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Lecture 1

Essay on 19 Century's Characteristics \Features

Other highlights include the discoveries unveiling the nature of atomic structure and matter, simultaneously with chemistry – and of new kinds of radiation. In astronomy, the planet Neptune was discovered. In mathematics, the notion of complex numbers finally matured and led to a subsequent analytical theory; they also began the use of [hypercomplex numbers](#). [Karl Weierstrass](#) and others carried out the [arithmetization of analysis](#) for functions of [real](#) and [complex variables](#). It also saw rise to [new progress in geometry](#) beyond those classical theories of Euclid, after a period of nearly two thousand years. The mathematical science of logic likewise had revolutionary breakthroughs after a similarly long period of stagnation. But the most important step in science at this time were the ideas formulated by the creators of electrical science. Their work changed the face of physics and made possible for new technology to come about such as electric power, electrical telegraphy, the telephone, and radio.

In the period 1760 to 1830 the Industrial Revolution was largely confined to [Britain](#). Aware of their head start, the British forbade the export of [machinery](#), skilled workers, and [manufacturing](#) techniques. The British [monopoly](#) could not last forever, especially since some Britons saw profitable industrial opportunities abroad,

while continental European businessmen sought to lure British know-how to their countries.

[France](#) was more slowly and less thoroughly industrialized than either Britain or Belgium. While Britain was establishing its industrial leadership, France was immersed in its [Revolution](#), and the uncertain political situation discouraged large investments in industrial [innovations](#). By 1848 France had become an industrial power, but, despite great growth under the [Second Empire](#), it remained behind Britain.

Looking at the history of literature, we can observe that the richest period was the 19th century. This era was when the novel flourished, not only in English, but in other languages such as French, Russian, American and Australian. Other than novelists, this age also saw the upcoming of many poets who later would become the hallmark of literature. Many women writers came to the forefront, breaking gender stereotypes. Many of them had to undergo sufferings to get their works published; they had to publish anonymously or with a pen name in order to get acceptance. The eighteenth century produced many talented novelists who will remain immortal through the ages and their works read, analysed and studied for years to come. This is why the 19th century is considered as the golden age of literature in the West.

Charles b Dickens was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters and is regarded by many as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era. Oliver Twist and Great Expectations are also frequently adapted and, like many of his novels, evoke images of early Victorian London. His 1859 novel A Tale of Two Cities (set in London and Paris) is his best known work of historical fiction.

There are many art movements which occurred during 19 century such as realism, naturalism , impressionism , post -impressionism and romanticism .