

AGE OF RESTORATION

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BACKGROUND

In Age of restoration Charles I monarchy was restored, and he was executed by parliamentarians in 1649

- At that time cornwell was the protector of Charles I also known as acting king till 1653.
- After cornwell death parliament was destroyed badly in 1658 and lost all its powers after that big detriment England lost its power of worth also called superpower from the world and then Restoration Age was started from 1660.

- (1660 – 1700)

- One of the most important and interesting aspects of literature is the way that it both responds to and is inevitably shaped by the political context in which it is written. Some of the best examples of this can be found in the **Restoration period**, which lasted from 1660 to around 1688. The restoring of the traditional English monarchical form of government following a short period of rule by a handful of republican governments.

- At the heart of this literature is the attempt to come to terms with the political events that had occurred in previous decades. The writings of this time are both innovative and varied; the style and subject matter of the literature produced during the Restoration period spanned the spectrum from definitively religious to satirical and risqué. In 1688, James II, Charles II's brother, was removed from the throne, which many scholars use to mark the end of Restoration literature.

NAMES OF RESTORATION

- **Restoration Age** is also known as AGE OF REASON
- AGE OF PROSE
- AUGUSTAN AGE
- AGE OF SENSE
- and AGE OF DRYDEN
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- These were the highlights of Age of Restoration because worked was done on these elements. Dryden and Augustan were the representative writers of this period.

BEGINNING OF THE RESTORATION AGE

- Charles II was elected by the parliament as the new king of England in 1660. Charles II was a catholic man and brother of James I. Charles II was a careless ruler. A lavish man with all vice qualities was there in Charles II. He was not a man of moral So, England lost its all moral values. Charles II was from France So; he brought the French system in England.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF RESTORATION AGE

- Charles II introduced French culture in English society. He introduced the culture of art, painting & making sculptures which was very inn in France.
- Louis ruler of France literature court (Art) was established in his new court.
- Foppery and looseness started in the society of England. People started adopting devils' things like bars. Disco's and casinos.
- Beach system and sun bath system was introduced.
- Catholic church stood up with its different beliefs.
- Pope culture from French people was introduced.

- English writers started initiating French writers
- Literature introduced French language and culture
- Criticism polished by John Dryden (Father of English Criticism) was high at that time.
- Religion and political conflicts were there as Christians have different type of worshipping.
- Rejection of puritanism happened, and real issues of England disappeared.
- Criticism was highlighting the Negative/Vice characters.

JOHN DRYDEN

- John Dryden was the poet and critic. He was born on August 9th, 1631 and died on May 12th, 1700.
- He was from England and was the father of criticism and Age of restoration was also known as Age of Dryden as the restoration age ended when he died. He was the true representative of his age. (Well Known Person)
- His one of the most famous poetry on politics was **Absalom and Achanitophel** published in 1681 it was on criticism written in heroic couplets.

END OF RESTORATIO N

- After Charles II died in 1685, his brother, James II, took over the throne. Afraid of the policies James II might introduce, William III removed James II in 1688 and took over the English throne in 1689. Some scholars use the displacement of James II as one place to mark the **end** of the **Restoration period**.