

WESTERN EUROPEAN LITERATURE

A N C I E N T

The Romans tried to follow the models developed by ancient Greece. We distinguish such writers as **Horace**, **Virgil** and **Ovid**. The source of inspiration was Greek mythology.



HORACE

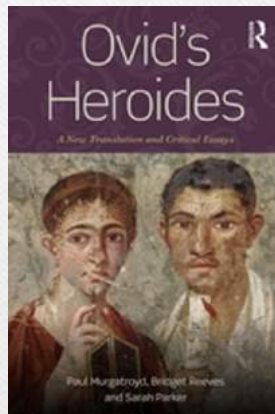
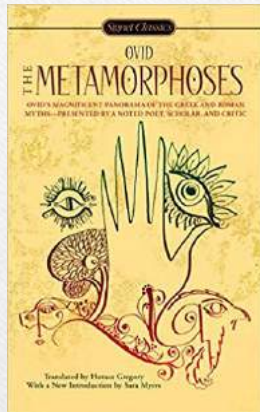
The Roman poet, known as the greatest Latin lyricist and satire master. Everything that came out of his pen has for centuries been considered perfect both in its poetic form and in its rich content.



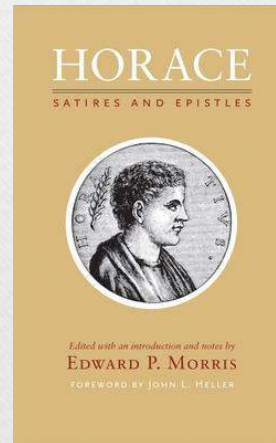
One of the common and still used Horace's sayings was: „**Non omnis moriar**” (Not all of me will die)

EXAMPLES OF LITERATURE

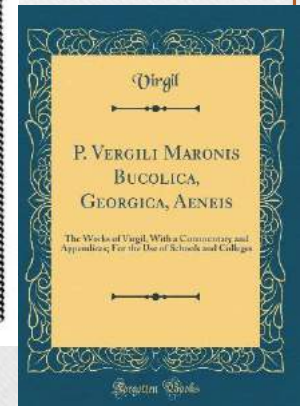
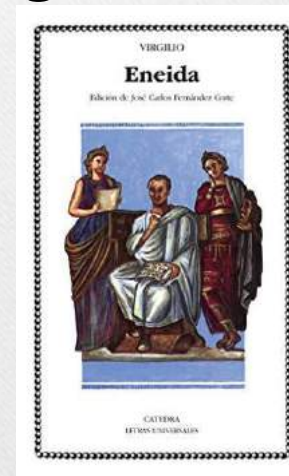
Ovid - Metamorphoses, Heroides



Horace – Satires

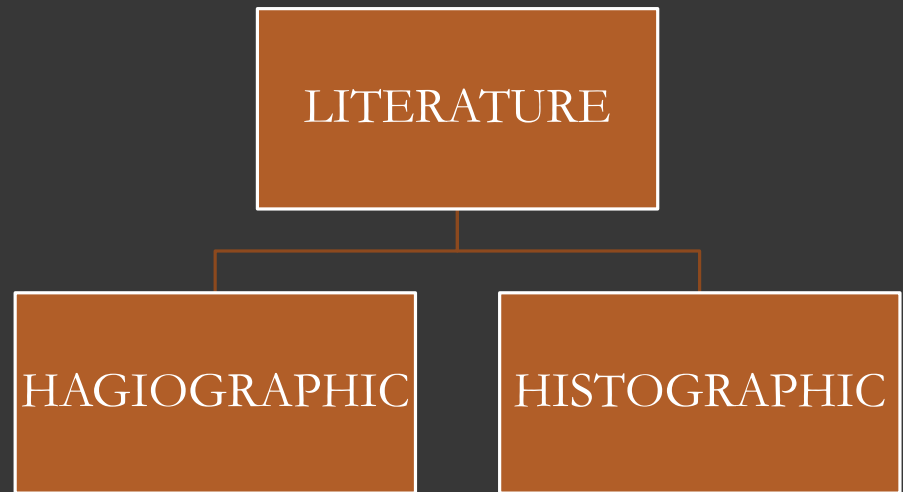


Virgil – Eneida, Buccoli



M
I A
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E

Medieval literature was written in Latin and its creators were anonymous. It was passed from mouth to mouth. The authors did not deserve any publicity because its aim was to express certain truths.



DANSE MACABRE

- The main motif of medieval works was „Danse macabre” - the motif of death.



HAGIOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

Present themes from the life of Mary, Jesus and the saints, it focuses on the meditation on the Passion of Christ and is a form of Marian worship.

We can single out:

- APOKRIFIES
- PASSION LITERATURE
- MARIAN POE

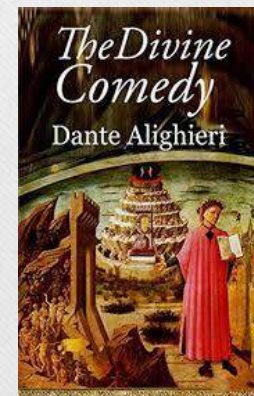
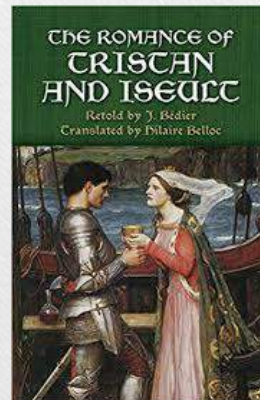
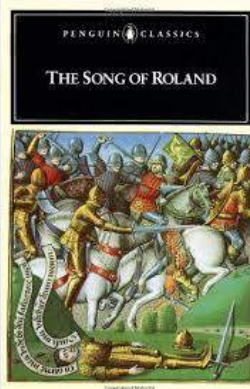


HISTOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

- Talk about knightly deeds, the main theme is the faithfulness of the beloved or wandering in search of faith.

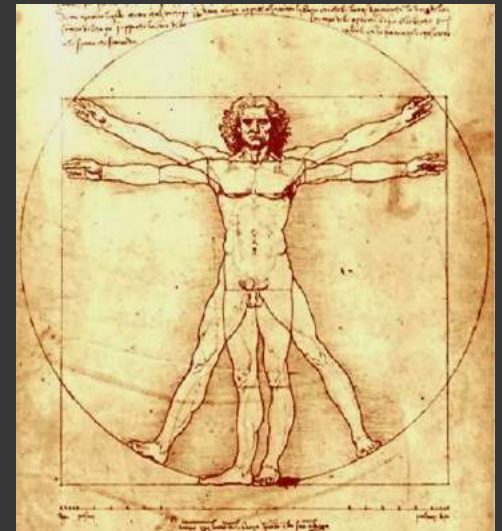
We can single out:

- CHANSON DE GESTE
- CHIVALROUS ROMANCES



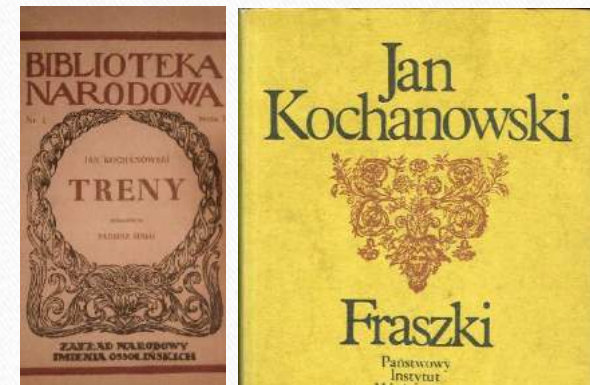
R E N A I S S A N C E

- An era also known as rebirth.
- The development of printing took place (which was invented in 1450 by John Gutenberg). Creativity in native languages started to develop, but it co-existed with Latin.
- It was connected with the Reformation and the fall of the Roman Catholic Church.



LITERARY GENERS

- **SONG**- Jan Kochanowki
- **TRENS**- Jan Kochanowski
- **FRASHES**- Jan Kochanowski
- **SONETS**- Francesco Petrarca



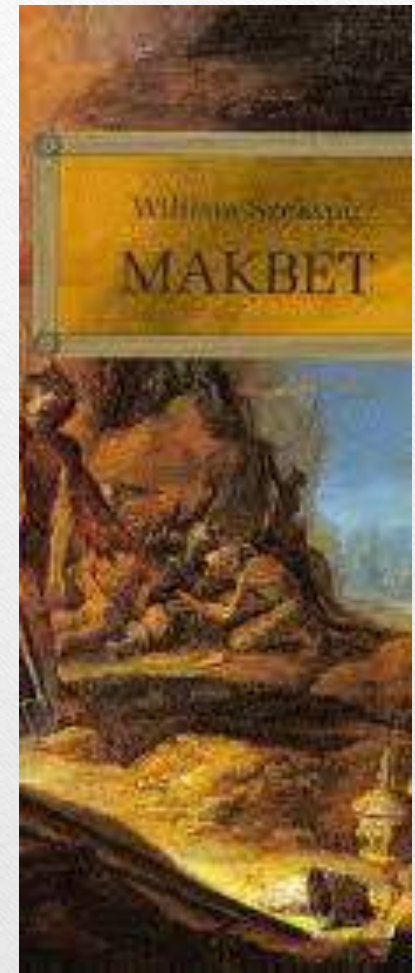
JAN KOCHANOWSKI

- Jan Kochanowski - Polish poet of the Renaissance. He is considered one of the most outstanding Renaissance artists in Europe and a poet who contributed the most to the development of the Polish literary language. Formerly known as the "father of Polish poetry". Today he is a "poet of existence" (in his works he often referred to the motif of the mask and the motif of theatrum mundi - the world as theatre). He was a representative of eclectic philosophy - stoicism, epikureism, Renaissance neoplatonism and deep faith in God, combining the tradition of antiquity and Christianity.



WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR

- English playwright, poet and actor of Elizabeth I and James I times. Widely regarded as one of the greatest writers of English literature and theatre reformers. It is assumed that he is the author of 37 plays and 154 sonnets. Shakespeare wrote plays, tragedies, royal chronicles and comedies. The reception of his dramas was extremely hot. Before Shakespeare, there was an opinion that anyone could write dramas. Shakespeare was very quick to break out, but he also started to arouse envy among other playwrights.



B A R O C K Q U E

- The form was rich and elaborate and therefore more important than the content. The principle of overgrowth of form over content was professed. It was addressed to educated audiences. It often contained contrasts (mixing religion with eroticism).



CONCEPTIONS

- **MARINISM** is a poetic style characteristic of the Italian Baroque: **surprise, dazzle, amaze**. The most important elements of art should be: **originality, uncommonness, stylistic splendour**. The poet was supposed to **break schemes** and rules, he was supposed to **be astonishing**.

GONGORISM means the Baroque poetic style in Spain. It is very **ornate** and **pompous**, using unusual vocabulary, transforming **Greek and Latin words**. Gongorism often used **allusions**.

EXAMPLES OF LITERATURE

- - Jan Andrzej Morsztyn „Lutnia”
- - Daniel Naborowski „Marność sławy”
- Miguel de Cervantes „Don Quixote”



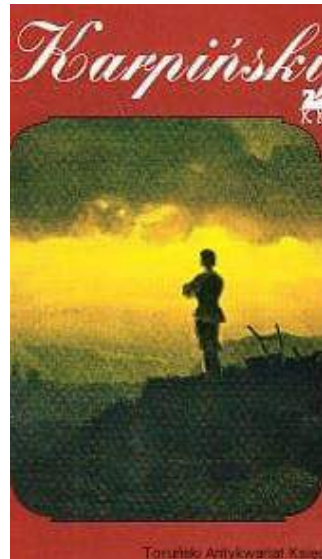
E N L I G H T E N M E N T

- The focus was on man and his intellectual, spiritual, cultural and philosophical development. The most important slogan in the Enlightenment era was:
"I think, so I am".
- The Enlightenment period was an era in which rationalism developed. It was a conviction that human reason is a "tool" that takes part in the recognition and description of reality.

The idea of rationalism has led to the development of other theories:

- **Atheism**-it's a lack of faith in the existence of gods.
- **Deism** - the philosophical view that recognises the existence of God as the creator of the universe
- **Empiricism**-the view that experience plays an essential role in cognition
- **Sensualism**- the view that the sensory impressions provided to the mind by the senses are the source of human knowledge

EXAMPLES OF LITERATURE



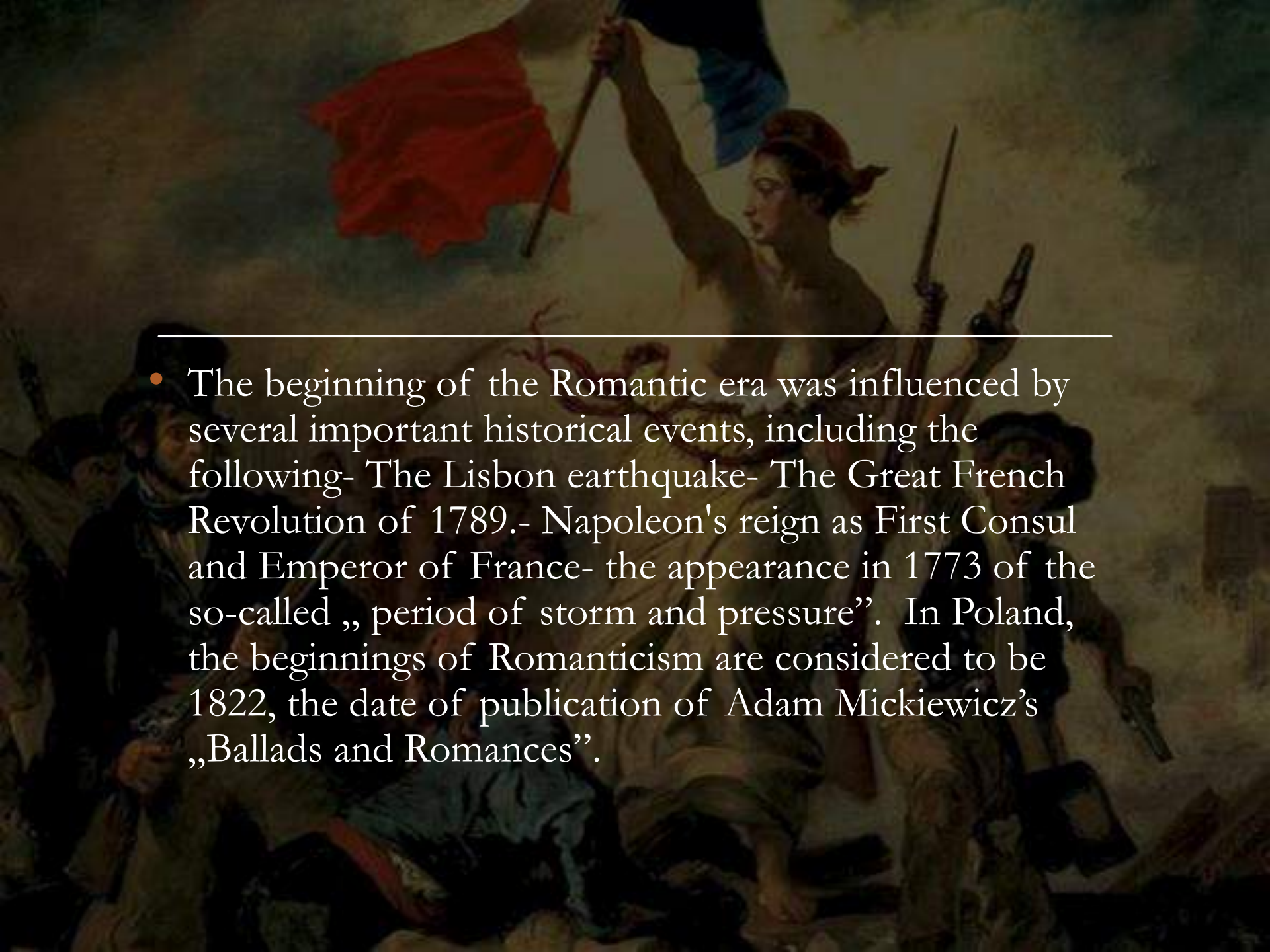
- Ignacy Krasicki, "Fairy Tales"
- Franciszek Karpiński - poems

R O M A N T I S M

Romanticism has two meanings: firstly, it is the name of the literary epoch, and secondly, it is a certain world-view feature.

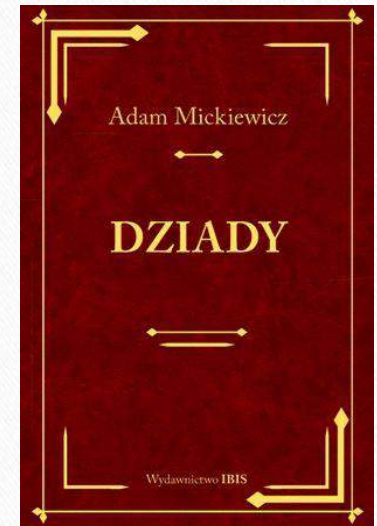
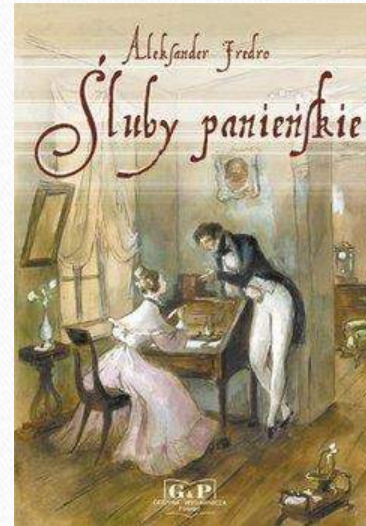


The phrase "Have a heart and look into a heart" is usually considered to be the slogan of Romanticism.

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- The beginning of the Romantic era was influenced by several important historical events, including the following- The Lisbon earthquake- The Great French Revolution of 1789.- Napoleon's reign as First Consul and Emperor of France- the appearance in 1773 of the so-called „period of storm and pressure”. In Poland, the beginnings of Romanticism are considered to be 1822, the date of publication of Adam Mickiewicz’s „Ballads and Romances”.

EXAMPLES OF LITERATURE

- Adam Mickiewicz „Dziady”
- Zygmunt Krasinski „Ungodly comedy”
- Alexander Fredro „Maiden vows”
- Johann Wolfgang Goethe „The Sorrows of Young Werther”
- Walter Scott „Waverley”
- Victor Hugo „Les Misérables”



P O S I T I V I S M

- Positivism is an era that aimed to rebuild and strengthen the country by educating people.
- The term "positivism" was introduced by Auguste Comte.
- The name of the epoch is associated with positive thinking, i.e. cognitive optimism based on trust in reason.

EXAMPLES OF LITERATURE



- Bolesława Prus „Lalka”
- Henryka Sienkiewicza „Kryżacy”
- Elizy Orzeszkowej „Nad Niemnem”
- Stendhal „The Red and the Black”
- Honoré de Balzac „Le Père Goriot”



Young Poland

- Young Poland is also sometimes called **modernism**. This name emphasized new views and artistic realizations.
- The creators of Young Poland adhered to the principle of "art for art", so the most important was not the content, but the form of the work.

Young Poland - a Polish variety of modernism in literature, music and Polish art in the years 1890-1918. The name of this artistic trend is analogous to e.g. Young Germany or Young Scandinavia.

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- During this period, new artistic and mental currents emerged, such as modernism, decadence, symbolism, expressionism, neo-romanticism, impressionism and catastrophe. Young Polish letters rejected the rationalistic philosophy of positivism, referred to the romantic tradition (superiority of feelings and emotions over reason) and faith in the special position of the artist in society.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE EPOCH

- Stanisław Wyspiański
- Leopold Staff
- Stefan Żeromski
- Bolesław Leśmian



The time between the war

- The duration of the interwar period covers the period between the First and Second World Wars. This is the first epoch, the time limits of which are so clearly outlined. It covers the years from 1918 (the end of World War I and the regaining of independence after 123 years) to 1939 (the outbreak of World War II).
- The interwar period is an epoch influenced by the political situation in the country. This period changed everything in literature as well. First of all, the issue of the struggle for the independence of the country disappears. In this era, young Polish authors still create their works, but young authors begin to write free literature in a free country.
- The 20th anniversary of the interwar period can be divided into two stages. The first decade is the joy of freedom, the second is anxiety, the development of a totalitarian state and the emergence of catastrophic motifs.

Thank you for your
attention.

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