**14.04.15

Test Correction**

1) Discuss the reason why A. Tennyson's dramatic monologue exploits the mythical figure of an old Ulysses (spiegare, argomentare perché usa una figura mitica e quali ormoni vantaggi di un vecchio Ulisse)

The use of a mythical figure in Tennyson's Ulysses satisfies the need to express a social criticism that in the Victorian age could not be straightforward. In addition exploiting a myth the poet was able to reach a wide audience. The figure chosen also permits Tennyson to have readers reflect on the relationship between life and death; differently from Dante's and Homer's Tennyson's Ulysees has lived and experienced a long rage of life, and therefore become aware of his identity and true nature. Therefore he knows himself and thanks to such awareness can chose how to live the short part of his life before death.

2) The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood and Walter Pater's philosophy: both influential elements in the development of Victorian poetry. Discuss.

Victorian poetry recalled an interesting transformation due to the influence of both the Pre-Raphaelite's production and the principles of Walter Pater's philosophy. The Pre-Raphaelite adopted a kind of art and composed poetry that was mainly exploiting an obsession for details that suggested other presences in respect to the object painted or the theme developed. In order to do that their poetry made use of symbol and appeal to senses and perceptions. Therefore their artistic production proved to be in line with the principles of Walter Pater's philosophy, one that attributed to the aesthetic moment the most relevant feature in art, you can therefore easily understand that sensations, symbols and perception are consistent with the possibility to make of curtains moments form of art.

3) Discuss how the Duke's personality comes to life in R. Browning's monologue

What mainly matters in R. Browning's monologue is the speaking voice's attitude in presenting his last duchess' fresco. This is because in telling the silent listener about his young wife he uses language that unveils his patronizing and possessive behavior. The obsessive presence of the subject pronoun "I" makes the intelligent reader understand that neither a social class nor his wealth are enough to prevent him from becoming a victim of those passions and emotions that you had to remove during the Victorian age.

**My test- correction**

1) "Ulysses" is a dramatic monologue, it was written by Alfred Tennyson in tech second half of the 19th century. Differently form Homer's and Dante's Ulysses, Tennyson's is an older one. This implies Ulysses has already lived a long part of his life and can tell the reader what he has learned from it. He understood how different he was from Ithaca's habitants, only interested in material values; on the other side he expressed his thirst of knowledge and his will to travel looking fir new experiences. Ulysses  is represented as an old but wise man who has lived morally important experiences.

2) The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood refers to an artistic style and Brotherhood founded in 1848 by W. H. Hunt, J. E. Millais and D. G. Rossetti. The young painters, criticizing Raphael's transfiguration rejected the art in vogue in the middle of the 19th century and praised the medieval freshness of painting, the purity and simplicity of Italian art in 13th and 14th century. It opposed the contemporary industrial and urban world and conceived the creation of beauty as a duty owed to society. The second phase of Pre-Raphaelitism was the Aesthetic movement, based on the philosophy of Walter Pater; it reflected the sense of frustration and uncertainty of the artists, their reaction agains materialism and the need to re-define the role of art. "Art for art's sake".

3) "My last Duchess"  was written by Robert Browning, he used the dramatic monologue, a poetic technique born during the Victorian age. In the poem the protagonist is the Duke of Ferrara; the reader learns about him by the way he thought and felt about his wife. His characterization comes to surface when he speaks about himself, about his wife and when he talks to the interlocutor. The Duke is represented as a manipulative person, filled with family pride and who feels an ownership over his new deceased wife.