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## What is the history of american literature

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For other uses, see American literature (disambiguation). See also: Poetry of the United States and Theater in the United States and
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predominantly written or produced in English[1][2] in the United States of America and its preceding colonies. Before the founding of the United States were heavily influenced by British literature. The American literary tradition thus is part of the broader tradition of
English-language literature. A small amount of literature exists in other immigrant languages. Furthermore a rich tradition of oral storytelling exists amongst Native American tribes.[3] The American Revolutionary Period (1775–83) is notable for the political writings of Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Paine, and Thomas Jefferson. An
early novel is William Hill Brown's The Power of Sympathy published in 1791. Writer and critic John Neal in the early-mid nineteenth century helped advance America's progress toward a unique literature and culture, by criticizing predecessors like Washington Irving for imitating their British counterparts and influencing others like Edgar Allan Poe
[4] Ralph Waldo Emerson pioneered the influential Transcendentalism movement; Henry David Thoreau, author of Walden, was influenced by this movement. The political conflict surrounding abolitionism inspired the writers like Harriet Beecher Stowe. These efforts were supported by the continuation of slave narratives. Nathaniel Hawthorne's The
Scarlet Letter (1850) is an early American classic novel and Hawthorne influenced Herman Melville, author of Moby-Dick (1851). Major American poets of the nineteenth century include Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson. Edgar Allan Poe was another significant writer who greatly influenced later authors. Mark Twain was the first major American
writer to be born away from the East Coast. Henry James achieved international recognition with novels like The Portrait of a Lady (1881). American writers expressed both disillusionment and nostalgia following World War I. The short stories and novels of F. Scott Fitzgerald captured the mood of the 1920s, and John Dos Passos wrote about the war.
Ernest Hemingway became famous with The Sun Also Rises and A Farewell to Arms; in 1954, he won the Nobel Prize in Literature. William Faulkner was another major novelist. American poets also included international figures: Wallace Stevens, T. S. Eliot, Robert Frost, Ezra Pound, and E. E. Cummings. Playwright Eugene O'Neill won the Nobel
Prize. In the mid-twentieth century, drama was dominated by Tennessee Williams and Arthur Miller, as well as the musical theater. Depression era writers included John Steinbeck, author of The Grapes of Wrath (1939). America's involvement in World War II influenced works such as Norman Mailer's The Naked and the Dead (1948), Joseph Heller's
Catch-22 (1961) and Kurt Vonnegut Jr.'s Slaughterhouse-Five (1969). One of the developments in late 20th century and early 21st century has been an increase in the literature written by ethnic, Native American literature Main article: Native
American literature Oral literature existed amongst the various Native American tribes prior to the arrival of European colonists. The traditional territories of these peoples. See: Mythologies of the indigenous peoples of the American tribes traverse national boundaries and such literature is not homogeneous but reflects the different cultures of these peoples. See: Mythologies of the indigenous peoples of the American tribes traverse national boundaries and such literature is not homogeneous but reflects the different cultures of these peoples.
American Indian literary nationalism; Hawaiian literature; Indigenous literature; Indigenous to the Americas; Mesoamerican literature in English came with the awarding of the Pulitzer Prize in
1969 to N. Scott Momaday (Kiowa tribe) for his novel House Made of Dawn (1968). Colonial literature Captain John Smith's A True Relation of Such Occurrences and Accidents of Noate as Hath Happened in Virginia ... (1608) can be considered America's first work of literature. The Thirteen Colonies have often been regarded as the center of early
American literature. However, the first European settlements in North America had been founded elsewhere many years earlier, and the dominance of the English language in American culture was not yet apparent.[5] The first item printed in Pennsylvania was in German and was the largest book printed in any of the colonies before the American
Revolution.[5] Spanish and French had two of the strongest colonial literary traditions in the areas that now comprise the United States, and discussions of early American literature commonly include texts by Samuel de Champlain alongside English-language texts by Thomas Harriot and Captain John Smith. Moreover, a wealth of oral literary
traditions existed on the continent among the numerous different Native American tribes. Political events, however, would eventually make English the lingua franca as well as the literary language of choice for the colonies at large. Such events included the English capture of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam in 1664, with the English renaming it
New York and changing the administrative language from Dutch to English.[6] From 1696 to 1700, only about 250 separate items were issued from the major printing presses in the American colonies. This is a small number compared to the output of the printers in London at the time. London printers published materials written by New England
authors, so the body of American literature was larger than what was published in North America. However, printing was established in the American colonies before it was allowed in most of England. In England, restrictive laws had long confined printing to four locations, where the government could monitor what was published: London, York,
Oxford, and Cambridge. Because of this, the colonies ventured into the modern world earlier than their provincial English counterparts.[5] Back then, some of the American literature were pamphlets and writings extolling the benefits of the colonies to both a European and colonial audience. Captain John Smith could be considered the first American
author with his works: A True Relation of Such Occurrences and Accidents of Noate as Hath Happened in Virginia ... (1608) and The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles (1624). Other writers of this manner included Daniel Denton, Thomas Ashe, William Penn, George Percy, William Strachey, Daniel Coxe, Gabriel
Thomas, and John Lawson. Topics of early prose Letters from an American Farmer is one of the first in the canon of American literature, and has influenced a diverse range of subsequent works. The religious disputes that prompted settlement in American literature, and has influenced a diverse range of subsequent works.
History of New England, discussed the religious foundations of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Edward Winslow also recorded a diary of the first governor of Massachusetts, was a Sermon preached on the Arbella (the flagship of the Winthrop Fleet) in 1630
This work outlined the ideal society that he and the other Separatists would build in an attempt to realize a "Puritan utopia". Other religious writers included Increase Mather and William Bradford, author of the journal published as a History of Plymouth Plantation, 1620-47. Others like Roger Williams and Nathaniel Ward more fiercely argued state
and church separation. Others, such as Thomas Morton, cared little for the church; Morton's The New English Canaan mocked the Puritans and declared that the local Native Americans were better people than them.[7] Other late writings described conflicts and interaction with the Indians, as seen in writings by Daniel Gookin, Alexander Whitaker,
John Mason, Benjamin Church, and Daniel J. Tan. John Eliot translated the Bible into the Algonquin language (1663) as Mamusse Wunneetupanatamwe Up-Biblum God.[8] It was the first printing press in the American colonies.[9] Of the second
generation of New England settlers, Cotton Mather stands out as a theologian and historian, who wrote the history of the colonies with the great heroes of the Christian faith. His best-known works include the Magnalia Christi Americana (1702), the Wonders of the
Invisible World and The Biblia Americana.[citation needed] Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield represented the Great Awakening, a religious writers include Thomas Hooker, Thomas Shepard, John Wise, and Samuel Willard. Less strict and serious
writers included Samuel Sewall (who wrote a diary revealing the daily life of the late 17th century),[7] and Sarah Kemble Knight.[citation needed] New England was not the only area in the colonies with a literature: southern literature was also growing at this time. The diary of planter William Byrd and his The History of the Dividing Line (1728)
described the expedition to survey the swamp between Virginia and North Carolina but also comments on the differences between American Indians and the white settlers in the area.[7] In a similar book, Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West, William Bartram described the Southern landscape and the Indian tribes he
encountered; Bartram's book was popular in Europe, being translated into German, French and Dutch.[7] As the colonies moved toward independence from Britain, an important discussion of American culture and identity came from the French immigrant J. Hector St. John de Crèvecœur, whose Letters from an American Farmer (1782) addresses the
question "What is an American?" by moving between the opportunities and peace offered in the lawless aspects of the frontier, where the lack of social structures leads to the loss of civilized living.[7] This
same period saw the beginning of African-American literature, through the poet Phillis Wheatley and the slave narrative of Olaudah Equiano (1789). At this time American Indian literature also began to flourish. Samson Occom published his A Sermon Preached at the Execution of Moses Paul
and a popular hymnbook, Collection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, "the first Indian best-seller".[10] Revolutionary period also contained political writings, including those by colonists Samuel Adams, Josiah Quincy, John Dickinson, and Joseph Galloway, the last being a loyalist
to the crown. Two key figures were Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine. Franklin's Poor Richard's Almanac and The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin are esteemed works with their wit and influence toward the formation of a budding American identity. Paine's pamphlet Common Sense and The American Crisis writings are seen as playing a key
role in influencing the political tone of the time. During the Revolutionary War, poems and songs such as "Nathan Hale" were popular. Major satirists included John Trumbull and Francis Hopkinson. Philip Morin Freneau also wrote poems about the War. During the 18th century, writing shifted from the Puritanism of Winthrop and Bradford to
Enlightenment ideas of reason. The belief that human and natural occurrences were messages from God no longer fit with the budding anthropocentric culture. Many intellectuals believed that the human mind could comprehend the universe through the laws of physics as described by Isaac Newton. One of these was Cotton Mather. The first book
published in North America that promoted Newton and natural theology was Mather's The Christian Philosopher (1721). The enormous scientific, economic, social, and philosophical, changes of the 18th century, called the Enlightenment, impacted the authority of clergyman and scripture, making way for democratic principles. The increase in
population helped account for the greater diversity of opinion in religious and political life as seen in the literature of this time. In 1670, the population of the colonies numbered approximately 111,000. Thirty years later it was more than 250,000. By 1760, it reached 1,600,000.[5] The growth of communities and therefore social life led people to
become more interested in the progress of individuals and their shared experience in the colonies. These new ideas can be seen in the popularity of Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography. Even earlier than Franklin was Cadwallader Colden (1689 - 1776), whose book The History of the Five Indian Nations, published in 1727 was one of the first texts
published on Iroquois history.[11] Colden also wrote a book on botany, which attracted the attention of Carl Linnaeus, and he maintained a long term correspondence with Benjamin Franklin.[12][13] Post-independence The opening of the original printing of the Declaration, printed on July 4, 1776, under Jefferson's supervision.[14] In the post-war
period, Thomas Jefferson established his place in American literature through his authorship of the Declaration of Independence, his influence on the U.S. Constitution, his autobiography, his Notes on the State of Virginia, and his many letters. The Federalist essays by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay presented a significant historical
discussion of American government organization and republican values. Fisher Ames, James Otis, and Patrick Henry are also valued for their political writings and orations. Early American literature struggled to find a unique voice in existing literary genre, and this tendency was reflected in novels. European styles were frequently imitated, but critics
usually considered the imitations inferior. The First American Novel In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the first American novels were published. These fictions were too lengthy to be printed as manuscript or public reading. Publishers took a chance on these works in hopes they would become steady sellers and need to be reprinted. This
scheme was ultimately successful because male and female literacy rates were increasing at the time. Among the first American novels are Thomas Attwood Digges's Adventures of Alonso, published in 1789. Brown's novel depicts a tragic love story between siblings who
fell in love without knowing they were related. In the next decade important women writers also published in London in 1791.[15] In 1794 the novel was reissued in Philadelphia under the title, Charlotte Temple. Charlotte Temple is a seduction tale, written in
the third person, which warns against listening to the voice of love and counsels resistance. She also wrote nine novels, six theatrical works, two collections of poetry, six textbooks, and countless songs.[15] Reaching more than a million and a half readers over a century and a half, Charlotte Temple was the biggest seller of the 19th century before
Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. Although Rowson was extremely popular in her time and is often acknowledged in accounts of the development of the early American novel, Charlotte Temple often is criticized as a sentimental novel of seduction. Hannah Webster Foster's The Coquette: Or, the History of Eliza Wharton was published in 1797 and was
extremely popular.[16] Told from Foster's point of view and based on the real life of Eliza Whitman, the novel is about a woman who is seduced and abandoned. Eliza is a "coquette" who is courted by two very different men: a clergyman who offers her a comfortable domestic life and a noted libertine. Unable to choose between them, she finds herself
single when both men get married. She eventually yields to the artful libertine and gives birth to an illegitimate stillborn child at an inn. The Coquette is praised for its demonstration of the era's contradictory ideas of womanhood.[17] even as it has been criticized for delegitimizing protest against women's subordination.[18] Washington Irving and his an inn. The Coquette is praised for its demonstration of the era's contradictory ideas of womanhood.[17] even as it has been criticized for delegitimizing protest against women's subordination.
friends at Sunnyside Both The Coquette and Charlotte Temple are novels that treat the right of women to live as equals as the new democratic experiment. These novels are of the sentimental genre, characterized by overindulgence in emotion, an invitation to listen to the voice of reason against misleading passions, as well as an optimistic
overemphasis on the essential goodness of humanity. Sentimentalism is often thought to be a reaction against the Calvinistic belief in the depravity of human nature. [19] While many of these novels were popular, the economic infrastructure of the time did not allow these writers to make a living through their writing alone. [20] Charles Brockden
Brown is the earliest American novelist whose works are still commonly read. He published Wieland in 1798, and in 1799 published Ormond, Edgar Huntly, and Arthur Mervyn. These novels are of the Gothic genre. The first writer to be able to support himself through the income generated by his publications alone was Washington Irving. He
completed his first major book in 1809 titled A History of New-York from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Dutch Dynasty.[21] Of the picaresque genre, Hugh Henry Brackenridge published Modern Chivalry in 1792-1815; Tabitha Gilman Tenney wrote Female Quixotism: Exhibited in the Romantic Opinions and Extravagant Adventure of
Dorcasina Sheldon in 1801; Royall Tyler wrote The Algerine Captive in 1835, Guy Rivers in 1836, and The Yemassee in 1837, Logan, A Family History in 1837, Logan, A Family History in 1836, and The Yemassee in 1837, Logan, A Family History in 1837, Logan, A Family History in 1838, Guy Rivers in 1839, Guy Ri
1822, Seventy-Six in 1823, Randolph in 1823, Randolph in 1823, Errata in 1823, Brother Jonathan in 1825, and Rachel Dyer (earliest use of the Salem witch trials as the basis for a novel[22]) in 1828. Catherine Maria Sedgwick wrote A New England Tale in 1824, Hope Leslie in 1827, and The Linwoods in 1835. James Kirke Paulding wrote The Lion of
the West in 1830, The Dutchman's Fireside in 1831, and Westward Ho! in 1832. Omar ibn Said, a Muslim slave in the Carolinas, wrote an autobiography in Arabic in 1831, considered an early example of African-American literature. [23][24][25] Robert Montgomery Bird wrote Calavar in 1834 and Nick of the Woods in 1837. James Fenimore Cooper
was a notable author best known for his novel The Last of the Mohicans written in 1826.[19] George Tucker produced in 1824 the first fiction of Virginia colonial life with The Valley of Shenandoah. He followed in 1827 with one of the Monners and Customs, Science and
Philosophy, of the People of Morosofia, and Other Lunarians. 19th century - Unique American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desire to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was an increasing desired to produce a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was a uniquely American style John Neal After the War of 1812, there was a uniquely Americ
Irving wrote humorous works in Salmagundi and the satire A History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker (1809). Bryant wrote early romantic and nature-inspired poetry, which evolved away from their European origins. Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales about Natty Bumppo (which includes The Last of the Mohicans, 1826) were popular both in the
new country and abroad. John Neal's early works in the 1810s and 1820s played a formidable role in the developing American phenomena, [27] arguing that "to succeed ... [the American writer] must resemble nobody ... [he]
must be unlike all that have gone before [him]" and issue "another Declaration of Independence, in the great Republic of Letters."[28] As a pioneer of the literary device he alternately referred to as "talk[ing] on paper"[29] or "natural writing",[30] Neal was "the first in America to be natural in his diction"[31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing",[30] Neal was "talk[ing] on paper"[29] or "natural writing",[30] Neal was "the first in America to be natural in his diction"[31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing",[30] Neal was "talk[ing] on paper"[29] or "natural writing",[30] Neal was "talk[ing] on paper"[29] or "natural writing",[30] Neal was "talk[ing] on paper"[31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural in his diction"[31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [30] Neal was "talk[ing] on paper"[31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural writing", [31] and his work represents "the first in America to be natural wri
deviation from ... Irvingesque graciousness."[32] Edgar Allan Poe In 1832, Edgar Allan Poe began writing short stories - including "The Masque of the Red Death", "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Fall of the House of Usher", and "The Murders in the Red Death", "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Pit and the Pendulum", "The Masque of Usher", and "
of fiction toward mystery and fantasy. Humorous writers were also popular and included Seba Smith and Benjamin Penhallow Shillaber in New England Brahmins were a
group of writers connected to Harvard University and Cambridge, Massachusetts. They included James Russell Lowell, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, a former minister, published his essay Nature, which argued that men should dispense with organized religion
and reach a lofty spiritual state by studying and interacting with the natural world. Emerson's work influenced the movement now known as Transcendentalism, while Emerson also influenced the public through his lectures. Among the leaders of the Transcendental movement was Henry David Thoreau, a nonconformist and a
close friend of Emerson. After living mostly by himself for two years in a cabin by a wooded pond, Thoreau wrote Walden (1854), a memoir that urges resistance to the dictates of society. Thoreau wrote Walden (1854), a memoir that urges resistance to the dictates of society. Thoreau wrote Walden (1854), a memoir that urges resistance to the dictates of society.
Ripley, Orestes Brownson, and Jones Very.[33] As one of the great works of the Revolutionary period was written by a Frenchman, so too was a work about America from this generation. Alexis de Tocqueville's two-volume Democracy in America (1836&1840) described his travels through the young nation, making observations about the relations
between American politics, individualism, and community. The political conflict surrounding abolitionism inspired the writings of William Lloyd Garrison and his paper The Liberator, along with poet John Greenleaf Whittier and Harriet Beecher Stowe in her world-famous Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852). These efforts were supported by the continuation of
the slave narrative autobiography. Nathaniel Hawthorne In 1837, the young Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864) collected some of his stories as Twice-Told Tales, a volume rich in symbolism and occult incidents. Hawthorne went on to write full-length "romances", quasi-allegorical novels that explore the themes of guilt, pride, and emotional repression
in New England. His masterpiece, The Scarlet Letter (1850), is a drama about a woman cast out of her community for committing adultery. Hawthorne's fiction had a profound impact on his friend Herman Melville (1819–1891), who first made a name for himself by turning material from his seafaring days into exotic sea narrative novels. Inspired by
Hawthorne's focus on allegories and psychology, Melville went on to write romances replete with philosophical speculation. In Moby-Dick (1851), an adventurous whaling voyage becomes the vehicle for examining such themes as obsession, the nature of evil, and human struggle against the elements. In the short novel Billy Budd, Melville dramatizes
the conflicting claims of duty and compassion on board a ship in time of war. His more profound books sold poorly, and he had been long forgotten by the time of his death. He was rediscovered in the early 20th century. Anti-transcendental works from Melville, Hawthorne, and Poe all comprise the Dark Romanticism sub-genre of popular literature at
this time. Ethnic, African-American and Native American writers Slave narrative autobiography from this period include Frederick Douglass, an American Indian autobiography develops, most notably in
William Apess's A Son of the Forest (1829) and George Copway's The Life, History and Travels of Kah-ge-ga-gah-bowh (1847). Moreover, minority authors were beginning to publish fiction, as in William Wells Brown's Clotel; or, The Huts
Realist fiction Mark Twain, 1907 Mark Twain, 1907 Mark Twain (the pen name used by Samuel Langhorne Clemens, 1835-1910) was among the first major American writers to be born away from the East Coast - in the border state of Missouri. His regional masterpieces were the memoir Life on the Mississippi and the novels Adventures of Tom Sawyer and Adventures
of Huckleberry Finn (1884). Twain's style - influenced by journalism, wedded to the vernacular, direct and unadorned but also highly evocative and irreverently humorous - changed the way Americans write their language. His characters speak like real people and sound distinctively American, using local dialects, newly invented words, and regional
accents. Other writers interested in regional differences and dialect were George W. Cable, Thomas Nelson Page, Joel Chandler Harris, Mary Noailles Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock), Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Henry Cuyler Bunner, and William Sydney Porter (O. Henry). A version of local color regionalism that focused on
minority experiences can be seen in the works of Charles W. Chesnutt (African American), of María Ruiz de Burton, one of the earliest Mexican-American novelists to write in English, and in the Yiddish-inflected works of Abraham Cahan. William Dean Howells also represented the realist tradition through his novels, including The Rise of Silas Lapham
(1885) and his work as editor of The Atlantic Monthly. Henry James (1843-1916) confronted the Old World-New World dilemma by writing directly about it. Although he was born in New York City, James spent most of his adult life in England. Many of his novels center on Americans who live in or travel to Europe. With its intricate, highly qualified
sentences and dissection of emotional and psychological nuance, James's fiction can be daunting. Among his more accessible works are the novellas Daisy Miller (1878), about an American girl in Europe, and The Turn of the Screw (1895), a ghost story. Stephen Crane (1871-1900), best known for his Civil War novel The Red Badge of Courage (1895)
San Francisco (1899), The Octopus: A Story of California (1901) and The Pit (1903). Norris along with Hamlin Garland (1860 - 1940) wrote about the problems of American farmers and other social issues from a naturalist perspective. Garland is best known for his fiction involving hard-working Midwestern farmers. [34] (Main-Travelled Roads (1891),
Prairie Folks (1892), Jason Edwards (1892), Jason Edwards (1892), Jason Edward Bellamy's utopian novel Looking Backward (1888) was concerned with political and social issues. 20th century prose Ernest Hemingway in World War I uniform At the beginning of the 20th century, American novelists were expanding fiction to encompass both high and low life and
sometimes connected to the naturalist school of realism. In her stories and novels, Edith Wharton (1862-1937) scrutinized the upper-class, Eastern-seaboard society in which she had grown up. One of her finest books, The Age of Innocence (1920), centers on a man who chooses to marry a conventional, socially acceptable woman rather than a
fascinating outsider. Social issues and the power of corporations was the central concern of some writers at this time. Upton Sinclair, most famous for his muckraking novel The Jungle (1906), advocated socialism. Other political writers of the period included Edwin Markham and William Vaughn Moody. Journalistic critics, including Ida M. Tarbell and
Lincoln Steffens, were labeled "The Muckrakers". Henry Brooks Adams's literate autobiography, The Education of Henry Adams (1907) also depicted a stinging description of the education system and modern life. Race was a common issue as well, as seen in the work of Pauline Hopkins, who published five influential works from 1900 to 1903.
Similarly, Sui Sin Far wrote about Chinese-American experiences, and Maria Cristina Mena wrote about Mexican-American experiences. Prominent among mid-western and western among mid-western and western among mid-western among mid
van Vechten, 1937 Experimentation in style and form soon joined the new freedom in subject matter. In 1909, Gertrude Stein (1874-1946), by then an expatriate in Paris, published Three Lives, an innovative work of fiction influenced by her familiarity with cubism, jazz, and other movements in contemporary art and music. Stein labeled a group of
American literary figures who lived in Paris in the 1920s and 1930s the "Lost Generation". The 1920s brought sharp changes to American literature. Many writers like Henry James, Gertrude Stein, and poets Ezra Pound, H.D. and T. S. Eliot demonstrate
the growth of an international perspective in American literature. American writers had long looked to European models for inspiration, but whereas the literary breakthroughs of the mid-19th century came from finding distinctly American styles and themes, writers from this period were finding ways of contributing to a flourishing international
literary scene, not as imitators but as equals. Something similar was happening back in the States, as Jewish writers (such as Abraham Cahan) used the English language to reach an international Jewish audience. William Faulkner in 1954 The period of peace and debt-fueled economic expansion that followed WWI was the setting for many of the
stories and novels of F. Scott Fitzgerald's work captured the restless, pleasure-hungry, defiant mood of the 1920s, a decade he named the Jazz Age. Fitzgerald's characteristic theme, expressed poignantly in his masterpiece The Great Gatsby, is the tendency of youth's golden dreams to dissolve in failure and disappointment
Fitzgerald also dwells on the collapse of long-held American Ideals, such as liberty, social unity, good governance and peace, features which were severely threatened by the pressures of modern early 20th century society.[37] Sinclair Lewis and Sherwood Anderson also wrote novels with critical depictions of American life. John Dos Passos wrote a
famous anti-war novel, Three Soldiers, describing scenes of blind hatred, stupidity, and criminality; and the bepression.[39] Experimental in form, the U.S.A. trilogy weaves together various narrative strands, which alternate with
contemporary news reports, snatches of the author's autobiography, and capsule biographies of public figures including Eugene Debs, Robert La Follette and Isadora Duncan. Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961) saw violence and death first-hand as an ambulance driver in World War I, and the carnage persuaded him that abstract language was mostly
empty and misleading. He cut out unnecessary words from his writing, simplified the sentence structure, and concentrated on concrete objects and actions. He adhered to a moral code that emphasized grace under pressure, and his protagonists were strong, silent men who often dealt awkwardly with women. The Sun Also Rises and A Farewell to
Arms are generally considered his best novels; in 1954, he won the Nobel Prize in Literature.[40] William Faulkner (1897-1962) won the Nobel Prize in 1949. Faulkner encompassed a wide range of humanity in Yoknapatawpha County, a Mississippian region of his own invention. He recorded his characters' seemingly unedited ramblings in order to
represent their inner states, a technique called "stream of consciousness". He also jumbled time sequences to show how the past - especially the slave-holding era of the Deep South - endures in the present. Among his great works are Absalom, Absalom, Absalom, Absalom, Absalom, Absalom, and the Fury, and Light in August. [41] 1930s - Depression-era
Further information: List of writers of the Lost Generation Depression era literature was blunt and direct in its social criticism. John Steinbeck (1902-1968) was born in Salinas, California, where he set many of his stories. His style was simple and evocative, winning him the favor of the readers but not of the critics. Steinbeck often wrote about poor
working-class people and their struggle to lead a decent and honest life. The Grapes of Wrath (1939), considered his masterpiece, is a strong, socially-oriented novel that tells the story of the Joads, a poor family from Oklahoma and their journey to California in search of a better life. Other popular novels include Tortilla Flat, Of Mice and Men,
Cannery Row, and East of Eden. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1962. Steinbeck's contemporary, Nathanael West's two most famous short novels, Miss Lonelyhearts, which plumbs the life of its eponymous antihero, a reluctant (and, to comic effect, male) advice columnist, and the effects the tragic letters exert on it, and The Day of the Cannery Row, and East of Eden. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1962. Steinbeck's contemporary, Nathanael West's two most famous short novels, Miss Lonelyhearts, which plumbs the life of its eponymous antihero, a reluctant (and, to comic effect, male) advice columnist, and the effects the tragic letters exert on it, and The Day of the Cannery Row, and East of Eden. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1962. Steinbeck's contemporary, Nathanael West's two most famous short novels, and the effects the tragic letters exert on it, and the effects the tragic letters exert on it, and the effects the tragic letters exert on it.
the Locust, which introduces a cast of Hollywood stereotypes and explores the ironies of the movies, have come to be avowed classics of American literature. In non-fiction, James Agee's Let Us Now Praise Famous Men observes and depicts the lives of three struggling tenant-farming families in Alabama in 1936. Combining factual reporting with
poetic beauty, Agee presented an accurate and detailed report of what he had seen coupled with insight into his feelings about the experience and the difficulties of capturing it for a broad audience. In doing so, he created an enduring portrait of a nearly invisible segment of the American population. Henry Miller assumed a unique place in American
literature in the 1930s when his semi-autobiographical novels, written and published in Paris, were banned from the US. Although his major works, including Tropic of Cancer (1934) and Black Spring, would not be free of the label of obscenity until 1962, their themes and stylistic innovations had already exerted a major influence on succeeding
generations of American writers, and paved the way for sexually frank 1960s novels by John Updike, Philip Roth, Gore Vidal, John Rechy and William Styron. Post-World War II up until, roughly, the late 1960s and early 1970s saw
the publication of some of the most popular works in American history. The period was dominated by the last few of the more realistic modernists along with the wildly Romantic beatniks, This included the highly popular To Kill a Mockingbird (1960) by Harper Lee that deals with racial inequality and novels that responded to America's involvement in
World War II. Though born in Canada, Chicago raised Saul Bellow would become one of the most influential novelists in America in the decades directly following World War II. In works like The Adventures of Augie March (1953) and Herzog, (1964) Bellow painted vivid portraits of the American city and the distinctive characters that peopled it
Bellow went on to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1976. World War II was the subject of several major novels: Norman Mailer's The Naked and the Dead (1948), Joseph Heller's Catch-22 (1961) and Kurt Vonnegut Jr.'s Slaughterhouse-Five (1962), by
Southern author Walker Percy, winner of the National Book Award; his attempt at exploring "the dislocation of man in the modern age." [42] Other noteworthy novels are J.D. Salinger's The Catcher in the Rye (1951), Sylvia Plath's The Bell Jar (1963), and Russian-American Vladimir Nabokov's Lolita (1955). In the 1950s the poetry and fiction of the
"Beat Generation" developed, initially from a New York circle of intellectuals and then established more officially later in San Francisco. The term Beat referred to the countercultural rhythm of the Jazz scene, to a sense of rebellion regarding the conservative stress of post-war society, and to an interest in new forms of spiritual experience through
drugs, alcohol, philosophy, and religion (specifically Zen Buddhism). Allen Ginsberg set the tone with his Whitmanesque poem Howl (1956), a work that begins: "I saw the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness". Among the achievements of the Beats, in the novel, are Jack Kerouac's On the Road (1957), the chronicle of a soul-searching
travel through the continent, and William S. Burroughs's Naked Lunch (1959), a more experimental work structured as a series of vignettes relating, among other things, the narrator's travels and experimental work structured as a series of vignettes relating, among other things, the narrator's travels and experimental work structured as a series of vignettes relating.
His 1960 novel Rabbit, Run, the first of four chronicling the rising and falling fortunes of the major events of the second half of the 20th century, broke new ground on its release in its characterization and detail of the American middle class and frank discussion of tabou
topics such as adultery. Notable among Updike's characteristic innovations was his use of present-tense narration, his rich, stylized language, and his attention to sensual detail. His work is also deeply imbued with Christian themes. The two final installments of the Rabbit series, Rabbit is Rich (1981) and Rabbit at Rest (1990), were both awarded the
identity in American society, especially in the postwar era and the early 21st century. Frequently set in Newark, New Jersey, Roth's work is known to be highly autobiographical, and many of Roth's main characters, most famously the Jewish novelist Nathan Zuckerman, are thought to be alter egos of Roth. With these techniques, and armed with his main characters, most famously the Jewish novelist Nathan Zuckerman, are thought to be alter egos of Roth.
articulate and fast-paced style, Roth explores the distinction between reality and fiction in literature while provocatively examining American culture. His most famous work includes the Zuckerman novels, the controversial Portnoy's Complaint (1969), and Goodbye, Columbus (1959). Among the most decorated American writers of his generation, he
has won every major American literary award, including the Pulitzer Prize for his major novel American Pastoral (1997). In the realm of African-American literature, Ralph Ellison's 1952 novel Invisible Man was instantly recognized as among the most powerful and important works of the immediate post-war years. The story of a black Underground
Man in the urban north, the novel laid bare the often repressed racial tension that still prevailed while also succeeding as an existential character study. Richard Wright was catapulted to fame by the publication in subsequent years of his now widely studied short story, "The Man Who Was Almost a Man" (1939), and his controversial second novel,
Native Son (1940), and his legacy was cemented by the 1945 publication of Black Boy, a work in which Wright's involvement with the Communist Party, the novel's
participation. Gaddis's primary themes include forgery, capitalism, religious zealotry, and the legal system, constituting a sustained polyphonic critique of modern American life. Gaddis's work, though largely ignored for years, anticipated and influenced the development of such ambitious "postmodern" fiction writers as Thomas Pynchon, David Foster
Wallace, Joseph McElroy, William H. Gass, and Don DeLillo. Another neglected and challenging postwar American novelist, albeit one who wrote much shorter works, was John Hawkes, whose surreal visionary fiction addresses themes of violence and eroticism and experiments audaciously with narrative voice and style. Among his most important
works is the short nightmarish novel The Lime Twig (1961). Short fiction In the postwar period, the art of the short story again flourished. Among its most respected practitioners was Flannery O'Connor, who developed a distinctive Southern gothic esthetic in which characters acted at one level as people and at another as symbols. A devout Catholic
O'Connor often imbued her stories, among them the widely studied "A Good Man is Hard to Find" and "Everything That Rises Must Converge", and two novels, Wise Blood (1952); The Violent Bear It Away (1960), with deeply religious themes, focusing particularly on the search for truth and religious skepticism against the backdrop of the nuclear age
Other important practitioners of the form include Katherine Anne Porter, Eudora Welty, John Cheever, Raymond Carver, Tobias Wolff, and the more experimental Donald Barthelme. Contemporary fiction Libraries often display exhibits inside and outside the structures, as this sculpture of a little girl reading at the public library in Trinidad, Colorado.
Though its exact parameters remain disputable, from the early 1990s to the present day the most salient literary movement has been postmodernism. Thomas Pynchon, a seminal practitioner of the form, drew in his work on modernism its exact parameters remain disputable, from the early 1990s to the present day the most salient literary movement has been postmodernism.
postmodern techniques such as metafiction, ideogrammatic characterization, unrealistic names (Oedipa Maas, Benny Profane, etc.), plot elements and a subversive commingling of high and low culture. In 1973, he published Gravity's
Rainbow, a leading work in this genre, which won the National Book Award and was unanimously nominated for the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction that year. His other major works include his debut, V. (1963), The Crying of Lot 49 (1966), Mason & Dixon (1997), and Against the Day (2006). Toni Morrison, recipient of the Nobel Prize in Literature, writing in
a distinctive lyrical prose style, published her controversial debut novel, The Bluest Eye, to critical acclaim in 1970. Coming on the heels of the signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1965, the novel, widely studied in American schools, includes an elaborate description of incestuous rape and explores the conventions of beauty established by a historically
racist society, painting a portrait of a self-immolating black family in search of beauty in whiteness. Since then, Morrison has experimented with lyric fantasy, as in her two best-known later works, Song of Solomon (1977) and Beloved (1987), for which she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction; along these lines, critic Harold Bloom has drawn
favorable comparisons to Virginia Woolf,[44] and the Nobel committee to "Faulkner and to the Latin American tradition [of magical realism]."[45] Beloved was chosen in a 2006 survey conducted by The New York Times as the most important work of fiction of the last 25 years.[46] Writing in a lyrical, flowing style that eschews excessive use of the
comma and semicolon, recalling William Faulkner and Ernest Hemingway in equal measure, Cormac McCarthy seizes on the literary traditions of several regions of the United States and includes multiple genres. He writes in the Southern Gothic aesthetic in his Faulknerian 1965 debut, The Orchard Keeper, and Suttree (1979); in the Epic Western
tradition, with grotesquely drawn characters and symbolic narrative turns reminiscent of Melville, in Blood Meridian (1985), which Harold Bloom styled "the greatest single book since Faulkner's As I Lay Dying", calling the character of Judge Holden "short of Moby Dick, the most monstrous apparition in all of American literature";[47] in a much more
film. Don DeLillo, who rose to literary prominence with the publication of his 1985 novel, White Noise, a work broaching the subjects of death and consumerism and doubling as a piece of comic social criticism, began his writing career in 1971 with Americana. He is listed by Harold Bloom as being among the preeminent contemporary American
writers, in the company of such figures as Philip Roth, Cormac McCarthy, and Thomas Pynchon. [48] His 1997 novel Underworld chronicles American life through and immediately after the Cold War and is usually considered his masterpiece. It was also the runner-up in a survey that asked writers to identify the most important work of fiction of the
last 25 years.[46] Among his other important novels are Libra (1988), Mao II (1991) and Falling Man (2007). Jonathan Franzen at the 2008 Brooklyn Book Festival Seizing on the distinctly postmodern techniques of digression, narrative fragmentation and elaborate symbolism, and strongly influenced by the works of Thomas Pynchon, David Foster
Wallace began his writing career with The Broom of the System, published to moderate acclaim in 1987. His second novel, Infinite Jest (1996), a futuristic portrait of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful critique of the media-saturated nature of America and a playful c
unfinished at the time of his death, The Pale King (2011), has garnered much praise and attention. In addition to his novels, he also authored three acclaimed short story collections: Girl with Curious Hair (1989), Brief Interviews with Hideous Men (1999) and Oblivion: Stories (2004). Jonathan Franzen, Wallace's friend and contemporary, rose to
prominence after the 2001 publication of his National Book Award-winning third novel, The Corrections. He began his writing career in 1988 with the well-received The Twenty-Seventh City, a novel centering on his native St. Louis, but did not gain national attention until the publication of his essay, "Perchance to Dream", in Harper's Magazine,
discussing the cultural role of the writer in the new millennium through the prism of his own frustrations. The Corrections, a tragicomedy about the disintegrating Lambert family, has been called "the literary phenomenon of [its] decade" [50] and was ranked as one of the greatest novels of the past century. [49] In 2010, he published Freedom to greatest novels of the greatest novels of the past century.
critical acclaim.[50][51][52] Other notable writers at the turn of the century include Michael Chabon, whose Pulitzer Prize-winning The Amazing Adventures of Kavalier & Clay (2000) tells the story of two friends, Joe Kavalier and Sam Clay, as they rise through the ranks of the comics industry in its heyday; Denis Johnson, whose 2007 novel Tree of
Smoke about falsified intelligence during Vietnam both won the National Book Award and was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction and was called by critic Michiko Kakutani "one of the classic works of literature produced by [the Vietnam War]";[53] and Louise Erdrich, whose 2008 novel The Plague of Doves, a distinctly Faulknerian, polyphonic
examination of the tribal experience set against the backdrop of murder in the fictional town of Pluto, North Dakota, was nominated for the Pulitzer Prize, and her 2012 National Book Award.[54] Poetry Main article: American poetry Title page of the copy of the Bay
Psalm Book held by the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library Puritan poetry was highly religious, and one of the earliest books of poetry published was the Bay Psalm Book (1640), a set of translations of the biblical Psalms; however, the translations of the biblical Psalms; however, the translations of the biblical Psalms poetry published was the Bay Psalm Book (1640), a set of translations of the biblical Psalms; however, the translations of the biblical Psalms; however, the translations of the biblical Psalms poetry published was the Bay Psalm Book (1640), a set of translations of the biblical Psalms; however, the translations of the biblical Psalms poetry published was the Bay Psalm Book (1640), a set of translations of the biblical Psalms; however, the translations of the biblical Psalms poetry published was the Bay Psalm Book (1640), a set of translations of the biblical Psalms; however, the translations of the biblical Psalms; however, the translations of the biblical Psalms poetry published was the Bay Psalm Book (1640), a set of translations of the biblical Psalms; however, the translations of the biblical Psalms poetry published was the Bay Psalms poe
Among lyric poets, the most important figures are Anne Bradstreet, who wrote personal poems about her family and homelife; pastor Edward Taylor, whose best-selling poem, The Day of Doom (1660), describes the time
of judgment. It was published in the same year that anti-Puritan Charles II was restored to the British throne. He followed it two years later with God's Controversy With New England. Nicholas Noyes was also known for his doggerel verse. 18th century The 18th century saw an increasing emphasis on America itself as fit subject matter for its poets.
This trend is most evident in the works of Philip Freneau (1752-1832), who is also notable for the unusually sympathetic attitude to Native Americans, which was reflective of his skepticism toward American culture.[55] However, this late colonial-era poetry generally was influenced by contemporary poetry in Europe. The work of Rebecca Hammond
Lard (1772-1855), is still relevant today, writing about the environment as well as also human nature. [56] 19th century Walt Whitman, 1856 The Fireside Poets (also known as the Schoolroom or Household Poets) were some of America's first major poets domestically and internationally. They were known for their poems being easy to memorize due to
their general adherence to poetic form (standard forms, regular meter, and rhymed stanzas) and were often recited in the home (hence the name) as well as in school (such as "Paul Revere's Ride"), as well as working with distinctly American themes, including some political issues such as abolition. They included Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
Dickinson (1830-1886), two of America's greatest 19th-century poets could hardly have been more different in temperament and style. Walt Whitman was a working man, a traveler, a self-appointed nurse during the American Civil War (1861-1865), and a poetic innovator. His magnum opus was Leaves of Grass, in which he uses a free-flowing verse
and lines of irregular length to depict the all-inclusiveness of American democracy. Taking that motif one step further, the poet equates the vast range of American experience with himself without being egotistical. For example, in Song of Myself, the long, central poem in Leaves of Grass, Whitman writes: "These are really the thoughts of all men in
all ages and lands, they are not original with me". In his words Whitman was a poet of "the body electric". In Studies in Classic American Literature, the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote that Whitman was a poet of "the body electric". In Studies in Classic American Literature, the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote that Whitman was a poet of "the body electric". In Studies in Classic American Literature, the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote that Whitman was a poet of "the body electric". In Studies in Classic American Literature, the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote that Whitman was a poet of "the body electric". In Studies in Classic American Literature, the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote that Whitman was a poet of "the body electric". In Studies in Classic American Literature, the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote that Whitman was a poet of "the body electric". In Studies in Classic American Literature, the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote that Whitman was a poet of "the body electric". In Studies in Classic American Literature, the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote that Whitman was a poet of "the body electric". In Studies in Classic American Literature, the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote that Whitman was a poet of "the body electric". In Studies in Classic American Literature, the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote that D. H. Lawrence wrote the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote that D. H. Lawrence wrote that D. H. Lawrence wrote the English novelist D. H. Lawrence wrote the English novel
lived the sheltered life of a genteel unmarried woman in small-town Amherst, Massachusetts. Her poetry is ingenious, witty, and penetrating. Her work was unconventional for its day, and little of it was published during her lifetime. Many of her poems dwell on the topic of death, often with a mischievous twist. One, "Because I could not stop fo
Death", begins, "He kindly stopped for me". The opening of another Dickinson poem toys with her position as a woman in a male-dominated society and an unrecognized poet: "I'm nobody! Who are you? / Are you nobody too?" [58] 20th century First edition American poetry arguably reached its peak in the early-to-mid-20th century, with such noted
writers as Wallace Stevens and his Harmonium (1923) and The Auroras of Autumn (1950), T. S. Eliot and his White Buildings (1926) and the epic cycle, The Bridge (1930), Ezra Pound, The Cantos (1917–1969). William Carlos Williams
and his epic poem about his New Jersey hometown, Paterson, Marianne Moore, E. E. Cummings, Edna St. Vincent Millay and Langston Hughes. Pound's poetry is complex and sometimes obscure, with references to other art forms and to a vast range of Western and Eastern literature. [59] He influenced many poets, notably T. S. Eliot (1888-1965),
another expatriate. Eliot wrote spare, cerebral poetry, carried by a dense structure of symbols. In The Waste Land, he embodied a jaundiced vision of post-World War I society in fragmented, haunted images. Like Pound's, Eliot's poetry could be highly allusive, and some editions of The Waste Land come with footnotes supplied by the poet. In 1948
Eliot won the Nobel Prize in Literature.[60] Post-World War II Among the most respected postwar American poets are: John Ashbery, the key figure of the surrealistic New York School of poetry, and his celebrated Self-portrait in a Convex Mirror (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1976); Elizabeth Bishop and her North & South (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1956)
and "Geography III" (National Book Award, 1970); Richard Wilbur and his Things of This World, winner of both the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award, 1968); A.R. Ammons, whose Collected Poems 1951-1971 won a National
Book Award in 1973 and whose long poem Garbage earned him another in 1993; Theodore Roethke and his The Waking (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1974); James Merrill and his epic poem of communication with the dead, The Changing Light at Sandover (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1977); Louise Glück for The Wild Iris (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1993)
and Faithful and Virtuous Night (National Book Award, 2014), who is additionally the only living American author publishing primarily written poetry, 1971) and The Shadow of Sirius (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 2009); Mark Strand for Blizzard of
One (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry, 1999); Robert Hass for Time and Materials, which won both the Pulitzer Prize and National Book Award for Poetry in 2008 and 2007 respectively; and Rita Dove for Thomas and Beulah (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 2008 and 2007 respectively; and Rita Dove for Thomas and Beulah (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 2008 and 2007 respectively; and Rita Dove for Thomas and Beulah (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 2008 and 2007 respectively; and Rita Dove for Thomas and Beulah (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 2008 and 2007 respectively; and Rita Dove for Thomas and Beulah (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 2008 and 2007 respectively; and Rita Dove for Thomas and Beulah (Pulitzer Prize for Poetry in 2008 and 2007 respectively).
of Robert Lowell's Life Studies, [62] and beat schools of poetry enjoyed popular and academic success, producing such widely anthologized voices as Allen Ginsberg, Charles Bukowski, Gary Snyder, Anne Sexton, and Sylvia Plath, among many others. Drama Main article: Theater of the United States O'Neill stamp issued in 1967 Although the American
theatrical tradition can be traced back to the arrival of Lewis Hallam's troupe in the mid-18th century, as seen by the popularity of minstrel shows and 1930s, with the works of Eugene O'Neill, who won four
Pulitzer Prizes and the Nobel Prize. American dramatic literature, by contrast, remained dependent on European models, although many playwrights did attempt to apply these forms to American playwrights created several long-lasting
American character types, especially the "Yankee", the "Negro" and the "Indian", exemplified by the characters of Jonathan, Sambo and Metamora. In addition, new dramatic forms were created in the Tom Shows, the showboat theater and the minstrel show. Among the best plays of the period are James Nelson Barker's Superstition; or, the Fanatic
Father, Anna Cora Mowatt's Fashion; or, Life in New York, Nathaniel Bannister's Putnam, the Iron Son of '76, Dion Boucicault's The Octoroon; or, Life in Louisiana, and Cornelius Mathews's Witchcraft; or, the Martyrs of Salem. Realism began to influence American drama, partly through Howells, but also through Europeans such as Ibsen and Zola.
Although realism was most influential in set design and staging—audiences loved the special effects offered up by the popular melodramas—and in the growth of local color plays, it also showed up in the more subdued, less romantic tone that reflected the effects of the Civil War and continued social turmoil on the American psyche. The most
ambitious attempt at bringing modern realism into the drama was James Herne's Margaret Fleming (1890), which addressed issues of social determinism through realistic dialogue, psychological insight, and symbolism. The play was not successful, and both critics and audiences thought it dwelt too much on unseemly topics and included improper
scenes, such as the main character nursing her husband's illegitimate child onstage. In the middle of the 20th century, American drama was dominated by the work of playwrights Tennessee Williams and Arthur Miller, as well as by the maturation of the American musical, which had found a way to integrate script, music and dance in such works as
Oklahoma! and West Side Story. Later American playwrights of importance include Edward Albee, Sam Shepard, David Mamet, August Wilson and Tony Kushner. Ethnic, African-American literature, African-American literature, American literature, Chicano literature, African-American literature, African-American literature, American literature, American literature, Chicano literature, African-American literature, African-American literature, American lite
literature in Spanish, and Gay literature One of the developments in late-20th-century Americans and Jewish Americans and Jewish Americans. This development came alongside the growth of the Civil Rights Movement and its corollary, the ethnic pride movement,
which led to the creation of Ethnic Studies programs in most major universities. These programs helped establish the new ethnic literature, gay and lesbian literature, working-class literature, postcolonial literature, and the rise of literary study as women's literature, gay and lesbian literature, gay and l
theory as a key component of academic literary study. Ethnic literar
is regarded as a key figure in Chicana literature.[63] The twentieth century saw the emergence of American Jewish writers such as Saul Bellow, Norman Mailer, Joseph Heller, Philip Roth, Chaim Potok, and Bernard Malamud. Potok's novels about a young New York Jewish boy's coming of age, The Chosen and The Promise figured prominently in this
movement. After being relegated to cookbooks and autobiographies for most of the 20th century, Asian American literature achieved widespread notice through Maxine Hong Kingston's fictional memoir, The Woman Warrior (1976), and her novels China Men (1980) and Tripmaster Monkey: His Fake Book. Chinese-American author Ha Jin in 1999 won
the National Book Award for his second novel, Waiting, about a Chinese soldier in the Revolutionary Army who has to wait 18 years to divorce his wife for another woman, all the while having to worry about persecution for his protracted affair, and twice won the PEN/Faulkner Award, in 2000 for Waiting and in 2005 for War Trash. Other notable
Asian-American novelists include Amy Tan, best known for her novel, The Joy Luck Club (1989), tracing the lives of four immigrant families brought together by the game of Mahjong, and Korean American novelist Chang-Rae Lee, who has published Native Speaker, A Gesture Life, and Aloft. Such poets as Marilyn Chin and Li-Young Lee, Kimiko Hahn
and Janice Mirikitani have also achieved prominence, as has playwright David Henry Hwang. Equally important has been the effort to recover earlier Asian American authors, started by Frank Chin and his colleagues; this effort has brought Sui Sin Far, Toshio Mori, Carlos Bulosan, John Okada, Hisaye Yamamoto and others to prominence. Indian-
American author Jhumpa Lahiri won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction for her debut collection of short stories, Interpreter of Maladies (1999), and went on to write a well-received novel, The Namesake (2003), which was shortly adapted to film in 2007. In her second collection of stories, Unaccustomed Earth, released to widespread commercial and
critical success, Lahiri shifts focus and treats the experiences of the second and third generation. Hispanic literature also became important during this period, starting with acclaimed novels by Tomás Rivera (...y no se lo tragó la tierra) and Rudolfo Anaya (Bless Me, Ultima), and the emergence of Chicano theater with Luis Valdez and Teatro
Campesino. Latina writing became important thanks to authors such as Sandra Cisneros, an icon of an emerging Chicano literature whose 1983 bildungsroman The House on Mango Street is taught in schools across the United States, Denise Chavez's The Last of the Menu Girls and Gloria Anzaldúa's Borderlands/La Frontera: The New Mestiza.
Dominican-American author Junot Díaz, received the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction for his 2007 novel The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao, which tells the story of an overweight Dominican boy growing up as a social outcast in Paterson, New Jersey. Another Dominican author, Julia Alvarez, is well known for How the García Girls Lost Their Accents and
In the Time of the Butterflies. Cuban American author Oscar Hijuelos won a Pulitzer for The Mambo Kings Play Songs of Love, and Cristina García received acclaim for Dreaming in Cuban. Celebrated Puerto Rican novelists who write in English and Spanish include Giannina Braschi, author of the Spanglish classic Yo-Yo Boing! and Rosario Ferré, best
known for "Eccentric Neighborhoods".[64][65] Puerto Rico has also produced important playwrights such as René Marqués (The Oxcart), Luis Rafael Sánchez (The Passion of Antigone Perez), and José Rivera (Marisol). Major poets of Puerto Rican diaspora who write about the life of American immigrants include Julia de Burgos (I was my own route
fui), Giannina Braschi (Empire of Dreams), and Pedro Pietri (Puerto Rican Obituary). Pietri was a co-founder of the Nuyorican poet and playwright, wrote the popular Broadway musical Hamilton and In the Heights.[66] Spurred by the success of N. Scott
Momaday's Pulitzer Prize-winning House Made of Dawn, Native American Renaissance, through such novelists as Leslie Marmon Silko (e.g., Ceremony), Gerald Vizenor (e.g., Bearheart: The Heirship Chronicles and numerous essays on Native American literature),
Louise Erdrich (Love Medicine and several other novels that use a recurring set of characters and locations in the manner of William Faulkner), James Welch (e.g., Winter in the Blood), Sherman Alexie (e.g., The Lone Ranger and Tonto Fistfight in Heaven), and poets Simon Ortiz and Joy Harjo. The success of these authors has brought renewed
attention to earlier generations, including Zitkala-Sa, John Joseph Mathews, D'Arcy McNickle and Mourning Dove. More recently, Arab American literature, largely unnoticed since the New York Pen League of the 1920s, has become more prominent through the work of Diana Abu-Jaber, whose novels include Arabian Jazz and Crescent and the memoinent through the work of Diana Abu-Jaber, whose novels include Arabian Jazz and Crescent and the memoinent through the work of Diana Abu-Jaber, whose novels include Arabian Jazz and Crescent and the memoinent through the work of Diana Abu-Jaber, whose novels include Arabian Jazz and Crescent and the memoinent through the work of Diana Abu-Jaber, whose novels include Arabian Jazz and Crescent and the memoinent through the work of Diana Abu-Jaber, whose novels include Arabian Jazz and Crescent and the memoinent through the work of Diana Abu-Jaber, whose novels include Arabian Jazz and Crescent and the memoinent through the work of Diana Abu-Jaber, whose novels include Arabian Jazz and Crescent and the memoinent through the work of Diana Abu-Jaber, whose novels include Arabian Jazz and Crescent and the memoinent through the work of Diana Abu-Jaber, whose novels include Arabian Jazz and Crescent and Tazz and Crescent and Tazz and Crescent and Tazz and
The Language of Baklava. Nobel Prize in Literature By decade List of years in literature By decade List of years in literature Early modern by century 18th 19th 20th-21st century Modernism Deconstruction Poststructuralism Post-colonialism Hypertexts By region
Africa Moroccan Nigerian South African Americas American Argentine Brazilian Canadian Colombian Cuban Jamaican Mexican Peruvian Asia Bengali Bangladeshi English Indian Eng
Vietnamese Australasia Australian New Zealand Europe Related topics History of science fiction Literature by country History of theater History of
1948: T. S. Eliot (poet and playwright) 1949: William Faulkner (novelist) 1954: Ernest Hemingway (novelist) 1962: John Steinbeck (novelist) 1976: Saul Bellow (novelist) 1976: Saul Bellow (novelist) 1978: Isaac Bashevis Singer (novelist) 1976: Saul Bellow (novelist) 1976: Saul 
(songwriter) 2020: Louise Glück (poetry) American literary awards See also: Category: American literary awards American Book Award (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Category: American Letters Pulitzer Prize (Fiction, Poetry and Young-Adult Fiction) American Book Awards See also: Ca
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Harold Bloom: Aestheticism Susan Sontag: Against Interpretation, On Photography John Updike: Literary realism/modernism and aestheticist critic M. H. Abrams: The Mirror and the Lamp (study of Romanticism) F. O. Matthiessen: originated the concept "American Renaissance" Perry Miller: Puritan studies Henry Nash Smith: founder of the "Myth
and Symbol School" of American criticism Leo Marx: The Machine in the Garden (study of technology and culture) Leslie Fiedler: Love and Death in the American literary theory William Dean Howells: Literary realism Stephen
Greenblatt: New Historicism Geoffrey Hartman: Yale school of deconstruction John Crowe Ransom: New Criticism Susan Gubar: Feminist criticism Susan Gubar: Femi
Edward Said: Postcolonial criticism Jonathan Culler: Critical theory, deconstruction Judith Butler: Post-structuralist feminism Gloria E. Anzaldúa: Latino literature in the United States Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick: Queer theory Fredric Jameson: Marxist criticism See also
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South Carolina; Tennessee; Texas; Virginia; West Virginia; West Virginia; West Virginia; Literature American literature American literature American literature American literature American literature Elack lesbian literature American literature American literature American literature American literature Elack lesbian literature In Elack lesbian literature Elack lesbian
American literature List of Jewish American writers Arab American writers Arab American writers List of Asian American writers List of Puerto Rican writers Latino literature Chicano poetry Puerto Rican Writers List of Puerto Rican writers Latino literature Chicano poetry Puerto Rican Writers List of Puerto Rican writers Latino literature Chicano poetry Puerto Rican Writers Latino Puerto Rica
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appropriate. (May 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) History ofmodern literature By decade List of years in literature Early modern by century 16th 17th Mid-modern by century 18th 19th 20th-21st century Modernism Post-colonialism Hypertexts By region
Africa Moroccan Nigerian South African Americas American Argentine Brazilian Canadian Colombian Cuban Jamaican Mexican Peruvian Asia Bengali Bangladeshi English Pashto Punjabi Sindhi Tamil Telugu Urdu
Vietnamese Australasia Australian New Zealand Europe Related topics History of science fiction Literature by country History of theater History of
humanism Reformation era Propaganda 16th century in poetry 16th century in literature British Elizabethan Welsh Scottish Anglo-Irish Metaphysical poets English Renaissance theatre Pastoral Morality History Tragedy Revenge Continental Czech German Swiss Slovak Sorbian Romanian Bohorič alphabet Dutch Renaissance and Golden Age Folklorence Continental Czech German Swiss Slovak Sorbian Romanian Bohorič alphabet Dutch Renaissance and Golden Age Folklorence Continental Czech German Swiss Slovak Sorbian Romanian Bohorič alphabet Dutch Renaissance and Golden Age Folklorence Continental Czech German Swiss Slovak Sorbian Romanian Bohorič alphabet Dutch Renaissance and Golden Age Folklorence Continental Czech German Swiss Slovak Sorbian Romanian Bohorič alphabet Dutch Renaissance and Golden Age Folklorence Carbon State Carb
of the Low Countries Scandinavian Danish Faroese Norwegian Swedish Finnish Icelandic vte Overview of the events of 1510 in literature (table) ... 1500 1501 1512 1513 1514 1515 1516 1517 1518 1519 1520 ... Art Archaeology Architecture Literature Music Philosophy
Science +... 1501 Italic type (cut by Francesco Griffo) is first used by Aldus Manutius at the Aldine Press in Venice, in an octavo edition of Virgil's Aeneid. He also publishes an edition of Petrarch's Le cose volgari and first adopts his dolphin and anchor device. 1502 Aldine Press editions appear of Dante's Divine Comedy, Herodotus's Histories and
Sophocles. 1507 King James IV grants a patent for the first printing press in Scotland to Walter Chapman and Andrew Myllar. 1508 April 4 - John Lydgate's The Complaint of the chivalric romance Amadis de Gaula, as edited and expanded by Garci
Rodríguez de Montalvo, is published in Castilian at Zaragoza. Elia Levita completes writing the Bovo-Bukh. 1509 Desiderius Erasmus writes The Praise of Folly while staying with Thomas More in England.[1] 1510 April 10 - Henry Cornelius Agrippa pens the dedication of De occulta philosophia libri tres to Johannes Trithemius. 1510-1511 Ein
kurtzweilig Lesen von Dyl Ulenspiegel, geboren uß dem Land zu Brunßwick, wie er sein leben volbracht hat ... is published by printer Hans Grüninger in Strassburg in Early New High German, the first appearance of the trickster character Till Eulenspiegel in print. 1512 The word "masque" is first used to denote a poetic drama. 1513 The Aldine
Press editiones principes of Lycophron, Lysias, Pindar and Plato is published by Aldus Manutius in Venice as De Principatibus (On Principalities) in Tuscany this summer. Johannes Potken publishes the first Ge'ez text, Psalterium David et Cantica aliqua, at
Rome. 1514 May 15 - The earliest printed edition of Saxo Grammaticus' 12th-century Scandinavian history Gesta Danorum Regum heroumque Historiae by Jodocus Badius in Paris. Gregorio de Gregorii begins printing Kitab Salat al-Sawa'i (a Christian book of
hours), the first known book printed in the Arabic alphabet using movable type. It is falsely assigned in Venice to Fano.[2] 1515 Christoph Froschauer becomes the first book printed in Africa.[3] Paolo Ricci translates the 13th-century Kabbalistic
work Sha'are Orah by Joseph ben Abraham Gikatilla as Portae Lucis. 1519 Apokopos by Bergadis, the first book in Modern Greek, is printed in Venice. The chivalric romance Libro del muy esforzado e invencible caballero Don Claribalte (Book of the much striving and invincible knight Don Claribalte), the first work by Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo y
Valdés, is published in Valencia, Spain, by Juan Viñao. In a foreword dedicating it to Ferdinand, Duke of Calabria, Oviedo relates that it has been conceived and written in the Captaincy General of Santo Domingo (the Caribbean island of Hispaniola), where he has been working since 1514. It can therefore claim to be the first literary work created in
the New World.[4] 1521 June 29 or 30 - Neacşu's letter is the oldest surviving dateable document written primarily in Romanian Cyrillic alphabet). 1522 Luo Guanzhong's 14th-century compilation Romanian (using the Romanian Cyrillic alphabet).
Testament into Early New High German from Greek, Das newe Testament Deutzsch, is published. 1522-24 St Ignatius Loyola writes his Exercitia spirituality is based. It is published in 1548 after formal approval by Pope Paul III. 1524 Eyn Gespräch von dem gemaynen Schwabacher Kasten ("als durch
Brüder Hainrich, Knecht Ruprecht, Kemerin, Spüler, und irem Maister, des Handtwercks der Wüllen Tuchmacher") is published in Germany, the first complete printed translation of the New Testament into English by William Tyndale arrives in England from Germany, the first complete printed translation of the New Testament into English by William Tyndale arrives in England from Germany, the first complete printed translation of the New Testament into English by William Tyndale arrives in England from Germany, the first publication in the "Schwabacher" blackletter typeface.
having been printed in Worms. In October, Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of London, attempts to collect all the copies in his diocese and burn them. The New Testament in Swedish, is made by Olaus Petri under royal patronage. The first complete Dutch-language translation of the Bible is printed by Jacob van
Liesvelt in Antwerp. The Bibliotheca Corviniana in Ofen is destroyed by troops of the Ottoman Empire.[5] 1530 January - The first printed translation of Erasmus's Paraphrasis in Elegantiarum Libros Laurentii Vallae is the first book to use the
Roman form of the Garamond typeface cut by Claude Garamond. Paragranum. 1533 October - The censors of the Collège de Sorbonne condemn François Rabelais' Pantagruel as obscene. 1534 Luther Bible: Martin Luther's Biblia: das ist die gantze Heilige Schrifft Deudsch, a translation of the complete Bible into German, is
printed by Hans Lufft in Wittenberg, with woodcut illustrations. Cambridge University Press is granted a royal charter by King Henry VIII of England to print "all manner of books" and so becomes the first of the privileged presses. Rabbi Asher Anchel's Mirkevet ha-Mishneh (a Tanakh concordance) is the first book printed in Yiddish (in Kraków). 1535
 The earliest printed book in Estonian, a Catechism with a translation by Johann Koell from the Middle Low German Lutheran text of Simon Wanradt, is printed by Hans Lufft in Wittenberg for use in Tallinn. 1536 Petar Zoranić writes the first Croatian novel, the pastoral-allegorical Planine ("Mountains"); it first appears posthumously in Venice in 1569
1537 Construction of the Biblioteca Marciana in Venice to the design of Jacopo Sansovino begins, continuing to 1560. Paracelsus starts to write Astronomia Magna or the whole Philosophia Sagax of the Great and Little World. December 28 - Ordonnance de Montpellier initiates a legal deposit system for books in the Kingdom of France. 1538
Paracelsus finishes writing Astronomia Magna or the whole Philosophia Sagax of the Great and Little World. December 20 - Pietro Bembo is made a Cardinal. 1539 April - Printing of the Great Bible (The Byble in Englyshe) is completed. It is distributed to churches in England.[1] Prepared by Myles Coverdale, it contains much material from the
Tyndale Bible, unacknowledged as Tyndale's version is officially considered heretical. Game Place House in Great Yarmouth becomes the first English building to be used regularly as a public theatre.[6] Marie Dentière writes an open letter to Marguerite of Navarre, sister of the King of France; the Epistre tres utile (Very useful letter) calls for
expulsion of Catholic clergy from France. The first printing press in North America is set up in Mexico City. Its first known book, Manual de Adultos, appears in 1540.[7] 1540 Sir David Lyndsay's Middle Scots satirical morality play A Satire of the Three Estates is first performed, privately. 1541 Elia Levita's chivalric romance, the Bovo-Bukh, is first
printed, becoming the earliest published secular work in Yiddish. 1542 La relación/The Account, written by Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, appears, as the first European publication devoted wholly to discussion of North America. 1550 Primož Trubar's Catechismus and Abecedarium, the first books in Slovene, are printed in Schwäbisch Hall.[8] Popole
Vuh is written after a long oral tradition. 1551 An edition of the Book of Common Prayer becomes the first book printed in Ireland. 1552 June - Sir David Lyndsay's Middle Scots satirical morality play A Satire of the Three Estates is first performed publicly in full, at Cupar in Fife. 1554 Publication of Menno Simons' Uytgangh ofte bekeeringhe begins
the Dutch Golden Age of literature. 1565 Torquato Tasso enters the service of Cardinal Luigi d'Este at Ferrara. 1567 October 14 - António Ferreira becomes Desembargador da Casa do Civel and leaves Coimbra for Lisbon. Approximate date - The first publication in book form of the Chinese shenmo fantasy novel Fengshen Yanyi.[9] 1571 October 7 -
In the naval Battle of Lepanto, Miguel de Cervantes is wounded. Michel de Montaigne retires from public life and isolates himself in the tower of the Château de Montaigne acting companies lacking formal patronage. Luís Vaz de Camões of Portugal publishes his
epic Os Lusíadas. 1575 September 26 - Miguel de Cervantes is captured by Barbary pirates, to be ransomed only five years later. Sir Philip Sidney meets Penelope Devereaux, the inspiration for his Astrophel and Stella. 1576 December - James Burbage builds The Theatre, London's first permanent public playhouse. This opens the great age of English
Renaissance theatre. 1586 October 17 - The poet Sir Philip Sidney (born 1554) dies of wounds received at the Battle of Zutphen. 1590 A troupe of boy actors, the Children of Paul's, is suppressed due to its playwright John Lyly's role in the Marprelate controversy. 1596 Blackfriars Theatre opens in London. 1597 Ben Jonson is briefly jailed in
Marshalsea Prison after his play The Isle of Dogs is suppressed. 1598 September 22 - Ben Jonson kills actor Gabriel Spenser in a duel, but is only held briefly in Newgate Prison. December 28 - The Theatre in London is dismantled. Thomas Bodley refounds the Bodleian Library at the University of Oxford. 1599 Spring/Summer - The Globe Theatre
built in Southwark, London, utilises material from The Theatre. June 4 - Bishops' Ban of 1599: Thomas Middleton's Microcynicon: Six Snarling Satires and John Marston's Scourge of Villainy are publicly burned as the English ecclesiastical authorities clamp down on published satire. Late - The War of the Theatres, a satirical controversy, breaks out
on the London stage. New books 1500 This is the Boke of Cokery, the first known printed cookbook in English Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Maha Basavaraja Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Collectanea Adagiorum (1st ed., Paris) Singiraja - Charitra 1501 Desiderius Erasmus - Charitra
(posthumous) Marko Marulić - Judita (written) 1502 Shin Maha Thilawuntha - Yazawin Kyaw 1503 William Dunbar - The Thrissil and the Rois Euripides - Tragoediae Approximate date: "Robin Hood and the Potter" (ballad) 1505 Georges Chastellain - Récollections des merveilles advenues en mon temps (posthumous) Stephen Hawes The Passtyme of
Pleasure The Temple of Glass Lodovico Lazzarelli - Crater Hermetics (posthumous) Pierre Le Baud - Cronique des roys et princes de Bretaigne armoricane (completed) 1508 William Dunbar - The Goldyn Targe Erasmus of Rotterdam - Adagiorum chiliades (2nd ed., Venice) Johannes Trithemius - De septem secundeis 1509 Manjarasa - Samyukta
 Koumudi 1510 Garci Rodríguez de Montalvo - Las sergas de Esplandián Ruiz Paez de Ribera - Florisando 1511 The Demaŭdes Joyous (joke book published by Wynkyn de Worde in English) Erasmus - The Praise of Folly 1512 Henry Medwall - Fulgens and Lucrece Huldrych Zwingli - De Gestis inter Gallos et Helvetios relatio Il-yeon - The Samguk Yusa
1513 Mallanarya of Gubbi - Bhava Chintaratna First translation of Virgil's Aeneid into English (Scots dialect) by Gavin Douglas 1514-15 Gian Giorgio Trissino - Sofonisba 1516 Henry Cornelius Agrippa Dialogus de homine (Casale) De triplici ratione cognoscendi Deum Erasmus - Novum Instrumentum omne (Greek New Testament translation) Robert
Fabyan (anonymous; died c. 1512) - The New Chronicles of England and France Marsilio Ficino - De triplici vita Thomas More - Utopia 1517 Francysk Skaryna's Bible translation and printing Teofilo Folengo's Baldo, a popular Italian work of comedy 1518 Henry Cornelius Agrippa - De originali peccato Erasmus - Colloquies Tantrakhyan (Nepal Bhasa
literature) 1519 Santikirti - Santinatha Purana 1520 Scholars at Complutensian Polyglot Bible 1521 Goražde Psalter 1522 Luo Guanzhong (attrib.) - Romance of the Three Kingdoms; first publication Martin Luther - Das newe Testament Deutzsch, translation
of the New Testament into German 1523 Jacques Lefèvre d'Étaples - Nouveau Testament, translation of the Pentateuch into German Maximilianus Transylvanus - De Moluccis Insulis, the first published account of the Magellan-Elcano circumnavigation 1524
Philippe de Commines - Mémoires (Part 1: Books 1-6); first publication (Paris) Martin Luther and others - Eyn Enchiridion oder Handbüchlein (the "Erfurt Enchiridion"), two editions of a hymnal printed
respectively by Johannes Loersfeld and Matthes Maler (Erfurt) Johann Walter - Eyn geystlich Gesangk Buchleyn ("A sacred little hymnal") (Wittenberg) 1525 Pietro Bembo - Prose della volgar lingua Francesco Giorgi - De harmonia mundi totius Paracelsus - De septem puncti idolotriae christianae Antonio Pigafetta - Relazione del primo viaggio
intorno al mondo ("Report on the First Voyage Around the World"); partial publication (Paris) 1526 William Tyndale's New Testament Bible translation Hans Sachs and Andreas Osiander - Eyn wunderliche Weyssagung von dem Babsttumb
wie es ihm biz an das endt der welt gehen sol ("A wonderful prophecy of the papacy about how things will go for it up until the end of the world") 1528 Baltissare Castiglione - The Book of the Courtier (Il Cortegiano) Jacques Lefèvre d'Étaples - Ancien Testament, translation of the Old Testament into French Francisco Delicado - Portrait of Lozana:
The Lusty Andalusian Woman (Retrato de la Loçana andaluza) William Tyndale - The Obedience of a Christian Man 1530 William Tyndale - The Practice of Prelates 1531 Henry Cornelius Agrippa - De occulta philosophia libri tres, Book One Andrea Alciato - Emblemata Sir Thomas Elyot - The Boke Named the Governour, the first English work
concerning moral philosophy Niccolò Machiavelli (posthumous) - Discourses on Livy Paracelsus - Opus Paramirum (written in St. Gallen) Michael Servetus - De trinitatis erroribus ("On the Errors of the Trinity") 1532 Niccolò Machiavelli (posthumous) - The Prince François Rabelais (as Alcofribas Nasier) - Pantagruel (Les horribles et épouvantables
faits et prouesses du très renommé Pantagruel Roi des Dipsodes, fils du Grand Géant Gargantua) Feliciano de Silva - Don Florisel de Niquea 1533 Henry Cornelius Agrippa - Books Two and Three of De occulta philosophia libri tres Antoine Marcourt (as Pantople) - Le livre des marchans 1534 Asher Anchel - Mirkevet ha-Mishneh Martin Luther
(translator) - "Luther Bible" (Biblia) François Rabelais (as Alcofribas Nasier) - Gargantua (La vie très horrifique du grand Gargantua, père de Pantagruel) Polydore Vergil - Historia Anglica 1535 John Bourchier, 2nd Baron Berners - Huon of Bordeaux Simon Wanradt and Johann Koell - Catechism Bible d'Olivétan (first translation of the complete Bible)
made from the original Hebrew and Greek into French) 1536 John Calvin - Institutes of the Christian Religion (in Latin) Sir Thomas Elyot - The dictionary of syr Thomas Elyot - The dictionary of syr Thomas Eliot knyght (Latin to
English) 1539 Robert Estienne - Alphabetum Hebraicum 1540 Historia Scotorum of Hector Boece, translated into vernacular Scots by John Bellenden at the special request of James V of Scotland The Byrth of Mankynde, the first printed book in English on obstetrics, and one of the first published in England to include engraved plates 1541 George
Buchanan Baptistes Jephtha Joachim Sterck van Ringelbergh - Lucubrationes vel potius absolutissima kyklopaideia 1542 Paul Fagius - Liber Fidei seu Veritatis Edward Hall - The Union of the Revolution of the Heavenly Edward Hall - The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrate Famelies of Lancastre & Yorke 1543 Nicolaus Copernicus - De revolutionibus orbitantics Edward Hall - The Union of the Revolution of the Heavenly Edward Hall - The Union of the Revolution of the Heavenly Edward Hall - The Union of the Revolution of the Heavenly Edward Hall - The Union of the Revolution of the Heavenly Edward Hall - The Union of the Revolution of the Heavenly Edward Hall - The Union of the Revolution of the Heavenly Edward Hall - The Union of the Heavenly Edward Hall - The Un
Spheres) Andreas Vesalius - De humani corporis fabrica libri septem (On the Fabric of the Human body in Seven Books) 1544 Cardinal John Fisher - Psalmi seu precationes (posthumous) in an anonymous English translation by its sponsor, Queen Katherine Parr John Leland - Assertio inclytissimi Arturii regis Britanniae 1545 Roger Ascham -
Toxophilus Bernard Etxepare - Linguae Vasconum Primitiae Sir John Fortescue - De laudibus legum Angliae (written c. 1471) Queen Katherine Parr - Prayers or Meditations, the first book in Welsh; anonymous) François Rabelais - Le tiers
livre 1547 Gruffudd Hiraethog - Oll synnwyr pen Kembero vgvd (posthumous collection of Welsh proverbs made by William Salesbury) Martynas Mažvydas - The Lamentation of a Sinner William Salesbury - A Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe 1548 John Bale
Illustrium majoris Britanniae scriptorum, hoc est, Angliae, Cambriae, ac Scotiae Summarium... ("A Summary of the Famous Writers of Great Britain, that is, of England, Wales and Scotland"; 1548-9) 1549 Johannes Aal - Johannes der Täufer (St. John Baptist) The Complaynt of Scotland 1550 Martin Bucer - De regno Christi The Facetious Nights of
Straparola published in Italian, the first European storybook to contain fairy-tales 1552 François Rabelais - Le quart livre Gerónimo de Santa Fe - Hebræomastix (posthumous) Libellus de Medicinalibus Indorum Herbis (Little Book of the Medicinal Herbs of the Indians), composed in Nahuatl by Martín de la Cruz and translated into Latin by Juan
Badiano. 1553 Francesco Patrizi - La Città felice ("The Happy City") 1554 Anonymous - Lazarillo de Tormes 1559 The Elizabethan version of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, which remains in use until the mid-17th century and becomes the first English Prayer Book in America Jorge de Montemayor - Diana Pavao Skalić -
Encyclopediae seu orbis disciplinarum tam sacrarum quam profanarum epistemon 1560 Jacques Grévin - Jules César William Bullein - Bullein's Bulwarke of Defence againste all Sicknes, Sornes, and Woundes 1563 John Foxe - Foxe's Book of Martyrs 1564 John Dee - Monas
Hieroglyphica 1565 Camillo Porzio - La Congiura dei baroni 1567 Joan Perez de Lazarraga - Silbero, Silbia, Doristeo, and Sirena (MS in Basque) Magdeburg Centuries, vols X-XI William Salesbury - Testament Newydd ein Arglwydd Iesu Christ (translation of New Testament into Welsh) Séon Carsuel, Bishop of the Isles - Foirm na n-Urrnuidheadh
(translation of Knox's Book of Common Order into Classical Gaelic) 1569 Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga - La Araucana, part 1 Petar Zoranić - Planine 1571 François de Belleforest - La Pyrénée (or La Pastorale amoureuse), the first French "pastoral novel" Aibidil Gaoidheilge agus Caiticiosma (first printing in Irish) 1572 Friedrich Risner - Opticae
thesaurus Turba Philosophorum 1576 Jean Boudin - Six livres de la République George Pettie - A Petite Palace of Pettie His Pleasure The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies Thomas Hill - The Gardener's Labyrinth Raphael
Holinshed - The Chronicles of England, Scotland and Irelande 1578 George Best - A True Discoverie...under the Conduct of Martin Frobisher John Florio - First Fruits Jaroš Griemiller - Rosarium philosophorum Gabriel Harvey - Smithus, vel Musarum lachrymae John Lyly - Euphues: the Anatomy of Wit 1579 Stephen
Gosson - The Schoole of Abuse Thomas Lodge - Honest Excuses 1581 Barnabe Riche - Riche his Farewell to Militarie Profession conteining verie pleasaunt discourses fit for a peaceable tyme 1582 George Buchanan - Rerum Scoticarum Historia Richard Hakluyt - Divers Voyages John Leland - A learned and true assertion of the original, life, actes,
and death of the most noble, valiant, and renoumed Prince Arthure, King of great Brittaine (posthumous translation) 1583 Philip Stubbes - The Anatomy of Abuses 1584 James VI of Scotland - Some Reulis and Cautelis David Powel - Historie of Cambria Reginald Scot - The Discovery of Witchcraft 1585 Miguel de Cervantes - La Galatea William Davies
- Y drych Cristianogawl 1586 John Knox - Historie of the Reformatioun of Religioun within the Realms of Scotland John Lyly - Pappe with an hatchet, alias a figge for my Godsonne George Puttenham (attr.) - The Arte of English Poesie 1588 Thomas Hariot - A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia Thomas Nashe - The Anatomie of
Absurditie 1590 Thomas Lodge - Rosalynde: Euphues Golden Legacie Thomas Nashe - An Almond for a Parrat 1592 Robert Greene - Greene's Groatsworth of Wit Gabriel Harvey - Foure Letters and certaine Sonnets Richard Johnson - Nine Worthies of London 1594 Sir John Davis - The Seamans Secrets Richard Hooker - Of the Lawes of Ecclesiastical
Politie 1595 Sir Philip Sidney (posthumous) - An Apology for Poetry (written c. 1579) 1596 Sir Walter Raleigh - The Discoverie of the Large, Rich and Beautiful Empyre of Guiana 1597 Francis Bacon - Essays 1598 John Bodenham - Politeuphuia (Wits' Commonwealth) King James VI of Scotland - The Trew Law of Free Monarchies Francis Meres -
Palladis Tamia, Wits Treasury John Stow - Survey of London 1599 John Bodenham - Wits' Theater New drama 1502 The Monologue of the Cowboy 1504 Beunans Meriasek (Cornish) 1508 Ludovico Ariosto - I suppositi 1513 Juan
del Encina - Plácida y Victoriano 1517 A Trilogia das Barcas 1522 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Christi Gegensatz 1523 Farsa de Inês Pereira 1524 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und seiner Priesterschaft 1525 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Priesterschaft 1526 Niklaus Manuel Deutsch I - Vom Papst und Seiner Pries
Der Verlorene Sohn 1538 John Bale Kynge Johan, the earliest known English historical drama (in verse) Three Laws of Nature, Moses and Christ, corrupted by the Sodomytes, Pharisees and Papystes most wicked 1541 Giovanni Battista Giraldi - Orbecche 1551 Marin Držić - Dundo Maroje 1553 (about 1553) - Gammer Gurton's Needle and Ralph
Roister Doister, the first comedies written in English António Ferreira - Bristo 1562 Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville - Gorboduc Jack Juggler - anonymous, sometimes attributed to Nicholas Udall 1566 George Gascoigne - Supposes 1567 John Pickering - Horestes 1568 Ulpian Fulwell - Like Will to Like 1573 Torquato Tasso - Aminta 1582
Giovanni Battista Guarini - Il pastor fido 1584 John Lyly Campaspe Sapho and Phao George Peele - The Battle of Alcazar (performed) 1589 The Rare Triumphs of Love and Fortune - anonymous (published) 1590 Christopher Marlowe - Tamburlaine
(both parts published) George Peele - Famous Chronicle of King Edward the First Robert Wilson - The Three Lords and Three Ladies of London (published) 1591 John Lyly - Endymion (published) William Shakespeare - Henry VI, Part
1, Part 2, Part 3 Arden of Faversham - anonymous (previously attributed to Shakespeare) 1594 Samuel Daniel - Cleopatra Robert Greene Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay (published) Urlando Furioso (published) Thomas Lodge & Robert Greene Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay (published) Urlando Furioso (published) Urlando Fu
George Peele - The Battle of Alcazar (published) 1597 Thomas Nashe and Ben Jonson - The Cobbler's Prophecy (published) 1598 Robert Greene - Romeo and Juliet Robert Wilson - The Scottish Historie of James the Fourth
(published) Ben Jonson - Every Man in His Humour 1599 Thomas Dekker - The Shoemaker's Holiday Thomas Dekker - Henry V New poetry 1505 Pietro Bembo - Gli Asolani 1514 Francesco Maria Molzo - Translation of the Aeneid
into Italian, in consecutive unrhymed verse (forerunner of blank verse) 1516 Ludovico Ariosto - Orlando Furioso (first version, April) 1527 Pietro Aretino - Sonetti Lussuriosi ("Sonnets of lust" or "Aretino's Postures", to accompany an edition of Raimondi's erotic engravings, I Modi) 1528 Anna Bijns - Refrains 1530 Pietro Bembo - Rime By 1534 "A Gest
of Robyn Hode" 1550 Sir Thomas Wyatt - Pentential Psalms 1557 Giovanni Battista Giraldi - Ercole Tottel's Miscellany 1562 Arthur Brooke - The Tragical History of Romeus and Juliet Torquato Tasso - Rinaldo 1563 Barnabe Googe - Ecloques, Epitaphs, and Sonnets 1567 George Turberville - Epitaphs, Epigrams, Songs and Sonnets 1572 Luís de
Camões - Os Lusíadas 1573 George Gascoigne - A Hundred Sundry Flowers 1575 Nicholas Breton - A Hundred Sundry Flowers George Gascoigne - The Posies 1576 The Paradise of Dainty Devices, the most popular of the Elizabethan verse miscellanies 1577 Nicholas Breton - The Works of a Young Wit and A Flourish upon Fancy 1579
Edmund Spenser - The Shepherd's Calendar 1581 Torquato Tasso - Jerusalem Delivered Thomas Watson - Hekatompathia or Passionate Century of Love 1586 Luis Barahona de Soto - Primera parte de la Angélica 1590 Sir Philip Sidney - Arcadia Edmund Spenser - The Faerie Queene, Books 1-3 1591 Sir Philip Sidney - Astrophel and Stella
(published posthumously) 1592 Henry Constable - Diana 1593 Michael Drayton - The Shepherd's Garland Giles Fletcher, the Elder - Licia 1594 Michael Drayton - Poemata 1596 Sir John Davies - Orchestra, or a Poeme of Dauncing Michael Drayton - The Civell Warres of Edward the Second and the Barrons
Edmund Spenser - The Faerie Queene, Books 1-6 1597 Michael Drayton - Englands Heroicall Epistles 1598 Lope de Vega La Arcadia La Dragontea 1599 Sir John Davies Hymnes of Astraea Nosce Teipsum George Peele - The Love of King David and Faire Bethsabe Births c. 1501 - Garcilaso de la Vega, Spanish soldier and poet (died 1536) 1503 -
Thomas Wyatt 1504 - Nicholas Udall (died 1556) 1508 - Primož Trubar, author of the first printed books in Slovene (died 1570) 1515 - Roger Ascham 1515 - Johann Weyer, Dutch occultist (died 1588) 1517 - Henry Howard c. 1520 - Christophe
Plantin, printer (died 1589) 1524 - Luís de Camões (died 1580) 1547 - Miguel de Cervantes (died 1616) 1551 - William Camden 1558 - Thomas Kyd 1561 - Luís de Góngora y Argote, Spanish poet (died 1627) 1562 - Lope de Vega, Spanish poet and dramatist (died 1635) 1564 -
Henry Chettle, English dramatist (died 1607) 1564 - Christopher Marlowe, English poet and dramatist (died 1616) 1570 - Robert Aytoun 1572 - Ben Jonson, John Donne 1576 - John Marston 1577 - Robert Burton 1580 - Francisco de Quevedo (died 1645) 1581 - Pieter Corneliszoon
Hooft 1583 - Philip Massinger 1587 - Joost van den Vondel 1594 - James Howell Deaths 1502 Felix Fabri (Felix Fabri), Swiss Dominican theologian and travel writer (born c. 1441) Henry Medwall, English dramatist (born c. 1462) 1513 - Robert Fabyan, English chronicler and sheriff (year of birth unknown) 1515 - Aldus Manutius, Italian publisher
(born 1449) 1527 - Ludovico Vicentino degli Arrighi, Italian calligrapher and type designer (born 1475) 1534 - Wynkyn de Worde, Lotharingian-born English printer 1536 - Johannes Secundus, Dutch poet writing in Latin (born 1498) 1552 - Alexander
Barclay, English or Scottish poet (born c. 1476) 1553 Hanibal Lucić, Croatian poet and playwright (born c. 1485) François Rabelais, French writer and polymath (year of birth unknown) 1555 - Polydore Vergil (Polydorus Vergilius), Italian scholar (born c. 1470) 1563 John Bale, English historian, controversialist and bishop (born 1495) Martynas
Mažvydas, Lithuanian religious writer (born 1510) 1566 - Marco Girolamo Vida, Italian poet (born 1515) 1570 - Daniele Barbaro, Italian writer, translator and cardinal (born 1513) 1577 - George Gascoigne, English poet and soldier (born 1.535) 1580 or 1582 - Wu
Cheng'en, Chinese writer (born c. 1500) 1584 - Jan Kochanowski, Polish poet (born 1530) 1585 - Pierre de Ronsard, French poet (born 1515) 1 July 1589 - Christophe Plantin, Dutch humanist and printer (born c. 1520) 3 September 1592 - Robert
Greene, English dramatist (born 1558) 30 May 1593 - Christopher Marlowe, English dramatist (born 1564) 15 August 1594 (burial) - Thomas Kyd, English dramatist (born 1558) 5 November 1595 - Luis Barahona de Soto, Spanish poet (born 1548) In literature The main action of Peter Shaffer's drama The Royal Hunt of the Sun
(1964) is set in 1532-33. See also 16th century in literature References ^ a b Palmer, Alan; Veronica (1992). The Chronology of British History. London: Century Ltd. pp. 145-148. ISBN 0-7126-5616-2. ^ Norman, Jeremy. "The
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