

Non-Violence: Shelley's advocacy of non-violent resistance was largely based on French Revolution. His belief that violent protest would increase of a military despotism. Although Shelley sympathized with supporters of Irish Independence, such as Peter Finnerty and Robert Emmet, he did not support violent rebellion. In his early pamphlet, an address to the Irish people (1812), he wrote,

*"I do not wish to see things changed now,
because it cannot be changed without violence".*

Conclusion:

In Shelley's poetry, the figure of the poet is a grand, tragic, prophetic hero. His poetry becomes a kind of prophecy, and through his words, a poet has the ability to change the world for the better and to bring about political, social, and spiritual change. It may be said that the Revolution to Shelley was a spiritual awakening, the beginning of a new life. He traced all evil in life to slavery. Free and natural development is only possible when one enjoys liberty. And liberty in his opinion was freedom from external restraints. Freedom was the first watchword of the French Revolution. Thus the Revolution kindled the imaginative life of Shelley as it did that of Wordsworth. But the fire in Wordsworth extinguished before long; whereas in Shelley it kept burning all through his brief career and permeated all through his poetic work.

References:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343682326_Shelley_as_a_revolutionary_poet
<https://www.indiatoday.in/amp/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/remembering-percy-bysshe-shelley-the-young-romantic-poet-who-inspired-some-of-the-greatest-world-leaders-1564506-2019-07-08>
<https://www.literaturewise.in/mdl/mod/page/view.php?id=274>
