Name: Date: Hour:

Satire is “literature which blends a critical attitude with humor and wit with the intention of improving ideology, customs, behaviors, or institutions.” The intention is to impact society by usually critiquing “a single foe to change the whole army.” Satire blossomed in 18th century England during what was called the Age of Enlightenment. The Enlightenment was less a set of ideas than it was a set of values. At its core was a critical questioning of traditional institutions, customs, and morals.”[[1]](#footnote-1) Some well-known satirists during this time include Jonathan Swift, Alexander Pope, Daniel Defoe, and John Dryden among others.

Please refer to the Satire slides on Google Classroom to complete the notes.

**Types of Satire:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Horatian: |  |
| 1. Juvenalian: |  |

**Terminology of Satire:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Satire: |  |
| 1. Irony: |  |
| 1. Verbal Irony: |  |
| 1. Situational Irony: |  |
| 1. Dramatic Irony: |  |
| 1. Sarcasm: |  |
| 1. Hyperbole: |  |
| 1. Understatement: |  |
| 1. Parody: |  |

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)