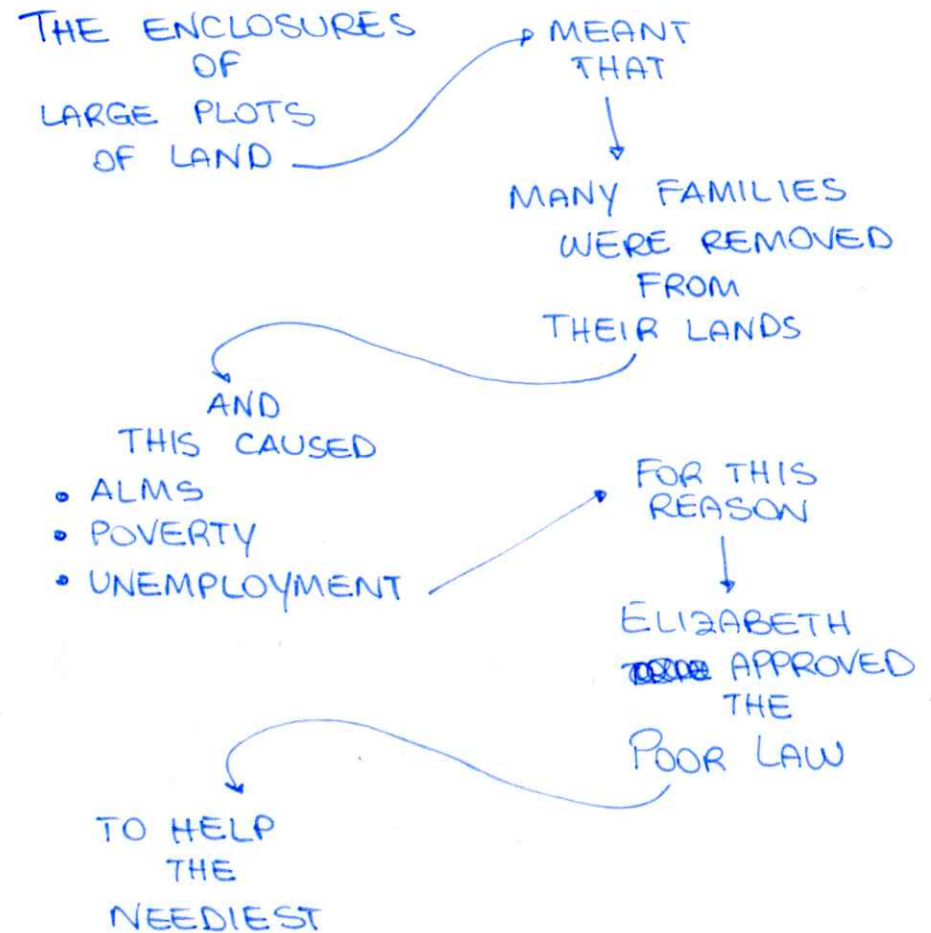


① DISORDINI SOCIALI E LA LEGGE DEI POVERI



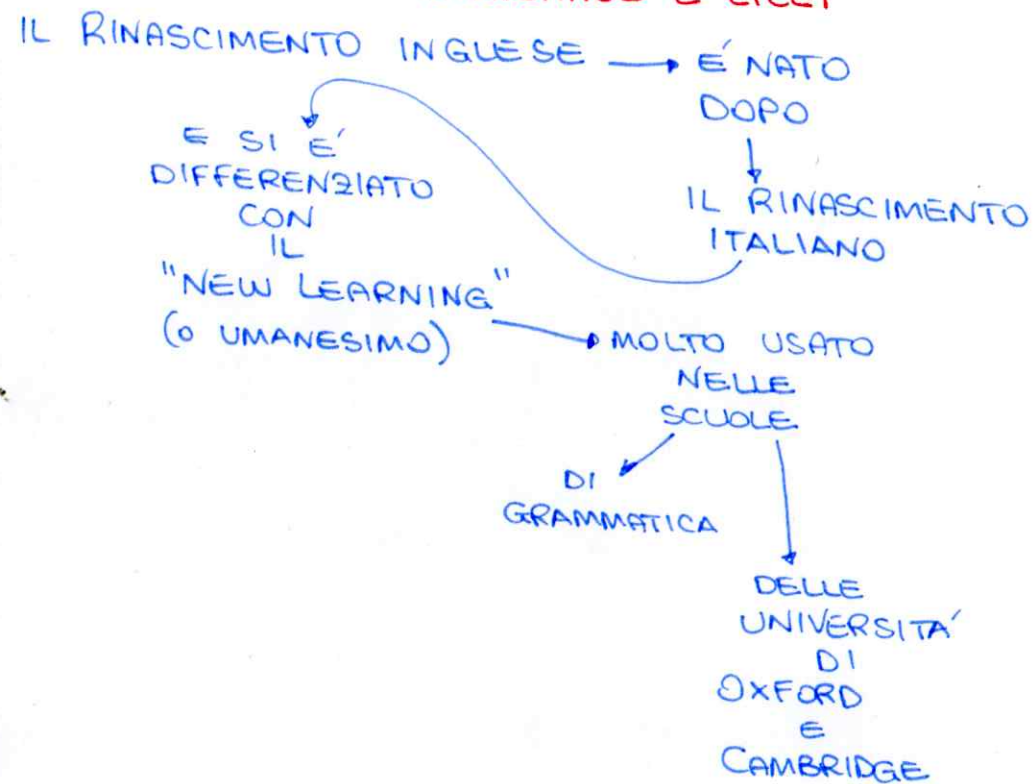
SOCIAL UNREST AND POOR LAW



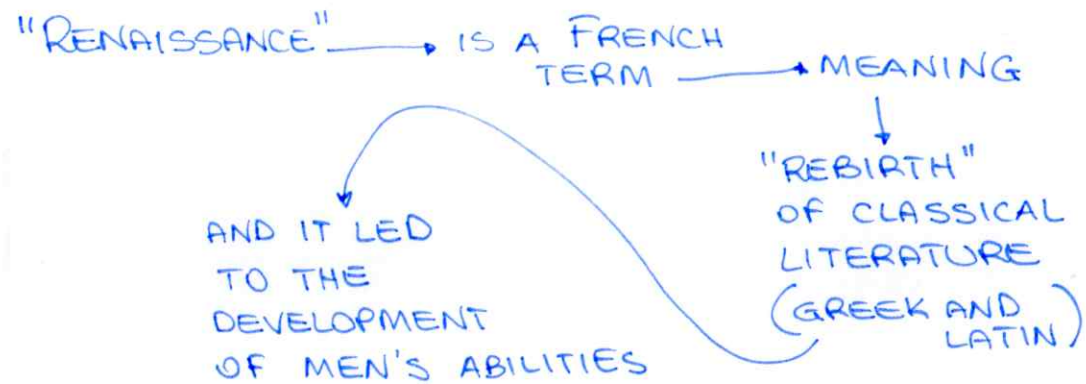
② IL CONCETTO DI RINASCIMENTO



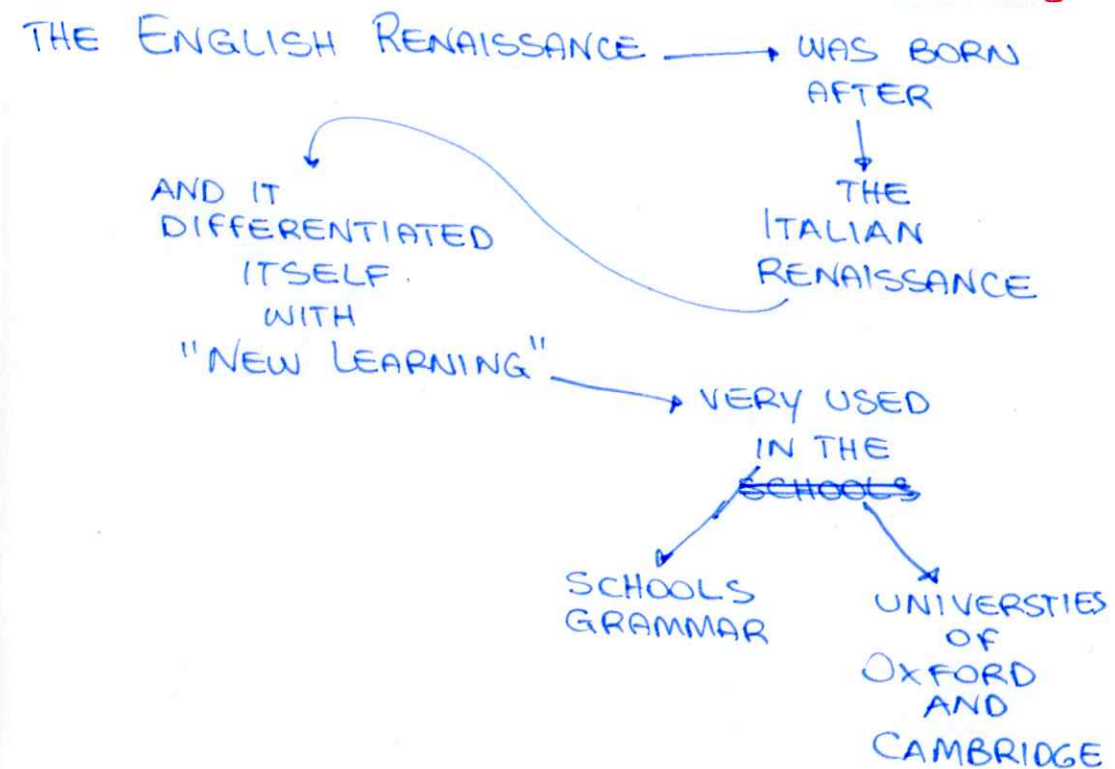
UMANESIMO SETTENTRIONALE E LICEI



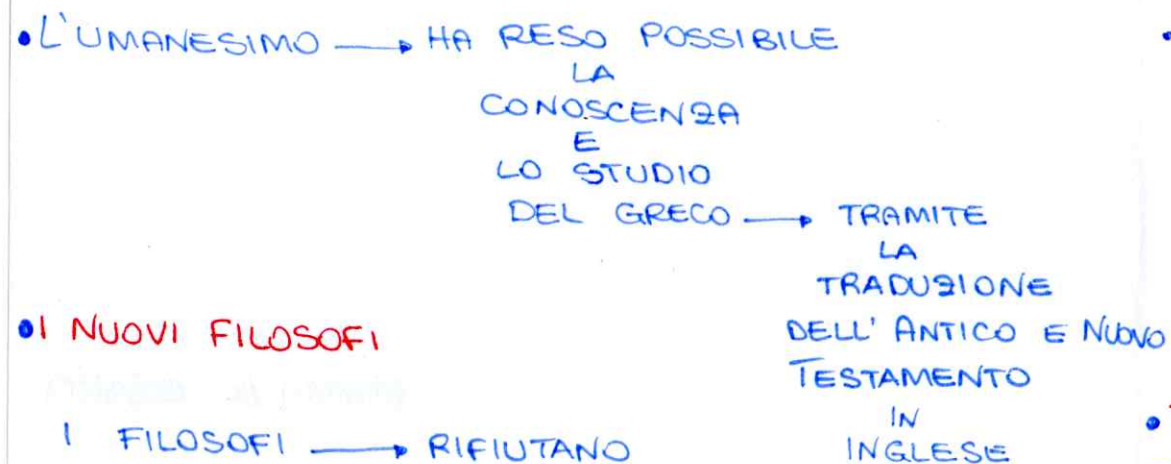
THE CONCEPT OF RENAISSANCE



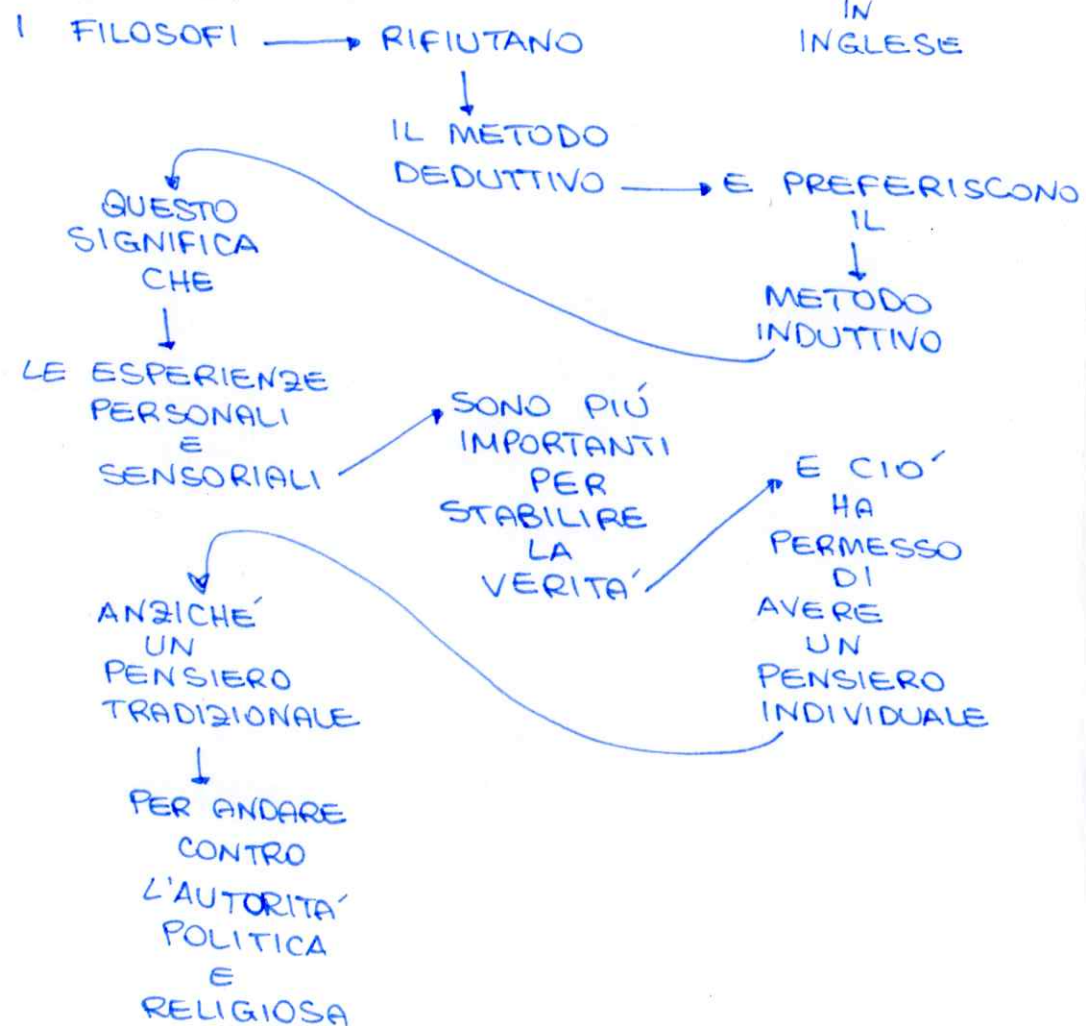
NORTHERN HUMANISM AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS



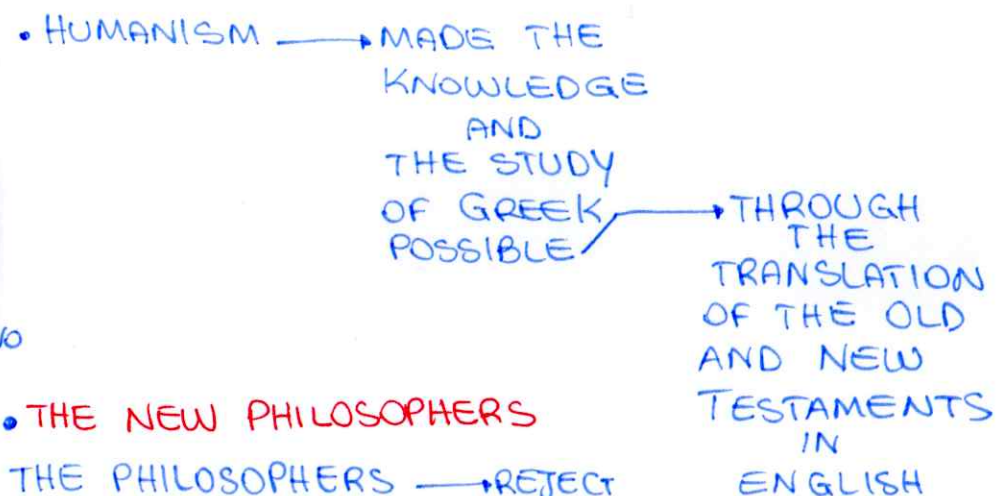
③ LA RIFORMA E LA BIBBIA INGLESE



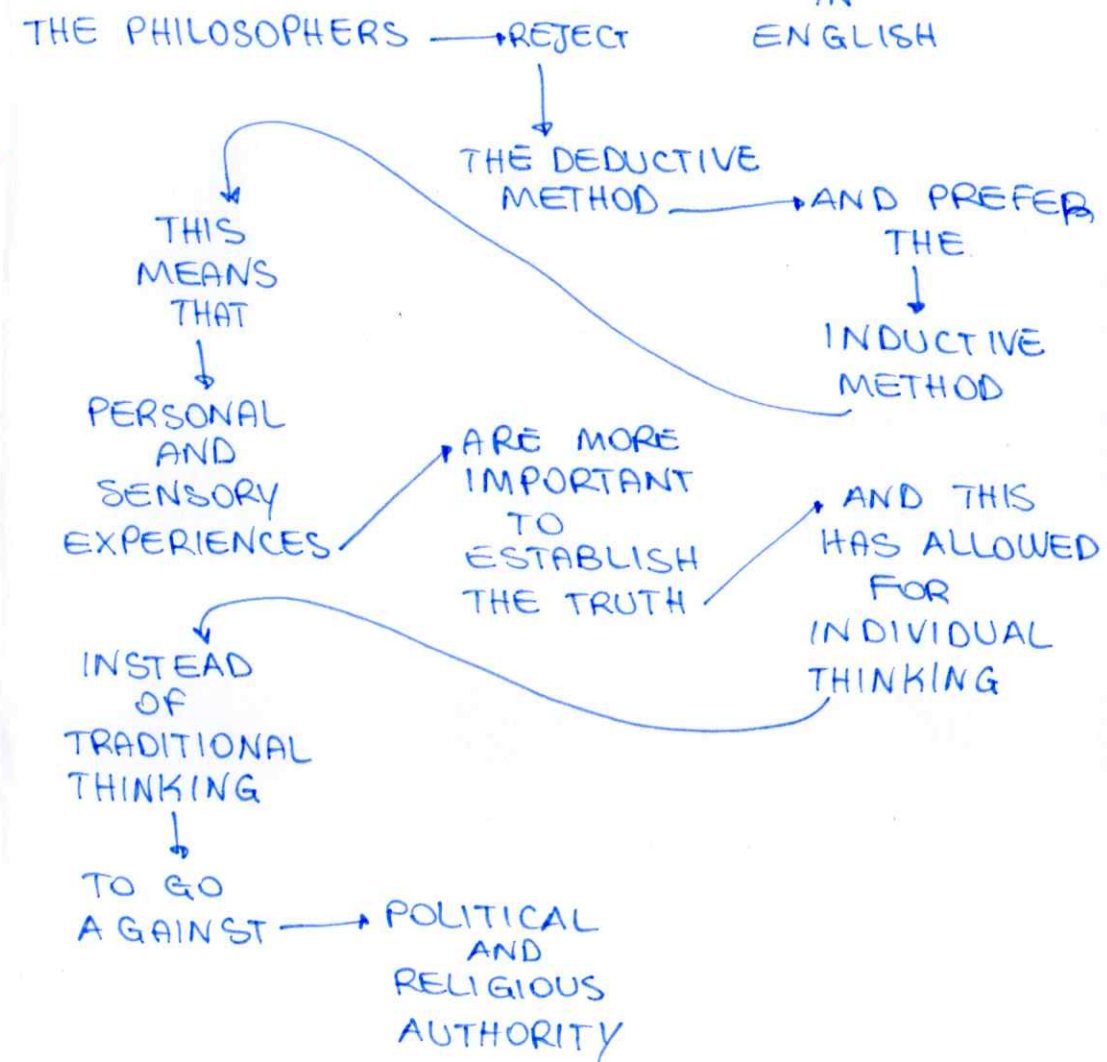
• I NUOVI FILOSOFI



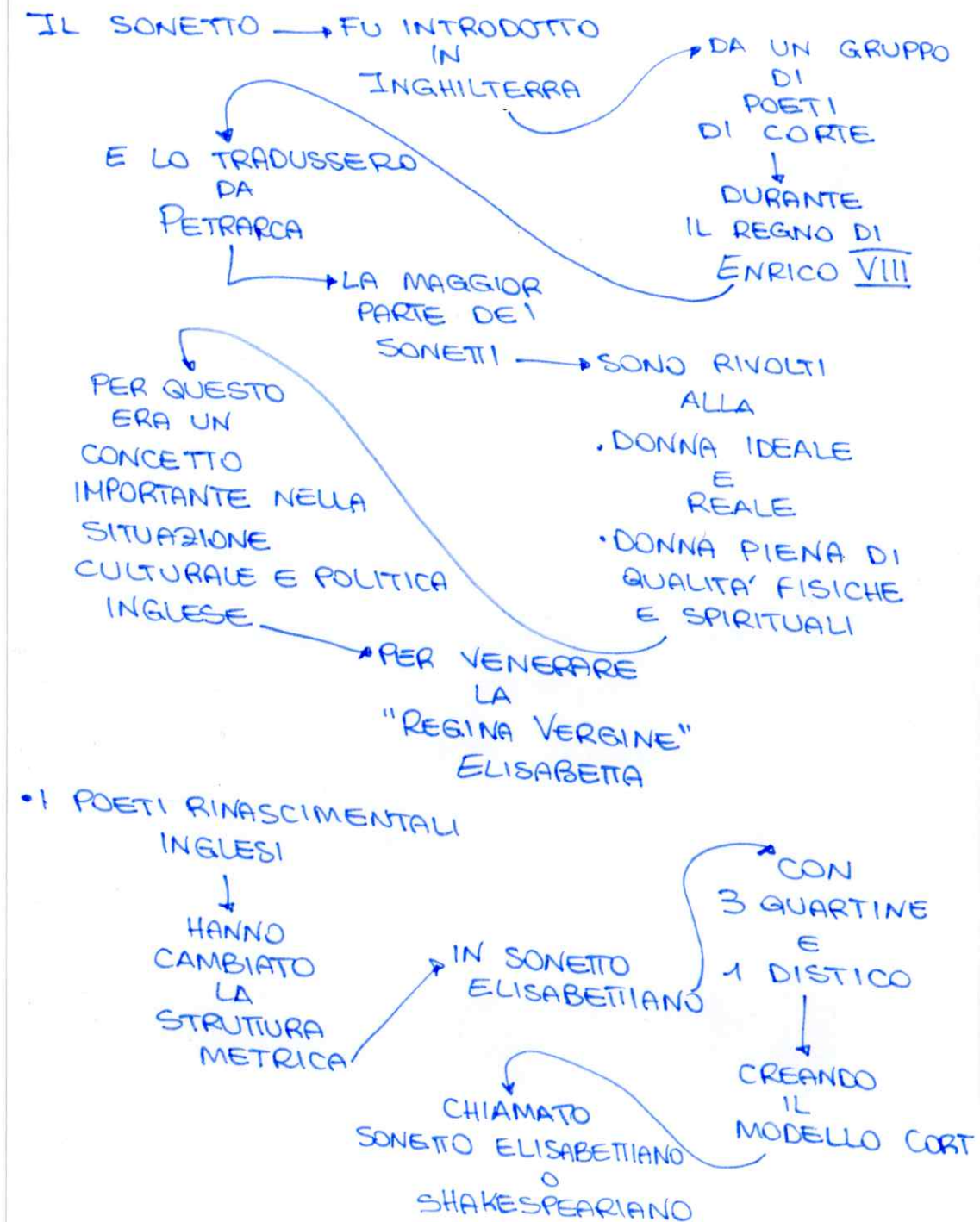
THE REFORMATION AND THE ENGLISH BIBLE



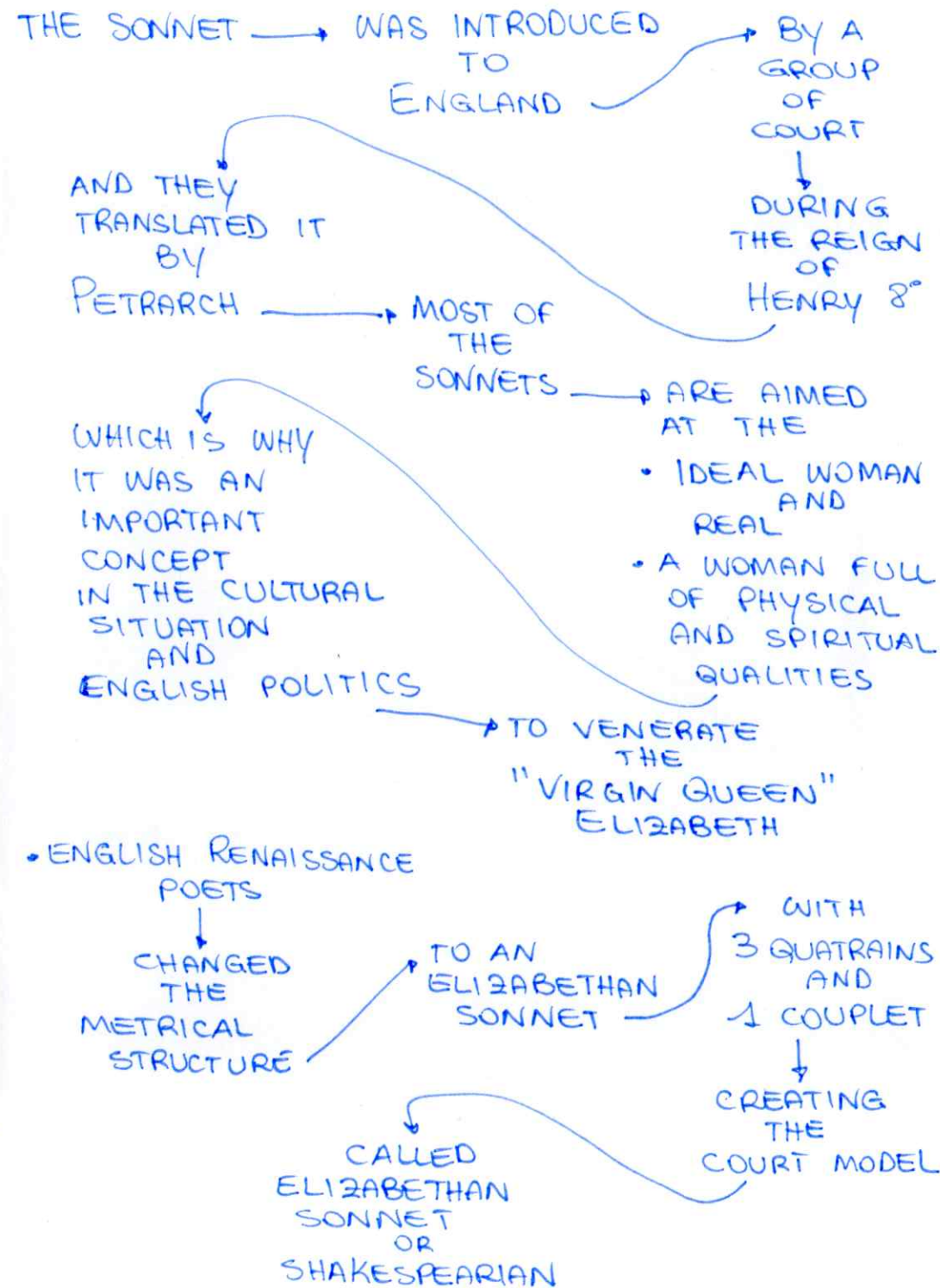
• THE NEW PHILOSOPHERS



④ IL SONETTO E IL CULTO DELLA DONNA



④ THE SONNET AND THE CULT OF THE LADY



⑤ LE SEQUENZE DI SONETTI INGLESI

- THOMAS WYATT → I PRIMI A SCRIVERE SONETTI IN INGLESE
- EARL OF SURREY →
- PHILIP SIDNEY → IMPOSTARONO UNA MODA PER IL SET A FASHION FOR SONNET WRITING
- EDMUND SPENSER → HA PUBBLICATO LA SUA COLLEZIONE DI SONETTI
- WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR → I SUOI SONETTI FURONO PUBBLICATI NEL 1609
↓
NONOSTANTE FOSSERO STATI SCRITTI TRA IL 1593 E IL 1599

IL POEMA EPICO CRISTIANO

- IL POETA PURITANO PIÙ IMPORTANTE FU → JOHN MILTON
↓
CHE DURANTE GLI ANNI DI CRISI DEL COMMONWEALTH
- SCRISSE OPUSCOLI IN PROSA IN DIFESA DEL REGIME PURITANO
↓
POI ALLA CADUTA DEL COMMONWEALTH → MILTON SCRISSE "IL PARADISO PERDUTO"
↓
LA PIÙ GRANDE OPERA RINASCIMENTALE
↓
CONTENENTE LETTERATURA GRECA, ROMANA UMANISTICA CRISTIANA

THE ENGLISH SONNET SEQUENCES

- THOMAS WYATT → THE FIRST TO WRITE ENGLISH SONNETS
- EARL OF SURREY →
- PHILIP SIDNEY → SET A FASHION FOR SONNET WRITING
- EDMUND SPENSER → PUBLISHED HIS COLLECTION OF SONNETS
- WILLIAM SHAKESPEAR → HIS SONNETS WERE PUBLISHED IN 1609
↓
ALTHOUGH THEY WERE WRITTEN BETWEEN 1593 AND 1599

THE CHRISTIAN EPIC POEM

- THE MOST IMPORTANT PURITAN POET WAS → JOHN MILTON
↓
WHO DURING THE YEARS OF CRISIS OF THE COMMONWEALTH
- WROTE PROSE PAMPHLETS IN DEFENSE OF THE PURITAN REGIME
↓
THEN AT THE FALL OF THE COMMONWEALTH
- MILTON WROTE "THE PARADISE LOST"
↓
THE GREATEST RENAISSANCE WORK CONTAINED GREEK, ROMAN, HUMAN, CHRISTIAN LITERATURE

⑥ IL TEATRO ELISABETTIANO

IL TEATRO ELISABETTIANO → CELEBRAVA



LA STRUTTURA DEI TEATRI

ALL'INIZIO → GLI ATTORI SI ESIBIVANO → NEI CORTILI DELLE LOCANDE LONDINESI

MA NEL 1574
↓
LE RAPPRESENTAZIONI PUBBLICHE FURONO VIETATE → PERCHÉ
↓
DISTURBAVANO LA QUIETE CITTADINA

PER QUESTO FURONO COSTRUITI TEATRI A NORD E A SUD DI LONDRA

NEL TEATRO DELLA COMPAGNIA DI SHAKESPEARE

↓
I PREZZI CAMBIAVANO IN BASE AI POSTI OCCUPATI

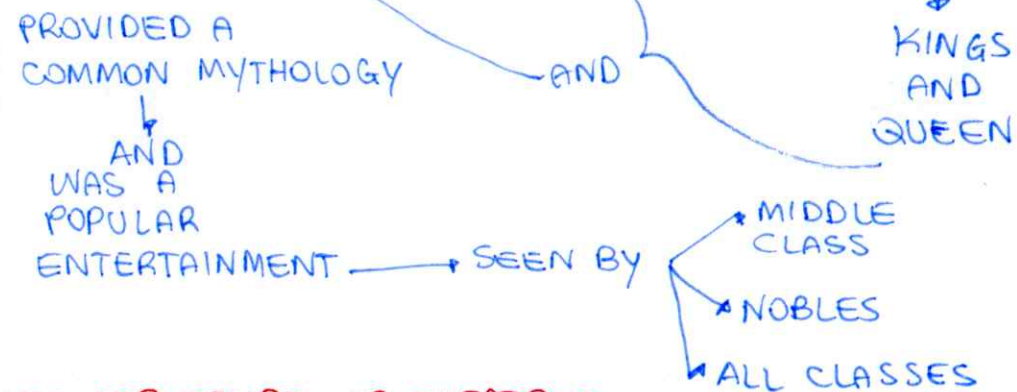
↓
LE PERSONE IN PIEDI ERANO CHIAMATE "GROUNDINGS"

↓
C'ERANO POSTI A SEDERE
↓
SUL PALCO

↓
SULLE TRIBUNE

THE ELIZABETHIAN THEATRE

THE ELIZABETHIAN THEATRE → CELEBRATED



THE STRUCTURE OF THEATRES

AT FIRST → THE ACTORS PERFORMED → IN THE COURTYARDS OF LONDON INNS

BUT IN 1574
↓
PUBLIC PERFORMANCES WERE BANNED → BECAUSE
↓
THEY DISTURBED THE PEACE OF CITIZENS

IN THE THEATRE OF SHAKESPEAR'S COMPANY

↓
THE PRICES CHANGED ACCORDING TO THE SEATS OCCUPIED

↓
THE PEOPLE STANDING WERE CALLED "GROUNDINGS"

↓
WERE BUILT IN THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF LONDON

↓
THERE WERE SEATS
↓
ON THE STAGE

↓
ON THE STANDS