1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910456556603321
	Autore	Armstrong Adrian
	Titolo	Knowing poetry [[electronic resource]] : verse in medieval France from The rose to the Rhetoriqueurs / / Adrian Armstrong & Sarah Kay ; with the participation of Rebecca Dixon ... [et al.]
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca, : Cornell University Press, 2011
	ISBN	0-8014-6106-5
		0-8014-6058-1
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (261 p.)
	Altri autori (Persone)	KaySarah
		DixonRebecca
	Disciplina	841.109
	Soggetti	French poetry - To 1500 - History and criticism
		Knowledge, Theory of, in literature
		Electronic books.
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- List of Illustrations -- Preface and Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- Part I. Situating Knowledge -- Chapter 1. Persistent Presence: Verse after Prose -- Chapter 2. Poetry and History -- Chapter 3. Poetry and Thought -- Part II. Transmitting and Shaping Knowledge -- Chapter 4. Knowing the World in Verse Encyclopedias and Encyclopedic Verse -- Chapter 5. Knowledge and the Practice of Poetry -- Chapter 6. Textual Communities: Poetry and the Social Construction of Knowledge -- Conclusion -- Bibliography -- Index
	Sommario/riassunto	In the later Middle Ages, many writers claimed that prose is superior to verse as a vehicle of knowledge because it presents the truth in an unvarnished form, without the distortions of meter and rhyme. Beginning in the thirteenth century, works of verse narrative from the early Middle Ages were recast in prose, as if prose had become the literary norm. Instead of dying out, however, verse took on new vitality. In France verse texts were produced, in both French and Occitan, with the explicit intention of transmitting encyclopedic, political, philosophical, moral, historical, and other forms of knowledge.In

Knowing Poetry, Adrian Armstrong and Sarah Kay explore why and how verse continued to be used to transmit and shape knowledge in France. They cover the period between Jean de Meun's Roman de la rose (c. 1270) and the major work of Jean Bouchet, the last of the grands rhétoriqueurs (c. 1530). The authors find that the advent of prose led to a new relationship between poetry and knowledge in which poetry serves as a medium for serious reflection and self-reflection on subjectivity, embodiment, and time. They propose that three major works-the Roman de la rose, the Ovide moralisé, and Boethius' Consolation of Philosophy-form a single influential matrix linking poetry and intellectual inquiry, metaphysical insights, and eroticized knowledge. The trio of thought-world-contingency, poetically represented by Philosophy, Nature, and Fortune, grounds poetic exploration of reality, poetry, and community.