

Romanticism



The term Romanticism was first used in the 1840s, in England, but the movement had been around since the late 18th century, mainly in Literature and Arts. In England, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats, and Byron typified Romanticism.

The basic idea in **Romanticism** is that reason cannot explain everything. The romantics felt that the search for reason was taking man away from nature, and they exalted nature and the emotions, themes, and images that are associated with it. They also thought that while reason was supposedly based in truth, it ignored or buried more "essential truths" which romantics valued. For example, a romantic might have said that a myth is more true than historical fact, because myths provide insight into what people thought and felt, and were not just recordings of what some said happened.

This idea was very controversial because everyone believed in the ideas of Enlightenment, or reason, which were very different.

The period of Enlightenment, or reason, was the period before, in the 1700s, when European scientists and philosophers began examining the world through reason, or human intellect, rather than religious or spiritual faith. The Enlightenment's leading intellectuals included Sir Isaac Newton, Voltaire, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Their ideas influenced many aspects of life including politics, economics, science and religion

Romantics searched for deeper, often subconscious meaning. This led the Romantics to view things with a different spin than the Enlightenment thinkers.

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Characteristics of Romanticism

- interest in nature,
- exaltation of imagination
- protest against "correctness"
- increased faith in the worth of the individual



your name

Romanticism

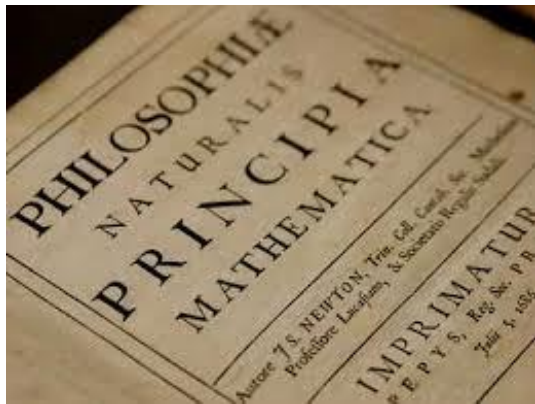


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The Age of Enlightenment



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