

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)



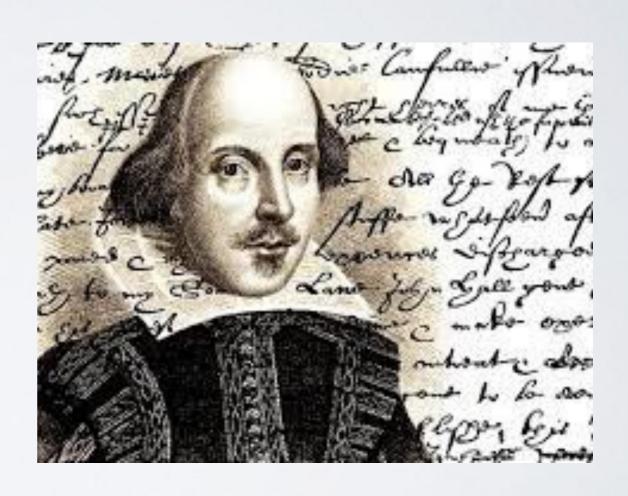
THE SPENSERIAN SONNET

- RHYME SCHEMEababbcbccdcdee
- 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

