THE LONG 18th Century 1660-1820

apoleon defeated

I: Declaration Idependence

688: Ascension of William and Mary

83

The Long 18th Century in British literature begins shortly before the ascension of William and Mary to the throne in 1688, called the Glorious Revolution, and ends after England's defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815. Also known as the Age of Enlightenment, the century pioneered rational philosophy, social and political satire, travel and adventure writing, and gothic horror fiction.



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REPRESENTATIVE LITERARY WORKS

Oroonoko. Aphra Behn. 1688 Fables Ancient and Modern, John Dryden, 1700 Robinson Crusoe, Daniel Defoe. 1719 Gulliver's Travels, Jonathan Swift, 1726 The Beggar's Opera, John Gay, 1728 Castle of Otranto, Horace Walpole, 1764 Elegiac Sonnets, Charlotte Smith, 1783 Scottish Ballads, Robert Burns, 1786 Essavs. Samuel Johnson, 1794 Lyrical Ballads, Wordsworth and Coleridge 1798 Songs of Innocence and Experience, William Blake, 1789 The Mysteries of Udolpho, Ann Radcliffe, 1813

Pride & Prejudice, Jane Austen, 1813

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