



# RENAISSANCE POETRY

# THE SONNET

- 14- line lyric poem with a single theme.
- Each line in a sonnet is usually in IAMBIC PENTAMETER- 5 groups of two syllables, each with the accent on the second syllable.



# THE PETRARCHIAN (ITALIAN) SONNET

- divided into an EIGHT-LINE OCTAVE (abbaabba) followed by a SIX-LINE SESTET (cdecde)



# THE SPENSERIAN SONNET

- RHYME SCHEME-  
*ababbcbccdcdee*
- Consists of three four-line sections called QUATRAINS and a rhyming COUPLET (two-lines) at the end. Each quatrain addresses the poem's central idea or question, and the couplet provides the answer or summation.



# THE ENGLISH (SHAKESPEAREAN) SONNET

- RHYME SCHEME IS *ababcdcdefefgg*
- This form was introduced in Britain in the 1530's by Sir Thomas Wyatt, but made famous by Shakespeare.





# THE PASTORAL

- idealizes the simple lives of shepherds in a rural setting
- reveals the yearning for the lost innocence of simpler times and places
- not meant to be realistic
- exaggerates rural pleasures and the innocence of country people living in harmony with nature
- implied criticism of the worldly pursuit of fame and fortune

