



Romantic Revival by English poets

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Abstract:

Romanticism is a collective term to describe much of the general art and literature produced during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The word Romantic derived proximately from the French ward "romantic" and distantly from the old french word 'romantic' But the meaning of the word romantic of the word romanticism has undergone Phenomenal changes through his history. The word Romantic has been used do often and for so many purposes It is impossible to confine it to any single meaning An attempted new defination it can be suffice that it is applied to a phase of english Poetry which began in 1789 with Blak's Songs of innocence and ended with the death of keats and Shelley. Romanticism can be seen as a revolution in the arts, alongside the political, social and industrial Revolution of the age all spheres of human activity were undergoing great change william Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge were among the first British poets to explore the view theories and ideas that were sweeping through Europe. Their Poems display many characteristics of romanticism. This at least fixes a historical period having no great quarrel about calling it the romantic age. These poets were not even the first romantic of England for the Elizabethan literature is also essencially romantic in spirit.

Key words : Romanticism, keats and shelly, wordsworth, blak's song of innocence

Introduction: -

Wordsworth owes his distinctive place in the history English poetry largely by virtue of his love of nature and being the first English poet to interpret nature spiritually for this prease of reason he is variously called harbinger of nature willian wordsworth was one of the founders of English romantism and one its most central figures and important intellects wordsworth is best known for lyrical ballods, co-written with Samuel taylor Coleridge and the prelude, a Romantic epic poem chronicaling the "growth of poet's mind" Romanticism has certain characteristics



such as emotion, imagination, introspection our response to the natural world, and the insight a childhood, that differentiates it Exam the age Enlightenment where objectivity and reason were emphasized. Three major preoccupations of Romanticism Wese nature dreams and human conditions.

In english poetry there were six outstanding figures that were divided between the first and second generations William Blake william Wordsworth, and Samuel Taylor Coleridge where from the first generation, and Lord Byron, percy Bysshe Shelley and I hon kents from the second. All these writers did not think of themselves as being Romantic poets.. When the flist signs of the romantic spirit appeared in the eighteenth century, the time worn theme of the

Supernatural took a new character and received a new prominence. we see that the entire Romantic Poetry is brimming with love of nature is reflected in the most effective poetic images of all sorts. And, since most of the Romantic poetry is quality of Empathy in sufficient measure

Thus Romantic poetry is subjective and in it the poet creates his own order there are no formal rules for him to work by and he is likely to be praised for originality Thus, the Romantics knew how to. use their senses. For the Romantics. imagination is fundamental because they think that without it poetry is impossible. The Romantics certainly created world of their own. The Romantics believed that the imagination stands in some essential relation to truth and reality, and they were at pains to make thesis poetry pay attention to them. The Romantics combine imagination and truth because their creation are inspired and controlled by a peculiar insight.

Conclusion

Most of the Romantic -Poetry is lyrical and subjectivity is the chief characteristic of a lyric. Therefore, most of the Romantic poets attitude towards Nature is subjective. The Romantic poet in their Natural poetry have used portic imagery in all its variety. All Romantic poets employed sensuous imagery in their poetry. The Romantics were attracted by two divergent things, all at the same time. They were attracted more by that beauty which was fearful.



The Romantics showed a great love for nature Keats, Shelley, Byron and even the philosophical Coleridge were enchanted by the beauty of nature. Most of the Romantic poetry is lyrical and subjectivity is the chief characteristic of a lyric. Therefore, most of the poets who excel in their nature poetry both subjective and objective aspects with perfection.

References:

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