

Chapter 1 : William Wordsworth | Books | The Guardian

William Wordsworth has books on Goodreads with ratings. William Wordsworth's most popular book is Lyrical Ballads.

He lost his mother when he was eight and five years later his father. The domestic problems separated Wordsworth from his beloved and neurotic sister Dorothy, who was a very important person in his life. With the help of his two uncles, Wordsworth entered a local school and continued his studies at Cambridge University. Wordsworth made his debut as a writer in 1793, when he published a sonnet in *The European Magazine*. In that same year he entered St. John's College. During a summer vacation in 1790 Wordsworth went on a walking tour through revolutionary France and also traveled in Switzerland. On his second journey in France, Wordsworth had an affair with a French girl, Annette Vallon, a daughter of a barber-surgeon, by whom he had an illegitimate daughter Anne Caroline. The affair was basis of the poem "Vaudracour and Julia", but otherwise Wordsworth did his best to hide the affair from posterity. In 1795 he met Coleridge. His poems written during middle and late years have not gained similar critical approval. He was appointed official distributor of stamps for Westmoreland. He moved to Rydal Mount, Ambleside, where he spent the rest of his life. In later life Wordsworth abandoned his radical ideas and became a patriotic, conservative public man. Wordsworth died on April 23, 1850. The above biography is copyrighted. Do not republish it without permission. Can anyone help me by correcting my essay which contains an introductory sentence, support sentences and conclusion also give me a feedback, but someone who really does know literature? In the poem of William Wordsworth "The World Is too much with us" who is an English poetry and one that is inspired by nature, he uses different characteristics of the great movement of Romanticism. The main characteristic is the description of nature, he describes it as something damaged by the society. If anyone knows of any other places that contributed to the creation of a poem, other than the ones I have listed, I would be very appreciative. The Boy of Winander: Nutting is another autobiographical poem written in that Wordsworthian style of guilt and the innocence of youth and the personification of nature in this case, a tree. When you think of Wordsworth what do you think of? I was a bit surprised by it. I know there were also disagreements with Coleridge in the later years, but I am not familiar with the details. Sometimes I can be a very naive reader, when I love an author as I do Wordsworth. The Third in Wordsworth, William 13 Replies The Prelude According to the site data, "About he started to write a large and philosophical autobiographical poem, completed in 1800, and published posthumously in 1850 under the title *The Prelude*. Perhaps I missed it and if I did, please point me to it on the site. If not on the site why not, i. The lines analyzed from Book First are at A Powerful Prelude to Nature "These beautiful forms, through a long absence, have not been to me. His little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love. After returning to this beautiful In Tintern Abbey, Wordsworth revisits the bucolic setting of his childhood, and in doing so mirrors the passing of his childhood into manhood with the changing of his dwelling from country to city. The juxtaposition illustrates the purity of nature in its inability to be owned and the greed of consumerism in its drive to own all Heaven lies about us in our infancy! Wordsworth can remember having the ex Posted By michaelonlyson in Wordsworth, William 4 Replies.

Chapter 2 : Books by William Wordsworth (Author of Lyrical Ballads)

Online shopping from a great selection at Books Store. Discover books, read about the author, find related products, and more. More about William Wordsworth.

Though he is reviewing his period at Hawkshead and his early education, he never speaks of the grammar school he attended there. The only learning that he mentions takes place outside the classroom, at the hands of nature. He remarks somewhat ruefully that if the mature sense of duty and truth could be joined to childish enthusiasm, we might have a better human species. He once more mentions the games and sports of childhood. He bemoans a missing rock on the site of which a meeting hall has now been erected. In his youth, the rock was occupied by a woman street vendor from whom Wordsworth and his chums bought goodies. Above all, the year moved swiftly. Wordsworth describes the boating races in summer. Three isles in Lake Windermere were favorite haunts of the boys. The poet tried to strike a happy balance between companionship and meditation. Instead of prizing skill and strength in group competition, he came to value a quiet independence and seemed to derive an inner power from solitude. He is mindful of his onetime fare of frugal meals and general poverty. He and his schoolmates did spare-time jobs during the summer and returned to the school with "weightier purses. They borrowed horses from a nearby innkeeper and sometimes lied to him about the distance which they meant to ride. In rich tones, he describes trips through far woods and valleys to ruins of temples and abbeys. The music of the wren affected him particularly. Wordsworth recalls a tavern on the eastern shore of Lake Windermere replete with all the elegance and frivolities that high society might wish. The manner of its patrons seemed odd indeed to a rough country lad. In any case, the young scholars made excellent use of its grounds. They enjoyed the garden and picnicked in the grove and had some of the wild strawberries for dessert. In a somewhat precious passage, the poet describes how, after an outing such as this, the boys rowed across the lake and deposited a solitary member on an islet to blow a flute in the gathering dusk. Following praise of the sun and the moon as great natural gifts to humanity, Wordsworth turns again to the role of nature in education and religion. There is a turning point in the mental development of the young poet. Heretofore, nature had been an arena with varied distractions, where idle participation afforded continual amusement. Manipulation of the environment was more important than observation of it. Now amusement of a more subtle kind came as a result of the study and valuing of the objects of nature in themselves. Wordsworth praises the awareness of Coleridge the "Friend" to whom *The Prelude* is addressed of the unity of all things. He mentions infant sensibility and describes maternal love as the intermediary between nature and the childish mind. Childish candor continues right into maturity as artistic inspiration. In the ordinary mind, however, it is much abated during aging by too much attention to the incidentals of living. Wordsworth thanks nature for having kept him innocent of the feelings of egotism and greed so widespread at the time. In a nation and epoch where material wealth and free enterprise are highly admired, Wordsworth points out the two extremes which cripple the public mind. On the one hand, some see nothing but a multiplicity of unrelated objects in the world around them; they are unaware of the abstract ideas which establish an interconnectedness among these objects. Others suffer from an opposite deficiency: They do not look closely enough at things to recognize the wealth of individuality that still exists among similar objects. The loss of his mother was a blow to his affections. He half expected his spirit to flag, but it went on staunchly and independently. He speaks of his youthful delight in knowledge and his satisfaction that every moment on every hand there was something new to learn. The seasons and events moved swiftly, and it was owing to the "most watchful power of love" that his poetic intelligence overlooked nothing. He recalls his solitary nocturnal ramblings and communings during which the elements evoked in him "the visionary power" and his soul foresaw its spiritual development to the point of near sublimity. His morning walks "often five miles around the lake" were sometimes undertaken with a companion whom he remembers fondly but has not seen since that time in childhood. The poet remembers sitting in the woods at dawn, when the magnificent solitude overwhelmed him with such inner peacefulness that he was uncertain as to the source of the feeling. So perfect was the experience that he could not tell how much of it was reality and how much a dream on his part. It was with "religious love" that

the youth responded to nature. The monotonous routine of everyday activities could not stultify his soul. A higher faculty within him continued to heighten ordinary objects and events with a refreshing excitement that kept them perennially interesting. As a result of this attitude, the poet never scorned the meaner tasks of life, but welcomed them as elevating. Toward the close of Book 2, Wordsworth has just turned seventeen years old. His childhood and adolescence are now behind him. Finally, in a paeon of great beauty and power, the poet gives unstinting praise and thanks to nature. As he has before, he addresses the natural features of the land around his birthplace as living, feeling presences. Nature alone kept him pure in heart and satisfied with his simple, rustic pleasures. In contrast, more important men – men who acquire ambitions and set out to fulfill them – become filled with apathy and greed. But nature has insinuated that it will help people once again to rise above their baser selves. They are made petty and grasping because they are confined to the city, the arena for ambition, and are cut off from nature. There are, however, rare exceptions, and Coleridge is one of these. Though reared in the city, and having traveled a different road, he has sought the same goal as Wordsworth: The poet wishes his mentor health and a long and happy life.

Chapter 3 : William Wordsworth (Author of Lyrical Ballads)

William Wordsworth review - inspiration and smoking chimneys 3 out of 5 stars. Nicholas Pierpan's ambitious drama explores a dark year in the poet's life.

His sister, the poet and diarist Dorothy Wordsworth, to whom he was close all his life, was born the following year, and the two were baptised together. They had three other siblings: Richard, the eldest, who became a lawyer; John, born after Dorothy, who went to sea and died in when the ship of which he was captain, the Earl of Abergavenny, was wrecked off the south coast of England; and Christopher, the youngest, who entered the Church and rose to be Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was frequently away from home on business, so the young William and his siblings had little involvement with him and remained distant from him until his death in 1850. His hostile interactions with them distressed him to the point of contemplating suicide. Wordsworth was taught both the Bible and the Spectator, but little else. It was at the school in Penrith that he met the Hutchinsons, including Mary, who later became his wife. She and William did not meet again for another nine years. Wordsworth made his debut as a writer in 1797 when he published a sonnet in The European Magazine. He received his BA degree in 1800. In 1802 he went on a walking tour of Europe, during which he toured the Alps extensively, and visited nearby areas of France, Switzerland, and Italy. He fell in love with a French woman, Annette Vallon, who in 1802 gave birth to their daughter Caroline. The Reign of Terror left Wordsworth thoroughly disillusioned with the French Revolution and the outbreak of armed hostilities between Britain and France prevented him from seeing Annette and his daughter for some years. The purpose of the visit was to prepare Annette for the fact of his forthcoming marriage to Mary Hutchinson. Mary was anxious that Wordsworth should do more for Caroline. In 1805 he received a legacy of pounds from Raisley Calvert and became able to pursue a career as a poet. It was also in that year that he met Samuel Taylor Coleridge in Somerset. The two poets quickly developed a close friendship. Together Wordsworth and Coleridge with insights from Dorothy produced Lyrical Ballads, an important work in the English Romantic movement. The second edition, published in 1805, had only Wordsworth listed as the author, and included a preface to the poems. Wordsworth also gives his famous definition of poetry as "the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: A fourth and final edition of Lyrical Ballads was published in 1850. He attempted to get the play staged in November 1802, but it was rejected by Thomas Harris, the manager of the Covent Garden Theatre, who proclaimed it "impossible that the play should succeed in the representation". The rebuff was not received lightly by Wordsworth and the play was not published until 1842, after substantial revision. While Coleridge was intellectually stimulated by the journey, its main effect on Wordsworth was to produce homesickness. He wrote a number of other famous poems in Goslar, including "The Lucy poems". In the Autumn of 1802, Wordsworth and his sister returned to England and visited the Hutchinson family at Sockburn. When Coleridge arrived back in England he travelled to the North with their publisher Joseph Cottle to meet Wordsworth and undertake a proposed tour of the Lake District. This was the immediate cause of the siblings settling at Dove Cottage in Grasmere in the Lake District, this time with another poet, Robert Southey nearby. Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey came to be known as the "Lake Poets". On 4 October, following his visit with Dorothy to France to arrange matters with Annette, Wordsworth married his childhood friend Mary Hutchinson. The following year Mary gave birth to the first of five children, three of whom predeceased her and William: John Wordsworth 18 June 1804 Mary Ann Dolan d. Dora Wordsworth 16 August 1805 9 July Married Edward Quillinan in 1806 Thomas Wordsworth 15 June 1807 1 December Catherine Wordsworth 6 September 1808 4 June William "Willy" Wordsworth 12 May 1810 Married Fanny Graham and had four children: Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message Wordsworth had for years been making plans to write a long philosophical poem in three parts, which he intended to call The Recluse. In 1809 he started an autobiographical poem, which he referred to as the "poem to Coleridge" and which he planned would serve as an appendix to a larger work called The Recluse. In 1810 he began expanding this autobiographical work, having decided to make it a prologue rather than an appendix. He completed this work, now generally referred to as the first version of The Prelude

, in , but refused to publish such a personal work until he had completed the whole of *The Recluse*. The death of his brother John, also in , affected him strongly and may have influenced his decisions about these works. In particular, while he was in revolutionary Paris in , the year-old Wordsworth made the acquaintance of the mysterious traveler John "Walking" Stewart " , [21] who was nearing the end of his thirty years of wandering, on foot, from Madras , India, through Persia and Arabia , across Africa and Europe, and up through the fledgling United States. *Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood* ". Up to this point Wordsworth was known only for *Lyrical Ballads*, and he hoped that this new collection would cement his reputation. Its reception was lukewarm, however. Rydal Mount " home to Wordsworth " In , he and his family, including Dorothy, moved to Rydal Mount , Ambleside between Grasmere and Rydal Water , where he spent the rest of his life. He did, however, write a poetic Prospectus to "The Recluse" in which he laid out the structure and intention of the whole work. Following the death of his friend the painter William Green in , Wordsworth also mended his relations with Coleridge. Coleridge and Charles Lamb both died in , their loss being a difficult blow to Wordsworth. The following year saw the passing of James Hogg. Despite the death of many contemporaries, the popularity of his poetry ensured a steady stream of young friends and admirers to replace those he lost. He remarked in that he was willing to shed his blood for the established Church of England , reflected in the *Ecclesiastical Sketches* of This religious conservatism also colours *The Excursion* , a long poem that became extremely popular during the nineteenth century; it features three central characters, the Wanderer; the Solitary, who has experienced the hopes and miseries of the French Revolution ; and the Pastor, who dominates the last third of the poem. In , the Scottish poet and playwright Joanna Baillie reflected on her long acquaintance with Wordsworth. He initially refused the honour, saying that he was too old, but accepted when the Prime Minister, Robert Peel , assured him that "you shall have nothing required of you". Wordsworth thus became the only poet laureate to write no official verses. The sudden death of his daughter Dora in at the age of only 42 was difficult for the aging poet to take and in his depression, he completely gave up writing new material. His widow Mary published his lengthy autobiographical "poem to Coleridge" as *The Prelude* several months after his death. Though it failed to arouse much interest at that time, it has since come to be widely recognised as his masterpiece. In popular culture[edit] Wordsworth has appeared as a character in works of fiction, including: William Kinsolving " Mister Christian.

Chapter 4 : William Wordsworth's « Tales From the Landing Book Shelves

The Poetical works of William Wordsworth Outer book is hardback with leather in a condition as can be seen on photo Inside all pages are good and complete This is a.

However, the apparent simplicity of the poem is deceptive; comprehension is seldom immediate. Many passages can tolerate two or more readings and afford new meaning at each reading. Wordsworth, it will be recalled, likened his projected great philosophical work to a magnificent Gothic cathedral. And he explained in the Preface to *The Excursion* that *The Prelude* was like an antechapel through which the reader might pass to gain access to the main body of the structure. The poem begins in his boyhood and continues to By the latter date, he felt that his formative years had passed, that his poetic powers were mature, and that he was ready to begin constructing the huge parent work. Alternating with his almost religious conviction, there is an unremitting strain of dark doubt through the poem. The poem itself therefore may be considered an attempt to stall for time before going on to what the poet imagined would be far more difficult composition. As he tells the reader repeatedly, his purpose was threefold: It was actually finished in but was carefully and constantly revised until , when it was published posthumously. It had been remarked that Wordsworth had the good sense to hold back an introductory piece until he was certain that what it was to introduce had some chance of being realized. Moreover, *The Prelude* contained passages which promised to threaten the sensibilities of others, as well as himself, during the rapidly changing course of events after The year is the approximate date of his conversion to a more conservative outlook. However, his later-year recollection was that this change occurred some ten years earlier, and he tries in his revisions to push the date back. The original draft was resurrected by Ernest de Selincourt and first published in A comparison of it with the and final version shows the vast change the work underwent. Some passages in the earlier version do not appear at all in the later; others are altered almost beyond recognition. The toned-down work as published in represents the shift of his thought toward conservatism and orthodoxy during the intervening years. The student is likely to find the version much more accessible for the purpose of reading the whole poem. Yet on the whole, critics tend to prefer the version when citing actual lines from the poem. The only action in the entire poem is an action of ideas. Similarly, it would be inaccurate to speak of the poem as having a plot in any standard sense. Its "story" is easily summarized. The poem falls rather naturally into three consecutive sections: Books offer a half-literal, half-fanciful description of his boyhood and youthful environment; Book 8 is a kind of reprise. Books , in a more fluid and narrative style, depict his exciting adventures in France and London. Books are mostly metaphysical and are devoted to an attempt at a philosophy of art, with the end of the last book giving a little summary. The first dates from the time of his intuitive reliance on nature, when he wrote simple and graceful lyrics. The second represents his days of hope for, and then disappointment with, the Revolution, and his adoption of Godwinian rationalism, during which he wrote the strong and inspiring sonnets and odes. The last coincides with his later years of reaction and orthodoxy, when he wrote dull and proper works such as *The Excursion* and *Ecclesiastical Sonnets*. *The Prelude* is critically central to his life work because it contains passages representing all three styles. In the last analysis, *The Prelude* is valuable because it does precisely what its subtitle implies: It describes the creation of a poet, and one who was pivotal in English letters. In fact, *The Prelude* was so successful in its attempt that there was nothing left to deal with in *The Recluse*. Wordsworth could reach the high level of abstraction needed for a true philosophical epic only sporadically, in some of the shorter lyrics and odes, and could not sustain the tone.

Chapter 5 : Selected Poems of William Wordsworth by William Wordsworth | calendrierdelascience.com

William Wordsworth, Lyrical Ballads If you read just one book of Romantic poetry, make it this one. Wordsworth and Coleridge's collaboration (though Wordsworth demanded sole author credit, five of the poems are by Coleridge) was the kick-off to the Romantic era.

Chapter 6 : William Wordsworth - William Wordsworth Poems - Poem Hunter

William Wordsworth, , English poet, b. Cockermouth, Cumberland. One of the great English poets, he was a leader of the romantic movement in England.

Chapter 7 : William Wordsworth Quotes About Books | A-Z Quotes

William Wordsworth, son of John and Ann Cookson Wordsworth, was born on 7 April in Cockermouth, Cumberland. The Wordsworth childrenâ€”Richard, William, Dorothy, John, and Christopherâ€”remained close throughout their lives, and the support Dorothy offered William during his long career has attained legendary status.

Chapter 8 : William Wordsworth - Poet | Academy of American Poets

A slim volume belonging to The Bookworm was my next choice, Lady Susan (Jane Austen, probably written in when she was still a teenager). This entertaining tale was a logical read to slip in here as Jane Austen was an admirer of Fanny Burney's novels.

Chapter 9 : The Best Books on William and Dorothy Wordsworth | Five Books Expert Recommendations

William Wordsworth (7 April - 23 April) was a major English Romantic poet who, with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, helped to launch the Romantic Age in English literature with their joint publication Lyrical Ballads ().