

Lord George Gordon Byron

He hadn't a happy life. He was born in 1788 and when he inherited the title of Lord he was snubbed by London aristocracy because he was considered a provincial outsider. He was also limp. Then he had his Grand tour, which is described in "Child Harold".

The Byronic hero is portrayed in this work and the author identifies himself in the hero.

In fact the hero is individualistic, passionate and fights for people's freedom from tyranny just like the author tries to do in his life.

This is a bironic behaviour: people don't understand the deep feelings of the poet.

People first appreciated Byron, but then London society turned against him because of his incestuous affair with his half sister Augusta Leigh. He had also condemned the social hypocrisy and morality of the time.

He left England in 1816 and settled in Italy. Then he moved to Greece to fight for

the independence of the country. But he died there of fever in 1824.

The Byronic hero moves in a society described with irony. Byron follows the traditional social satire of Swift (1667-1745) and Pope (1688-1744).