

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Publishing Practices in 1700s England



In the 18th century, English literature experienced a significant _____. This era saw the rise of the novel, a new form of storytelling. Authors like _____ and Richardson were pioneers of this genre. Their works offered detailed _____ development and intricate plots. The printing press played a crucial role in this literary _____. It allowed books to be produced _____ and more efficiently.

Before this period, most literature was available only to the _____. However, with the advent of commercial _____, books became more accessible. This change led to a growing readership among the middle and lower classes. The _____ of London became hubs for literary discussions. People from different backgrounds gathered to read and discuss the latest _____.

The government, noticing the power of the written word, started imposing _____. Censorship became a common practice to control what was being published. Despite these challenges, writers found ways to express their _____. They often used satire and allegory to critique society and politics.

The 18th century also saw the emergence of _____ and _____. These publications were more frequent and timely than books. They offered a platform for serialized _____, essays, and news. This period also marked the beginning of _____ laws, protecting authors' works from being copied without permission.

Towards the end of the century, the focus shifted to _____. Writers like Wordsworth and Coleridge began exploring nature and _____. This change signaled the end of the Enlightenment and the start of a new literary _____.

emotion

journals

printing

romanticism

restrictions

transformation

ideas

Defoe

movement

stories

coffeehouses

revolution

copyright

elite

character

faster

magazines

publications