

## Annotated Bibliography

Berlin, Isaiah. *The Roots of Romanticism (Second Edition)*. Henry Hardy, Princeton University Press, 2013. *Google Books*.

Isaiah Berlin discusses the definition and origin of the literary movement called Romanticism. He picks at all different authors and philosophers. Berlin argues how the twentieth-century is shaped by Romanticism, nationalism, ideas about heroic individuals, and art. John Gray is featured in the preface, he discusses the impact of Romanticism on anti-liberal political movements and liberalism.

Blake, William. "Ah! Sun-Flower." *Poetry Foundation*,  
<https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/43649/ah-sun-flower>, Accessed 21 Jan. 2020.

William Blake's Ah! Sun-Flower is presented at the Poetry Foundation for the public to read. It is a primary source used as an example of Romantic poetry. Ah! Sun-Flower encapsulated the idea of the classic Romantic era.

Botting, Fred. *Gothic: the New Critical Idiom*. Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2013.

Fred Botting discusses the history of Gothic literature while introducing the so-called negative aesthetics of Gothicism. He introduces the different elements of style that Gothicism holds. He talks about different social and political changes in his book. The social impacts are very important to understanding the social aspects that Gothicism uses.

Collins, Payton, et al. "Category: Dark Romanticism & American Renaissance." *Literary Landscapes*, 7 Dec. 2017, [adhc.lib.ua.edu/site/literarylanscapes/category/dark-Romanticism-american-renaissance/](http://adhc.lib.ua.edu/site/literarylanscapes/category/dark-Romanticism-american-renaissance/).

The article introduces the idea of the American Renaissance and how it relates to Dark Romanticism. Collin's can connect both genres to each through human nature and what are considered to be Romantic authors. By using scholarly criticism and authors of the Romantic period, clear themes and examples are examined.

Davison, Carol Margaret. *Gothic Literature, 1764-1824: History of the Gothic*. University of Wales Press, 2009. *Google Books*.

*Gothic Literature* offers an introduction to the gothic genre of literature. Carol Margaret Davidson was in-depth on the making of the genre and the meaning of Gothic literature, which relied on female writers. Davidson connects the gothic movement to the eighteenth- and nineteenth-century British social and political history and significant intellectual/cultural issues.

Dinger, Figun. *The Light and Dark Romantic Feature in Irving, Hawthorne and Poe*.

Vol. 3, Journal of International Social Research, 2010.

Figun Dinger offers a new view of the world of what Dark Romanticism is. He brings the idea of Light Romanticism to the table instead of just Dark Romanticism and Romanticism. He argues the difference between all types of Romanticism, while Irving, Poe, and Hawthorne analyzed works. The article is a little hard to read due to incorrect translations, but it provides useful insight into other types of Romanticism.

Duignan, Brian, and Maurice Cranston. "Jean-Jacques Rousseau." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 13 Dec. 2019, [www.britannica.com/biography/Jean-Jacques-Rousseau](http://www.britannica.com/biography/Jean-Jacques-Rousseau), Accessed 20 Jan. 2020.

Duignan and Cranston examine the life and legacy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and his impact on the beginning of the Romantic period. Although the article talks about his life and the French Revolution, it also includes his role in literature. The writers touch on essential ideas of individualism, liberty, nature, and beauty. These are the true beginnings of the Romantic era.

Frye, Northrop. *A Study of English Romanticism*. University of Chicago Press, 1982.

Northrop Frye's *A Study of English Romanticism* is a book solely based on the origins and example of the Romantic period. He was able to analyze the different trends and tropes of romantic literature and use them to explain the genre. Many scholars cite his work for their studies on Romanticism.

Gray, Thomas. "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." *Poetry Foundation*, <https://www.poetryfoundation.org/poems/44299/elegy-written-in-a-country-churchyard>, Accessed 3 Febb. 2020.

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard is a primary source used in describing the dark side of Romanticism. Poetry Foundation displays Thomas Gray's work along with other poets and writers.

Hughes, William, and Andrew Smith. *Bram Stoker: History, Psychoanalysis and the Gothic*. MacMillan Press LTD, 1998.

Bram Stoker is well-known for his works on *Dracula*. William and Smith examine not only the piece of literature but the social context behind his writing of *Dracula*. Ideas of politics, psychology, sexuality, nationality, and medicine. The ideas behind the writing of *Dracula* help in analyzing the novel, proving that it is a piece of Gothic literature.

Hume, Robert D. "Gothic versus Romantic: A Revaluation of the Gothic Novel." *PMLA*, vol. 84, no. 2, 1969, pp. 282–290. *JSTOR*, [www.jstor.org/stable/1261285](http://www.jstor.org/stable/1261285), Accessed 22 Sept 2019.

Robert D. Hume toys with the ideas that Romanticism and Gothicism can relate to the social, psychological, and religious movements. He discusses the good and evil associated with Gothicism while comparing Gothicism to Romanticism. Along with the comparison of both literary genres, Hume's analysis shows different female and male gothic writers' works and the use of various elements of both styles.

Keith, Jennifer. "'Pre-Romanticism' and the Ends of Eighteenth-Century Poetry." *The Cambridge Companion to Eighteenth-Century Poetry*, edited by John Sitter, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001, pp. 271–290. Cambridge Companions to Literature.

In the article, the idea of Pre-Romanticism is examined. Other authors and scholars argue the idea behind the Pre-Romantic era is not real-time. They consider it to be a part of Neoclassicism. Jennifer Keith explores the concepts of Northrop Frye and Pre-Romanticism.

Kuiper, Kathleen. "Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 19 Feb. 2020, [www.britannica.com/biography/Mary-Wollstonecraft-Shelley](http://www.britannica.com/biography/Mary-Wollstonecraft-Shelley)

Kathleen Kuiper looks over the life of Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley. She is the author of the gothic novel, *Frankenstein*. The article looks at her earlier years as a writer and later years in life. Kuiper touches upon all of the books that Shelley wrote. The article is short and concise, providing new points on the title of the novel.

Lipking, Lawrence. *Mary Shelley, Frankenstein: Contexts, Nineteenth-Century Responses, Modern Criticism*. Edited by J. Paul Hunter, W.W. Norton, 1996.

In the criticism of Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, Lawrence Lipking comments on the different gothic and romantic tendencies of literary devices. The themes of *Frankenstein* are challenged against other scholars, including Lipking. Lipking brings Gothic and Dark Romanticism ideas into the world of *Frankenstein*. While introducing that idea, he also talks about the concept of good and evil. Lipking is featured in the criticism section of *Frankenstein*

Maunder, Andrew. *Bram Stoker*. Northcote House, 2006, *Google Books*.

Andrew Maunder explores the idea of the real Bram Stoker. He investigates his earlier years into his prominent years of a successful writer. Maunder takes a look at Bram Stoker's novels, short stories, biography, and criticism. *Dracula* is used and criticized in Maunder's work, confirming it is a Gothic novel. By analyzing *Dracula*, the fictional trends of romance, horror, and adventure, Maunder can learn more about the real Bram Stoker.

Moers, Ellen. *Mary Shelley, Frankenstein: Contexts, Nineteenth-Century Responses, Modern Criticism*. Edited by J. Paul Hunter, W.W. Norton, 1996.

Ellen Moers is featured in the criticism section of *Frankenstein* and examines the idea of the female gothic. She takes a look at the idea that Shelley is herself a mother and examines life and birth as a whole. The female gothic is very important when looking at Gothicism in general. Moers brings the Gothic and Dark Romanticism ideas into the world of *Frankenstein*.

Mulvey-Roberts, Marie. *The Handbook to Gothic Literature*. New York University Press, 1998. *Google Books*.

Marie Mulvey-Roberts examines the term gothic and how it is different from the words: scary, horror, and terror. She discusses various works and authors of the gothic genre and creates a new definition for hard-to-defining literary devices. She analyzes the impact of psychology on writers of the gothic style, which tie into the novels or short stories written.

Naeem, Muhammad. "The Age of Johnson (1744-1784)." *NEOEnglish*, 2010, [neoenglish.wordpress.com/2010/12/16/the-age-of-johnson-1744-1784/](http://neoenglish.wordpress.com/2010/12/16/the-age-of-johnson-1744-1784/), Accessed 20 Jan. 2020.

English teacher Muhammad Naeem on his website takes a look at the Age of Johnson. Similar to the Augustan Age, Naeem can explain the differences of each era inside the well-known period of Neoclassicism. He takes a look at all the prominent authors and influencers of the Neoclassical era and explores their writing styles.

Nestvold, Ruth. "The Augustan Age." *The Augustan Age*, 2001, [www.ruthnestvold.com/Augustan.htm](http://www.ruthnestvold.com/Augustan.htm), Accessed 20 Jan. 2020.

Ruth Nestvold explores the idea of the Augustan Age of the Pre-Romantic era. The article takes a look at the logic and structure of the Augustan Age and its transformation into the Romantic period. It looks at the idea of Neoclassicism and what the era's central literary style is. Through this article, a clear idea of how Neoclassicism, especially the Augustan Age, relates to the trends of logic and reason.

"Pre-Romanticism." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 9 June 2014, [www.britannica.com/event/Pre-Romanticism](http://www.britannica.com/event/Pre-Romanticism), Accessed 20 Jan. 2020.

The article titled Pre-Romanticism outlines the history of the era while describing the genre as a literary era. Pre-Romanticism is a tricky topic as is, but the Encyclopædia Britannica explains the style with concrete points.

Punter, David. *Gothic Pathologies: the Text, the Body and the Law*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2001.

David Punter's book provides a collection of different interests concerning Gothic fiction. He can analyze different authors, along with their works. He tells the beginnings of the Gothic novel while adding film and later American Gothicism authors. His book provides a lot of analysis of authors and definitions of what characteristics make up Gothic writing.

Riquelme, John Paul, editor. *Dracula*. Bram Stoker. Bedford/St. Martin's, 2016.

*Dracula* is a primary source that is accompanied by historical and biographical contexts. Just like *Frankenstein*, it has literary criticism and reviews from other authors. It also defines and explores new cultural documents concerning females, the vampire genre, psychoanalytic, queer, and postcolonialism.

Riquelme, John Paul. "Introduction: Toward a History of Gothic and Modernism: Dark Modernity from Bram Stoker to Samuel Beckett." *MFS Modern Fiction Studies*, John Hopkins University Press, 1 Sept. 2000, [muse.jhu.edu/article/21510](https://muse.jhu.edu/article/21510)

John Paul Riquelme, author and editor of Gothic novels takes his look at the subject and analyzes Gothicism. He takes a look at multiple authors, including Bram Stoker, and creates his literary analysis on the author and novel. Riquelme creates his interpretation of each author and confirms Gothic trends.

"Romanticism ." *Britannica School*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 17 Sep. 2009.  
[school.eb.com/levels/high/article/Romanticism/83836](https://school.eb.com/levels/high/article/Romanticism/83836). Accessed 22 Sep. 2019

The Britannica School Encyclopaedia shares an article titled Romanticism, giving the readers a definition of the Romantic era as a whole. The article has literary, art, and social history of the romantic era. This article makes the term Romanticism easier to understand and analyze. It shares a brief timeline of the period itself.

Ryan, Deb. Personal Interview. 18 February 2020.

Past English teacher Deb Ryan, in an interview style, examines the Gothic and Dark romantic eras of literature. Her studies in graduate school included the Gothic novel. While she was an English teacher, she focused on the Gothic ideas in Edgar Allen Poe, Bram Stoker's *Dracula*, and Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*. During the interview, we discussed the meaning of each story and tropes typical in Gothic literature.

"Restoration Literature." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 20 Nov. 2019, [www.britannica.com/art/ Restoration-literature](https://www.britannica.com/art/Restoration-literature), Accessed 20 Jan. 2020.

Encyclopædia Britannica brings the history of the Restoration Literature in chronological order. The social-historical context is examined when looking at the Pre-Romantic period. The Augustan Age and the Restoration Literature are both parts of the Neoclassicism era, yet this article outlines how they are similarly connected.

Seiferle, Rebecca. "Romanticism Movement Overview and Analysis." *The Art Story*, The Art Story Contributors, 25 Sept. 2017, [www.theartstory.org/movement/Romanticism/](https://www.theartstory.org/movement/Romanticism/). Accessed 18 December 2019.

This article covers the beginnings of the Romantic period. Rebeca Seiferle touches upon the essential themes and motifs during both the literary and art period. She also compares and contrasts the impact of the Neoclassical period and the beginning of the Romantic period. She highlights the importance of both the artist and writer while pointing out their unique way of presenting Romanticism.

Shelly, Mary Wollstonecraft. *Mary Shelley, Frankenstein: Contexts, Nineteenth-Century Responses, Modern Criticism*. Edited by J. Paul Hunter, W.W. Norton, 1996.

*Frankenstein* is a primary source written by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelly. It provides context for what Gothic and Dark Romanticism are. The completed volumes of *Frankenstein* offer criticism from reviewers, historical context, and response to the writing itself.

Smith, Andrew. *Gothic Literature*. Edinburgh University Press, 2014.

Andrew Smith explores what Gothicism means while applying his knowledge of criticism of the genre. The article outlines the Gothic era from the beginning to the end. He looks at authors and looks to the present for more ideas on what the Gothic genre is capable of producing. Smith opens up new questions about what Gothicism is.

Stein, Karen. "Speaking in Tongues: Margaret Laurence's *A Jest of God* as Gothic Narrative." *Volume 20 Number 2, 1995*, journals.lib.unb.ca/index.php/SCL/article/download/8224/9281?inline=1.

The Gothic narrative is an impact part of the Gothic genre. Bram Stoker and Mary Shelley use the narration to their advantage, but they are also able to create a fear factor that encapsulates the style. Karen Stein takes a look into the Gothic narrative in other forms of Gothic writing, which relates to both *Dracula* and *Frankenstein*.

"Transcendentalism." *The Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary*, Merriam-Webster Inc., <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/transcendentalism>. Accessed 18 December 2019.

The Merriam-Webster outlines the meaning behind the word of Transcendentalism. This citation was used as a direct definition.

### **Image Bibliography**

Piechot. *If You Dare*. 2014. Deviant Art. <https://www.deviantart.com/piechot/art/If-You-Dare-433802000>. Accessed 27 May 2020.