Language
- Age of transition Reason+Feelings
- Decline of the Party Feud

The "age of Johnson" is a term coined by Virginia Woolf



### Characteristics

**Neoclassical literature** is characterized by order, accuracy, and structure. In direct opposition to Renaissance attitudes, where man was seen as basically good, the Neoclassical writers portrayed man as inherently flawed. They emphasized restraint, selfcontrol, and common sense. This was a time when conservatism flourished in both politics and literature.



#### Characteristics

- Valued common sense and clarity.
- Structures are well ordered.
- 3. Content is accurate and believable.
- 4. Characters are portrayed realistically.
- Showed humankind to be flawed.
- 6. Characters are conservative and controlled.
- 7. Influenced by Greco-Roman writing and philosophy.



(Famous forms of Literature)  $\checkmark$ Order, accuracy and structure

Parody
Essays
Fables

Satire
Letters
Melodrama



**FamousWriters** 

Daniel Defoe Alexander Pope

Jonathan Swift Joseph Addison

John Dryden Samuel Johnson

