

History Of American Literature Summary



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The history of American literature is a rich tapestry woven from the diverse voices, experiences, and cultural influences that have shaped the nation from its inception to the present day. This literature reflects the complexities of American identity, the evolution of societal values, and the struggle for freedom and equality. In this article, we will explore the key periods and movements that have defined American literature, highlighting significant authors and their contributions.

The Colonial Period (1607-1776)

The roots of American literature can be traced back to the Colonial Period, when early settlers brought their literary traditions from Europe. The literature of this time was heavily influenced by Puritanism, which emphasized religious themes and moral instruction.

Key Characteristics

- Religious Themes: Much of the literature was didactic, aiming to instruct readers in moral and spiritual matters.

- Journals and Diaries: Personal accounts, such as those by John Winthrop and Anne Bradstreet, provided insight into the colonists' lives.
- Poetry and Sermons: Poets like Bradstreet and religious leaders like Jonathan Edwards produced influential works that articulated the struggles and aspirations of the time.

Significant Authors

- Anne Bradstreet: The first published American poet, known for her reflections on love, family, and faith.
- Edward Taylor: A Puritan poet whose metaphysical style explored complex themes of faith and existence.
- Jonathan Edwards: A preacher whose sermons, including "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," are considered masterpieces of American literature.

The Revolutionary Period (1765–1815)

As the colonies began to resist British rule, literature became a powerful tool for expressing revolutionary ideas. This period saw the emergence of political pamphlets, essays, and speeches that fueled the fight for independence.

Key Characteristics

- Political Advocacy: Writers used their craft to promote ideas of liberty, democracy, and individual rights.
- Rhetorical Flourish: Speeches and pamphlets were often marked by persuasive language and emotional appeal.

Significant Authors

- Thomas Paine: His pamphlet "Common Sense" argued for independence and inspired colonists to take action.
- Thomas Jefferson: The author of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson's writings articulated the principles of democracy and human rights.

The Romantic Period (1820-1860)

The Romantic Period marked a departure from the rationalism of the Enlightenment. It celebrated emotion, nature, and the individual, reflecting a growing sense of American nationalism.

Key Characteristics

- Focus on Nature: Writers often drew inspiration from the American landscape, emphasizing beauty and the sublime.
- Exploration of the Self: Literature became more introspective, exploring personal experiences and emotions.

Significant Authors

- Washington Irving: Often regarded as the first American novelist, his works "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" and "Rip Van Winkle" captured American folklore.
- Edgar Allan Poe: A master of the macabre, Poe's poetry and short stories explored themes of death, madness, and the supernatural.
- Nathaniel Hawthorne: His novels, such as "The Scarlet Letter," examined moral complexities and the darker aspects of human nature.
- Herman Melville: Best known for "Moby-Dick," Melville's works delved into the human condition and the struggle against fate.

The Transcendentalist Movement (1830s–1860s)

Transcendentalism emerged as a philosophical and literary movement that emphasized intuition, spirituality, and the inherent goodness of both people and nature.

Key Characteristics

- Individualism: A focus on self-reliance and the inner self as the source of truth.
- Connection to Nature: An appreciation for the natural world as a source of inspiration and spiritual insight.

Significant Authors

- Ralph Waldo Emerson: A leading figure in the movement, Emerson's essays and lectures promoted the ideas of self-reliance and individualism.
- Henry David Thoreau: Known for his book "Walden," Thoreau advocated for simple living in natural surroundings and civil disobedience.

The Realism and Naturalism Movements (1860–1914)

In the aftermath of the Civil War, American literature began to reflect a more realistic portrayal of life. Realism sought to depict everyday life and society accurately, while Naturalism explored the influence of environment and heredity on human behavior.

Key Characteristics

- Focus on Everyday Life: Literature depicted the lives of ordinary people, often highlighting social issues.

- Scientific Influence: Naturalism was influenced by the emerging sciences, particularly Darwinism.

Significant Authors

- Mark Twain: Often called the father of American literature, Twain's works, including "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," captured the complexities of American life and race.
- Henry James: Known for his psychological realism, James explored the intricacies of human relationships in novels such as "The Portrait of a Lady."
- Stephen Crane: His novel "The Red Badge of Courage" offered a stark, realistic depiction of war and its psychological effects.