

literature and writers in 1850

literature and writers in 1850 represent a significant period marked by dynamic literary movements and influential authors who shaped the course of modern literature. The mid-19th century was a time of profound social, political, and cultural transformations that deeply influenced literary themes and styles. Writers in 1850 often grappled with issues such as industrialization, social reform, romanticism, and early realism. This era saw the emergence of notable literary figures whose works remain essential to understanding the evolution of narrative forms and poetic expression. The intersection of traditional romantic ideals and the growing realism movement created a rich tapestry of literary output. This article explores the major literary trends, prominent writers, and key works of literature and writers in 1850, providing a comprehensive overview of this pivotal time in literary history. The following sections will delve into the literary movements of the period, highlight significant authors and their contributions, and examine the broader cultural context that influenced their writings.

- Literary Movements in 1850
- Prominent Writers of the Mid-19th Century
- Key Literary Works Published Around 1850
- Cultural and Historical Influences on Literature
- Legacy of Literature and Writers in 1850

Literary Movements in 1850

The year 1850 was situated at a crossroads of several important literary movements. Romanticism, which had dominated the early 19th century, was gradually giving way to realism and early forms of naturalism. These movements reflected changing societal attitudes and the evolving role of literature in addressing contemporary issues.

Romanticism

Although Romanticism was past its peak by 1850, its influence was still strongly felt in the literature and writers of this period. Romantic literature emphasized emotion, individualism, nature, and the sublime. Writers continued to explore themes of personal freedom, imagination, and the supernatural, often portraying characters in conflict with societal norms.

Realism and Early Naturalism

Realism began gaining traction as a response to the idealized and often escapist tendencies of

Romanticism. Realist writers sought to depict everyday life and social realities with accuracy and honesty. Early naturalism, which would fully develop later in the century, started to emerge through works that focused on the deterministic aspects of human life, influenced by scientific thought and social critique.

Gothic Revival

The Gothic tradition also experienced a revival during the mid-19th century, blending elements of horror, mystery, and the supernatural. This resurgence influenced both popular and literary culture, contributing to a diverse range of narrative styles and themes.

Prominent Writers of the Mid-19th Century

The landscape of literature and writers in 1850 was marked by several distinguished authors whose works have had lasting significance. These figures contributed to the richness and diversity of literary expression during this transitional period.

Charles Dickens

By 1850, Charles Dickens was already an established literary giant. His novels critically depicted social issues such as poverty, child labor, and class inequality. Dickens's vivid characters and intricate plots brought attention to the conditions of Victorian England with both humor and pathos, influencing public opinion and reform movements.

Nathaniel Hawthorne

An important figure in American literature, Nathaniel Hawthorne explored themes of morality, sin, and human nature. His works often drew on Puritan New England history and allegory, blending psychological complexity with symbolic depth. Hawthorne's style bridged Romanticism and emerging realist tendencies.

Emily Dickinson

Though largely unpublished during her lifetime, Emily Dickinson was writing poetry in 1850 that would later be recognized for its innovative form and profound introspection. Her work challenged conventional poetic structures and delved deeply into themes of death, immortality, and individual experience.

George Eliot

Mary Ann Evans, known by her pen name George Eliot, was beginning to establish herself as a prominent realist novelist. Her insightful explorations of moral complexity and social dynamics marked a shift in literary focus toward psychological realism and ethical inquiry.

Key Literary Works Published Around 1850

The period around 1850 saw the publication of several landmark literary works that encapsulated the era's thematic and stylistic currents. These works played a crucial role in defining the directions of literature in the latter half of the 19th century.

- **“The Scarlet Letter” (1850) by Nathaniel Hawthorne:** A seminal American novel examining themes of guilt, sin, and redemption within a Puritan community.
- **“David Copperfield” (1850) by Charles Dickens:** A semi-autobiographical novel that explores the life and growth of its protagonist amid social challenges and personal hardships.
- **Early Poems by Emily Dickinson:** Many of Dickinson's poems were composed during this time, reflecting her unique poetic voice and contemplative themes.
- **Works by George Eliot:** Though her major novels were published later, Eliot's early essays and translations were influential in shaping Victorian realism.

Cultural and Historical Influences on Literature

The literature and writers in 1850 were profoundly shaped by the social, political, and technological changes of the time. The Industrial Revolution, political revolutions, and scientific advancements provided fertile ground for new literary themes and concerns.

Industrial Revolution

The rapid industrialization of society introduced new social classes and altered traditional ways of life. Literature began to address the consequences of urbanization, labor conditions, and economic disparity, often advocating for social reform.

Political and Social Reform

Movements for abolition, women's rights, and democratic reforms influenced literary content and the role of writers as social commentators. Many authors engaged with these issues directly or indirectly, reflecting the era's activist spirit.

Scientific Advancements

Developments in science and philosophy, including the early ideas of evolution and psychology, impacted literary themes. Writers incorporated a more analytical and sometimes deterministic view of human nature and society.

Legacy of Literature and Writers in 1850

The body of literature and the work of writers in 1850 left a profound legacy that continues to influence contemporary literature and criticism. This period served as a bridge between the romantic ideals of the early 19th century and the modernist experiments that would follow.

Influence on Later Literary Movements

The blending of romanticism, realism, and early naturalism provided a foundation for later literary developments, including modernism and postmodernism. Writers of 1850 expanded the scope and depth of narrative and poetic forms, opening new possibilities for literary exploration.

Enduring Themes and Styles

The themes of social justice, individual morality, and the complexities of human psychology first explored or popularized in this era remain central to literature today. The stylistic innovations of poets and novelists of the time continue to be studied and admired.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who were some prominent writers in 1850?

Prominent writers in 1850 included Charles Dickens, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and Alfred Lord Tennyson.

What were major literary movements around 1850?

Major literary movements around 1850 included Romanticism, which was transitioning into Realism, and the early stages of Transcendentalism in America.

What significant literary works were published in 1850?

Significant works around 1850 include Nathaniel Hawthorne's 'The Scarlet Letter' (published in 1850) and Alfred Lord Tennyson's 'In Memoriam A.H.H.' (published in 1850).

How did the social context of 1850 influence literature?

The social context of 1850, marked by industrialization, social reform movements, and political upheavals, influenced literature to explore themes of social justice, individualism, and human morality.

What role did women writers play in literature in 1850?

Women writers like Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Harriet Beecher Stowe were gaining recognition, addressing issues such as gender roles, abolition, and social reform.

Which literary genres were popular in 1850?

Popular literary genres in 1850 included the novel, poetry, and serialized fiction, often addressing historical, social, and romantic themes.

How did American literature evolve around 1850?

American literature around 1850 saw the rise of distinct national voices with authors like Hawthorne, Melville, and Emerson, focusing on themes of identity, nature, and morality.

What was the impact of Romanticism on literature in 1850?

Romanticism influenced literature in 1850 by emphasizing emotion, individualism, nature, and the sublime, although it was beginning to give way to more realistic portrayals.

Were there any notable literary journals or magazines in 1850?

Yes, notable literary journals such as 'The Atlantic Monthly' (founded in 1857 but with precursors) and 'Blackwood's Magazine' played important roles in publishing literary works and criticism around 1850.

How did literature in 1850 address issues of slavery and abolition?

Literature in 1850, especially in America, increasingly addressed slavery and abolition, with works like Harriet Beecher Stowe's early writings setting the stage for 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' (1852).

Additional Resources

1. David Copperfield by Charles Dickens

This semi-autobiographical novel chronicles the life of David Copperfield from childhood to maturity. Published in 1850, it explores themes of personal development, social criticism, and the struggles of the Victorian era. Dickens' vivid characters and intricate plot have made it one of his most beloved works.

2. The Scarlet Letter by Nathaniel Hawthorne

Though first published in 1850, this novel delves deep into themes of sin, guilt, and redemption in Puritan New England. Hawthorne's exploration of societal judgment and individual identity has cemented the book as a classic in American literature. Its rich symbolism and moral complexity continue to inspire literary discussion.

3. Georgiana by Elizabeth Gaskell

Published in 1850, this novel tells the story of Georgiana, a young woman navigating societal expectations and personal desires. Gaskell's work focuses on the roles and limitations placed on women in Victorian society. The novel combines social critique with a deeply human story of growth and self-awareness.

4. *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* by Anne Brontë

Although published slightly earlier in 1848, this novel remained influential and widely discussed in 1850. It presents a bold critique of Victorian marriage and gender roles through the story of Helen Graham, a woman escaping an abusive marriage. Anne Brontë's realistic portrayal of social issues was ahead of its time.

5. *Sybil; or, The Two Nations* by Benjamin Disraeli

This 1845 novel continued to impact readers in 1850 with its exploration of the stark class divisions in England. Disraeli highlights the struggles of the working class and the wealthy elite, coining the term "two nations." The book combines political commentary with a compelling narrative.

6. *Household Words (Periodical)* edited by Charles Dickens

This weekly magazine, active during the 1850s, published serialized fiction and essays by prominent writers of the time. It played a significant role in shaping public opinion and literary taste in Victorian England. Dickens used it as a platform to address social issues and promote literature.

7. *The Mill on the Floss* by George Eliot

Although published in 1860, Eliot had been developing this work during the 1850s, making it relevant to the literary context of 1850. The novel examines the complex relationship between siblings Tom and Maggie Tulliver, set against the backdrop of social change. Eliot's psychological insight and moral depth mark it as a key literary work.

8. *Essays of Elia* by Charles Lamb

This collection of essays, though originally published earlier, remained popular and influential around 1850. Lamb's witty and personal reflections on literature, culture, and everyday life helped shape the essay as a literary form. His charming style and keen observations continue to be celebrated.

9. *Wuthering Heights* by Emily Brontë

First published in 1847, this novel had a growing readership by 1850 and is notable for its dark exploration of passion and revenge. Emily Brontë's intense narrative and complex characters challenged conventional Victorian norms. Its enduring impact makes it a cornerstone of English literature.

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these and other great minds whose fluid pens challenged the status quo.

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literature and writers in 1850: *Victorian Noon* Carl Dawson, 2020-03-24 Originally published in 1979. Carl Dawson looks at the year 1850, which was an extraordinary year in English literary history, to study both the great and forgotten writers, to survey journals and novels, poems and magazines, and to ask questions about dominant influences and ideas. His primary aim is descriptive: How was Wordsworth's *Prelude* received by his contemporaries on its publication in 1850? How did reviewers respond to new tendencies in poetry and fiction/ Who were the prominent literary models? But Dawson's descriptions also lead to broader, theoretical questions about such issues as the status of the imagination in an age obsessed by mechanical invention, about the public role of the writer, the appeal to nature, and the use of myth and memory. To express the Victorians' estimation of poetry, for example, Dawson presents the contrasting views help by two eminent Victorians, Macaulay and Carlyle. In Macaulay's opinion, the advance of civilization led to the decline of poetry; Carlyle, on the other hand, saw the poet as a spiritual liberator in a world of materialists. The fusion of the poet's personal and public roles is witnessed in a discussion of the two mid-Victorian Poet Laureates, Wordsworth and his successor, Tennyson. In analyzing the relationship between the two writers' works, Dawson also highlights the extent of the Victorians' admiration for Dante. To give a wider perspective of the status of literature during this time, Dawson examines reviews, prefaces, and other remarks. Critics, he shows, made a clear distinction between poetry and fiction. Thus, in 1850, a comparison between, say, Wordsworth and Dickens would not have been made. Dawson, however, does compare the two, by focusing on their uses of autobiography. Dickens surfaces again, in a discussion of Victorian periodical publishing. Here, Dawson compares the Pre-Raphaelites' short-lived journal *The Germ* with Dickens' enormously popular *Household Words* and a radical paper, *The Red Republican*, which printed the first English version of *The Communist Manifesto* in 1850. In bringing together materials that have often been seen as disparate and unrelated and by suggesting new literary and ideological relationships, Carl Dawson has written a book to inform almost any reader, whether scholar of Victorian literature or lover of Dicken's novels.

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literature and writers in 1850: *Political Antislavery Discourse and American Literature of the 1850s* David Grant, 2012-03-22 Appalled and paralyzed. Abandoned and betrayed. Cowed and bowed. Thus did Frederick Douglass describe the North in the wake of the compromise measures of 1850 that seemed to enshrine concessions to slavery permanently into the American political system. This study discovers in a feature of political anti-slavery discourse—the condemnation of an enfeebled North—the key to a wide variety of literary works of the 1850s. Both the political discourse and the literature set out to expose the self-chosen degradation of compromise as a threat at once to the personal foundation of each individual Northerner and to the survival of the people as an actor in history. The book fills a gap in literary criticism of the period, which has primarily focused on abolitionist discourse when relating anti-slavery thought to the literature of the decade. Though it owed a debt to the abolitionists, political anti-slavery discourse took on the more focused mission of offering a challenge to the people. Would the North submit to the version of self-discipline demanded by the Slave Power’s Northern minions, or would it tap the energy of the nation’s

founding until it embodied defiance in its very constitution? Would the North remain a type for the future slave empire it could not prevent, or would it prophesy national freedom in the simple recovery of its own agency? Literary works in both poetry and prose were well suited to making this political challenge bear its full weight on the nation—fleshing out the critique through narrative crises that brought home the personal stake each Northerner held in what George Julian called an exodus from the bondage of compromise. By the end of 1860 this exodus had been completed, and that accomplishment owed much to the massive ten year cultural project to expose the slavery-accommodating definition of nationality as a threat to the republican selfhood of each Northerner. Stowe, Whittier, Willis, and Whitman, among others, devoted their literary works to this project.

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literature and writers in 1850: *Early Professional Women in Northern Europe, c. 1650-1850* Johanna Ilmakunnas, Marjatta Rahikainen, Kirsi Vainio-Korhonen, 2017-07-06 This book focuses on early examples of women who may be said to have anticipated, in one way or another, modern professional and/or career-oriented women. The contributors to the book discuss women who may at least in some respect be seen as professionally ambitious, unlike the great majority of working women in the past. In order to improve their positions or to find better business opportunities, the women discussed in this book invested in developing their qualifications and professional skills, took economic or other kinds of risks, or moved to other countries. Socially, they range from elite women to women of middle-class and lower middle-class origin. In terms of theory, the book brings fresh insights into issues that have been long discussed in the field of women's history and are also debated today. However, despite its focus on women, the book is conceptually not so much focused on gender as it is on profession, business, career, qualifications, skills, and work. By applying such concepts to analyzing women's endeavours, the book aims at challenging the conventional ideas about them.

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