

BYRONIAN Poetry

The Byronian era is characterized by a focus on individualism, emotion, and the sublime. Key figures include Lord Byron, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and Mary Shelley. Their works often explore themes of rebellion, the power of nature, and the human condition. Byron's "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" and Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" are notable examples. The era also saw the rise of the Romantic novel, with Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein; or the Modern Prometheus" being a landmark work.

The Byronian era is also marked by a fascination with the exotic and the unknown. Byron's "The Giaour" and Shelley's "The Sensitive Plant" reflect this interest. The era's emphasis on emotion and the sublime is evident in Shelley's "Mont Blanc" and Byron's "The Corsair". The Romantic novel, particularly Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein", explores the boundaries of science and the human mind. The era's focus on individualism and rebellion is a central theme in much of the poetry and prose of the time.

