

WRITERS.	WORKS.	CONTEMPORARY EVENTS.	DECADES.
<p>LORD LYTTON (EDWARD BULWER). 1805-1873. Novelist; poet; dramatist; M.P.; Cabinet Minister; peer.</p>	<p>Ismael and Other Poems (1825); Eugene Aram (1831); Last Days of Pompeii (1834); The Caxtons (1849); My Novel (1853); Poems (1865).</p>	<p>Queen Victoria ascends the throne, 1837.</p> <p>Irish Famine, 1845.</p>	<p>1840</p>
<p>JOHN STUART MILL. 1806-1873. Clerk in the East India House; philosopher; political writer; M.P.; Lord Rector of the University of St Andrews.</p>	<p>System of Logic (1843); Principles of Political Economy (1848); Essay on Liberty (1858); Autobiography (1873). "For judicial calmness, elevation of tone, and freedom from personality, Mill is unrivalled among the writers of his time."</p>	<p>Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1846.</p> <p>Revolution in Paris, 1851.</p> <p>Death of Wellington, 1852.</p>	<p>1850</p>
<p>HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. 1807-1882. Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Harvard University, U.S.; poet; prose-writer.</p>	<p>Outre-Mer—a Story (1835); Hyperion—a Story (1839); Voices of the Night (1841); Evangeline (1848); Hiawatha (1855); Aftermath (1873). "His tact in the use of language is probably the chief cause of his success."</p>	<p>Napoleon III. Emperor of the French, 1852.</p> <p>Russian War, 1854-56.</p>	
<p>LORD TENNYSON (ALFRED TENNYSON). 1809-1892. Poet; poet-laureate; peer.</p>	<p>Poems (1830); In Memoriam (1850); Maud (1855); Idylls of the King (1859-73); Queen Mary—a Drama (1875); Becket—a Drama (1884). He is at present our greatest living poet.</p>	<p>Franco-Austrian War, 1859.</p> <p>Emancipation of Russian serfs, 1861.</p>	<p>1860</p>
<p>ELIZABETH B. BARRETT (MRS BROWNING). 1809-1861. Poet; prose-writer; translator.</p>	<p>Prometheus Bound—translated from the Greek of Æschylus (1833); Poems (1844); Aurora Leigh (1856); and Essays contributed to various magazines.</p>	<p>Austro-Prussian "Seven Weeks' War," 1866.</p> <p>Suez Canal finished, 1869.</p>	