

Romola George Eliot

Innocent Romola's life is shaped by her love for a man whose selfishness leads him to evil deeds.

George Eliot's Romola, writes Robert Kiely in his Introduction, embodies the author's "wrestling with her own best theories of history and human nature as a creative experiment of the highest order." Set in Florence in 1492, a time of great political and religious turmoil, Eliot's novel blends vivid fictional characters with historical figures such as Savonarola, Machiavelli, and the Medicis. When Romola, the virtuous daughter of a blind scholar, marries Tito Melema, a charismatic young Greek, she is bound to a man whose escalating betrayals threaten to destroy all that she holds dear. Profoundly inspired by Savonarola's teachings, then crushed by the religious leader's ultimate failure, Romola finds her salvation in noble self-sacrifice. This Modern Library Paperback Classic is set from the 1878 Cabinet Edition.

Romola is a historical novel by George Eliot set in the fifteenth century. It is "a deep study of life in the city of Florence from an

intellectual, artistic, religious, and social point of view".

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[George Eliot's Romola](#)

George Eliot was a great literary talent. With classics such as Silas Marner, 'Middlemarch' and 'Adam Bede' her reputation was set for eternity. Yet she produced other works just as compelling. Just as good. Yet in spite of that talent she had to use a male pseudonym. But she persevered and triumphed. 'Romola' is one of her best. As pretty much everyone knows George Eliot was a woman and a staggeringly talented writer. Whilst then she had to hide her gender today it brings an extra fascination that these classic books were written by a woman.

Most of George Eliot's novels were set in nineteenth-century England, but her vivid historical novel Romola – which places a well-educated female protagonist in Renaissance Florence – was an exception to this rule. Romola presents something

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of a mystery: Eliot says that she gave her "best blood" in this endeavor, though the novel has sometimes been criticized for the extent of its visual and historical detail. But why did Eliot choose to write such an unusual novel? What was she trying to accomplish in this ambitious work, and how did this large-scale experiment affect her subsequent writing? In this thesis I will argue that the very features that make Romola so unusual furthered Eliot's development as a novelist. Her extremely detailed focus on the cultural and geographic environment of this novel set the stage for Eliot's groundbreaking attention to the intense interaction between character and setting, a hallmark of her later, most ambitious, and successful masterpiece, Middlemarch. The great attention to travel and movement in Romola highlights the constraints placed by the environment on Eliot's female characters. And by placing her female protagonist in Renaissance Florence, Eliot chooses a time of burgeoning individual rights and intellectual creativity – but not for women. In bringing these limitations to light, Eliot makes a feminist statement about the restricted rights of women, and reaches beyond that feminist lens to show us the human condition, one in which autonomous action can only carry us so far. In my thesis, I argue that in Romola, Eliot situates her characters in what I will call a tethered environment, in which the person is tightly laced to society and culture. I will further argue that this close interaction between character and setting grew in

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part out of the Darwinian scientific culture in which Eliot participated, and that it became a platform for her later great work of Middlemarch. In both Romola and even more in Middlemarch, Eliot thus creates a new complex structure for the novel, one that carries the model of the Bildungsroman into territory that presages the modern dilemma of perceived limitations on human endeavors.

In two volume, complete volume 1 and 2 Romola (1862-63) is a historical novel by George Eliot set in the fifteenth century, and is "a deep study of life in the city of Florence from an intellectual, artistic, religious, and social point of view." [citation needed] It first appeared in fourteen parts published in Cornhill Magazine from July 1862 to August 1863. The story takes place amidst actual historical events during the Italian Renaissance, and includes in its plot several notable figures from Florentine history. Florence, 1492: Christopher Columbus has sailed towards the New World, and Florence has just mourned the death of its legendary leader, Lorenzo de' Medici. In this setting, a Florentine trader meets a shipwrecked stranger, who introduces himself as Tito Melema, a young Italianate-Greek scholar. Tito becomes acquainted with several other Florentines, including Nello the barber and a young girl named Tessa. He is also introduced to a blind scholar named Bardo de' Bardi, and his daughter Romola. As Tito becomes settled in Florence, assisting Bardo with classical studies, he falls in love with Romola. However, Tessa

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falls in love with Tito, and the two are "married" in a mock ceremony. Tito learns from Fra Luca, a Dominican monk, that his adoptive father has been forced into slavery and is asking for assistance. Tito introspects, comparing filial duty to his new ambitions in Florence, and decides that it would be futile to attempt to rescue his adoptive father. This paves the way for Romola and Tito to marry. Fra Luca shortly thereafter falls ill and before his death he speaks to his estranged sister, Romola. Ignorant of Romola's plans, Fra Luca warns her of a vision foretelling a marriage between her and a mysterious stranger who will bring pain to her and her father. After Fra Luca's death, Tito dismisses the warning and advises Romola to trust him. Tito and Romola become betrothed at the end of Carnival, to be married at Easter after Tito returns from a visit to Rome... etc... Christian Bernhard, Freiherr von Tauchnitz (August 25, 1816 Schleinitz, present day Unterkaka - August 11, 1895 Leipzig), the founder of the firm of Bernhard Tauchnitz, was the nephew of the first-mentioned. Christian's father died when he was young and his uncle played an important part in his development. His printing and publishing firm was started at Leipzig (Germany) on February 1, 1837. Bernhard started the Collection of British and American Authors in 1841, a reprint series familiar to anglophone travellers on the continent of Europe. These inexpensive paperbound editions, a direct precursor to mass-market paperbacks, were begun in 1841, and eventually ran to over 5,000

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volumes. In 1868 he began the Collection of German Authors, followed in 1886 by the Students' Tauchnitz Editions. Mary Ann Evans (22 November 1819 - 22 December 1880; alternatively "Mary Anne" or "Marian"), known by her pen name George Eliot, was an English novelist, poet, journalist, translator and one of the leading writers of the Victorian era. She is the author of seven novels, including Adam Bede (1859), The Mill on the Floss (1860), Silas Marner (1861), Felix Holt, the Radical (1866), Middlemarch (1871-72), and Daniel Deronda (1876), most of them set in provincial England and known for their realism and psychological insight.

[The Writings of George Eliot: Romola](#)

[A Study of George Eliot's Romola](#)

[Romola : 1](#)

[Christian Bernhard, Freiherr Von Tauchnitz \(August 25, 1816 Schleinitz, Present Day Unterkaka - August 11, 1895 Leipzig\), the Founder of the Firm of Bernhard Tauchnitz, Was the Nephew of the First-Mentioned](#)

[Romola. Ediz. integrale](#)

[Romola, 1](#)

[The Complete Works of George Eliot; Romola](#)

[The Works of George Eliot: Romola](#)

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RomolaModern Library

One of George Eliot's most ambitious and imaginative novels, *Romola* is set in Renaissance Florence during the turbulent years following the expulsion of the powerful Medici family during which the zealous religious reformer Savonarola rose to control the city. At its heart is Romola, the devoted daughter of a blind scholar, married to the clever but ultimately treacherous Tito whose duplicity in both love and politics threatens to destroy everything she values, and she must break away to find her own path in life. Described by Eliot as 'written with my best blood', the story of Romola's intellectual and spiritual awakening is a compelling portrayal of a Utopian heroine, played out against a turbulent historical backdrop.

First published in 1998, this volume proposes to shift the critical emphasis from a canonical author to her uncanonical text – from George Eliot to her novel *Romola* – and contends that this choice both broadens the range of interpretive possibilities and brings them into sharper focus. The editors invited a variety of critics to put their different critical models to work on *Romola* and the results are fertile and suggestive: among the issues explored here are the domestic politics of marriage, the relationship between narrative and epistemology, the materiality of the text, the novel's relation to nineteenth-century narratives of martyrdom, and the gendering of

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space. Such theoretical eclecticism, when focused on a common reference point, necessarily opens out into a dialogue among critical and interpretive models. Theory throws light onto Romola, just as Romola throws light onto theory.

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[Romola I.](#)

[The Writings of George Eliot](#)

[Romola-Original Edition\(Annotated\)](#)

[A Victorian Perspective on Renaissance Florence](#)

[Romola, \(1863\), by George Eliot COMPLETE VOLUME 1,and 2 \(novel\)](#)

[Vol. 2](#)

[George Eliot's Works: Romola](#)

RomolaGeorge EliotRomola (1862-63) is a historical novel by George Eliot set in the fifteenth century, and is "a deep study of life in the city of Florence from an intellectual, artistic, religious, and social point of view". It first appeared in fourteen parts published in Cornhill Magazine from July 1862 (vol. 6, no. 31) to August 1863 (vol. 8, no. 44). The story takes place amidst actual historical events during the Italian Renaissance, and includes in its plot several notable figures from Florentine history.Florence, 1492: Christopher Columbus has sailed towards the New World, and Florence has just mourned the death of its legendary leader, Lorenzo de' Medici. In this setting, a Florentine trader meets a shipwrecked stranger, who introduces himself as Tito

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