Romanticism
Quick History

• Around 1800-1900
• Came after the ‘Age of Reason’ - the Enlightenment Era
Romanticism

- The Importance of Nature; the sublime
- Emphasis on the individual or the self
- Primacy of intuition, imagination and emotion
- Interest in the exotic and fantastic
- Celebration of the common people, children, rural life
- Reform, Rebellion, Revolution
Emotions

- Apprehension
- Horror
- Terror
- Awe
- Sublime
- Nationalism
- Loss
- Unrequited Love
- Adventure
- Heroism
Romantic Novels

- *Frankenstein* - Mary Shelley
- Jane Austen’s works (*Mansfield Park* and *Persuasion*)
- Charlotte and Emily Brontë’s works (*Jane Eyre*, *Wuthering Heights*)
- *Legend of Sleepy Hollow* - Washington Irving
- *Grimms’ Fairy Tales* - The Brother’s Grimm
J. M. W. Turner (1775–1851)

English: The Fighting Temeraire tugged to her last Berth to be broken up
Poem of the Soul - On the mountain
Joseph Vernet, 1759, Shipwreck; the 18th century "sublime"
Lythornet bei Bergen - Johan Christian Dahl
Hans Gude, Winter Afternoon, 1847,
Storm in the Mountains, Albert Bierstadt, 1870
Caspar David Friedrich, Wanderer above the Sea of Fog
Eugene Delacroix, Liberty Leading the People
Goya, The Third of May
Henry Fuseli, 1781, The Nightmare, a classical artist whose themes often anticipate the Romantic
Thomas Cole, Childhood,
Youth
Manhood
Old Age