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18th Century English Literature



18th Century English literature was a	of significant evolution and
experimentation. It began with a continuation	of the late century's focus
on satire and wit. Writers like Jonathan Swift	and Alexander Pope were masters of this
, using their works t	to critique society. During this time, the novel
emerged as a prominent form, with	like Daniel Defoe and Samuel
Richardson crafting stories that explored	psychology and morality.
In the mid-century, literature took a turn tow	ards a more sentimental style.
like Richardson's "F	Pamela" and Henry Fielding's "Tom Jones" offered a
mix of humor and,	painting complex portraits of everyday life.
Meanwhile, poetry saw the rise of lyrical ballac	ds, which focused on and
the human experience.	
The latter part of the century saw the emerge	ence of the Gothic novel, with Horace Walpole's "The
Castle of Otranto" introducing elements of $_$	and the supernatural into
English literature. This period also witnessed	the early of Romantic
poets like William Wordsworth and Samuel Tay	
dominate the early 19th century.	
In non-fiction, essays and periodicals	, with writers like Samuel Johnson
and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu contributing t	to the of English prose.
Johnson's "A Dictionary of the English Language	ge" was a monumental,
providing a comprehensive resource for the _	language.
Overall, the 18th century in England was a tim	ne of great literary diversity and
, setting the stage t	for the Romantic era that followed. It reflected the
social, political, and	shifts of the time, creating a rich tapestry of
literary works that continue to be celebrated	today.
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innovation flourished authors styl	e philosophical human pathos English
achievement	