PS THE HIDDEN WORDSWORTH(S): LITERATURE
(Tuesday 18.15-19.45, C601)

primary literature:

course material:
(02-1) The Wordsworths – Timeline & Biographies
(02-2) Introducing Dorothy Wordsworth
(03) The Prelude 01 – Books I, II (Childhood & Youth)
(04) Dorothy Wordsworth 02: from Alfoxden Journal, from Hamburgh Journal, poems (1798-99)
(05) The Prelude 02 – Books IX, X (1-93, 209-415, 690-965) (French Revolution 1791ff)
Jacobus, Mary. “Genre, Gender, and Autobiography: Vaudracour and Julia.” Williams, Wordsworth 188-207.
(06-1) Dorothy Wordsworth 03: from Grasmere Journal (1800, 1802)
(07) The Prelude 03 – Books XII (127-312), XIII (1-268, 332-end) (Conclusion)

Johnston, Kenneth R. "Prologue: Images of Wordsworth" (1-8), "A Return to France?" (263-75), "A Return to France" (276-93), "Writing in Self-Defence" (455-70) (all in Hidden Wordsworth).


(09-10) Michèle Roberts, Fair Exchange (1999)


(11) The Wordsworths & Coleridge (1798-1802)


biographies & monographs:


collections & anthologies:


Throughout Wordsworth’s work, nature provides the ultimate good influence on the human mind. All manifestations of the natural world—from the highest mountain to the simplest flower—elicit noble, elevated thoughts and passionate emotions in the people who observe these manifestations. Wordsworth repeatedly emphasizes the importance of nature to an individual’s intellectual and spiritual development. A good relationship with nature helps individuals connect to both the spiritual and the social worlds. As Wordsworth explains in The Prelude, a love of nature can lead to a love of humankind. Wordsworth praised the power of the human mind. Using memory and imagination, individuals could overcome difficulty and pain.