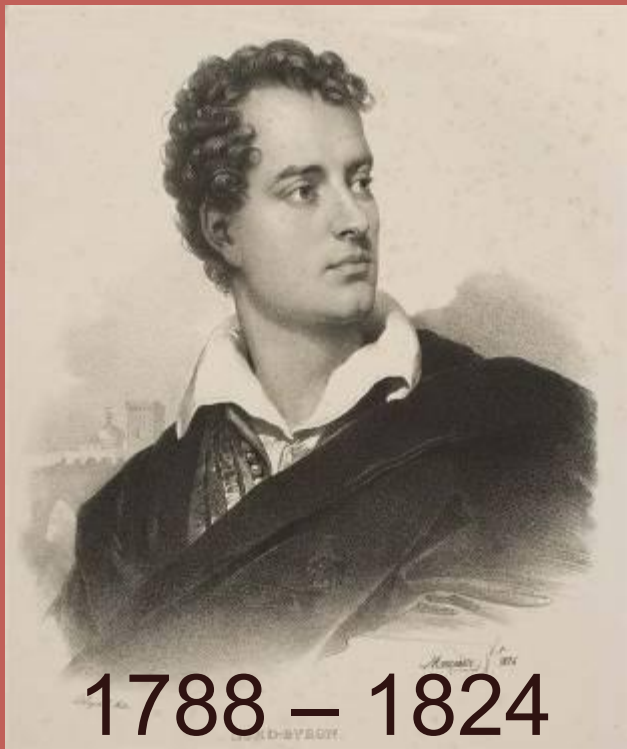


George Gordon Byron



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9 "V" form

School № 328

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Plan

- Biography
- Romanticism
- Creativity
- “Manfred”
- Memory About the Poet
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Biography

George Gordon Byron was born January 22, 1788. He was the son of Captain John Byron and his second wife, the former Catherine Gordon.

He was sent to a private school in Dulwich, and in 1801 - in Harrow. He wrote several poems there. After school he went to Trinity College, Cambridge.



Biography



Augusta Ada
Byron

In January 1815 Byron married Miss Anne Isabella Milbenk. December 10, 1815 she gave birth to a daughter, Augusta Ada, and then, taking the baby with her, moved to Leicestershire to visit her parents. A few weeks later she said that she would not return to husband.



Miss Milbenk



Biography

In 1816, Byron left England. He lived in Switzerland, Venice. At that time some works were written: "Prophecy of Dante", several parts of "Don Juan", "Werner", "The Island" and many others.

In 1823 he went to Greece after the beginning of the uprising there. Then Byron caught a cold, and in April 1824 died.



Romanticism



Romanticism is a complex artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in the second half of the 18th century in Western Europe, and gained strength in reaction to the Industrial Revolution.

Heroes of all works are extremists, they defend freedom of love and the person till last instant, choosing death if the victory is unattainable. Mysteriously both the past of heroes, and the end of their destinies.



Creativity

George Gordon Byron - one of the greatest English poets of romanticism. His life and a creative way can be divided into three stages:

1788-1809

1809-1816

1816-1824



1788 -1809

This stage of creation of the first collection in his life "Hours of Idleness" (1807) and satire «English Bards and Scotch Reviewers» (1809)

Opposition to a society, loss of true friends, love as an existence basis, tragical loneliness and desire to die are basic themes of creativity of Byron.

«Lord Byron - the young man with mad passions, silk reins are necessary for him» The principal of Harrow school.



1809 – 1816



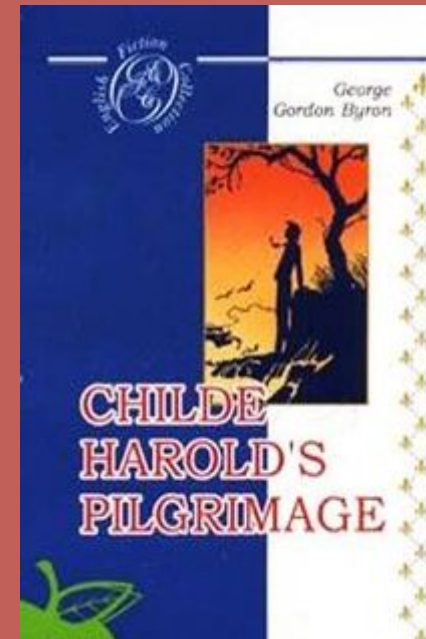
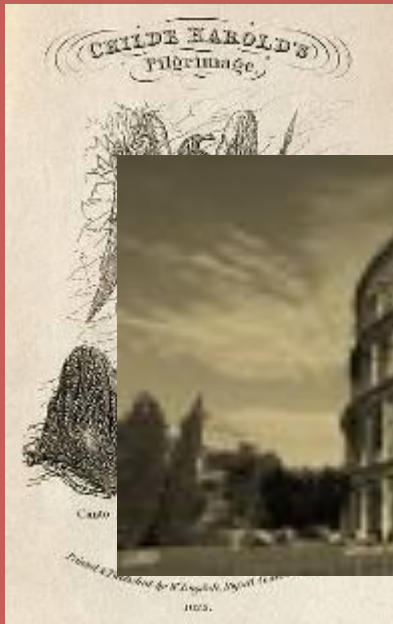
This period of creativity of Byron includes foreign travel (1809-1811) and life in England. For the young poet it was time of maturing of soul and talent. During this period Byron published a series of romantic poems, reflecting his own impressions of the two-year trip to Europe. After publication of two songs of «Childe Harold`s Pilgrimage“ Byron became a well-known person.

«I AWOKE ONE MORNING AND FOUND MYSELF FAMOUS» George Byron.



1816 – 1824

This period (The Italian period) characterized by greatness of Byron as the poet and man. In that time was published a lot of poems, such as “Don Juan”, last songs of “Childe Harold”, plays "Manfred" and "Cain" which was created under the influence of history and culture of Italy.



“Manfred”

The Manfred Symphony by P. Tchaikovsky is a “Manfred”, which is a type of opera composed by P. Tchaikovsky in 1885. It is the most important Manfred written by Lord Byron of the parts of the

1. genre of dialogue. He wrote it in 1817.



2. Vivace con spirito



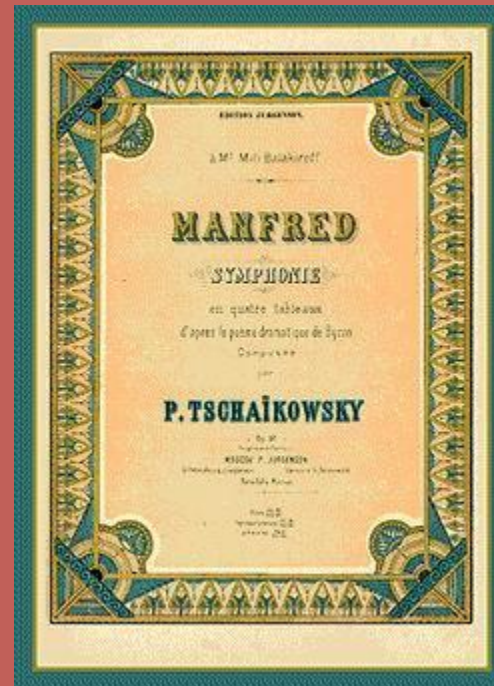
3. Andante con moto



4. Allegro con fuoco



Stop



Memory About the Poet



Monuments to Byron



Soviet Union
Stamp



Links

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Gordon_Byron,_6th_Baron_Byron
- http://otherreferats.allbest.ru/literature/00001898_0.html
- <http://gdzna5.ru/biographies/bajrondzhg/6244-bajron-dzh-g.html>
- http://prim-in-pares.narod.ru/byron/by_pictures.htm
- <http://all-biography.ru/alpha/b/bajron-dzhordzh-gordon-byron-jordge-gordon>



*Thank You For
Attention*

