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Emily Brontë and Romanticism



Emily Brontë, born in 1818, was a key figure in the _____ movement in literature. Her only novel, _____ Heights, is considered a masterpiece of English literature. This book delves into the passionate and tumultuous relationship between Catherine Earnshaw and Heathcliff, set against the wild and _____ landscapes of the Yorkshire moors. These settings reflect the deep, often violent emotions of the characters, embodying the Romantic ideal of _____ as a mirror of the human soul.

Brontë's work is notable for its exploration of complex psychological and _____ depths within her characters, challenging the societal norms of her time. The novel's structure, a story within a _____, was innovative and contributed significantly to its haunting effect. Emily and her _____, Charlotte and Anne, grew up in a secluded parsonage, which likely influenced their creative outputs, characterized by themes of isolation, longing, and the _____ forces of nature.

Romanticism, as a movement, emphasized _____ emotion, the sublime beauty of nature, and a critical stance against the industrial revolution's dehumanizing effects. In _____ Heights, Emily Brontë encapsulates these themes, showcasing her belief in the profound connection between the _____ and human emotions. Her characters are deeply flawed yet compelling, driven by intense _____ that often lead to their downfall.

Despite her premature death at the age of 30, Emily Brontë's impact on _____ remains profound. Her novel transcends the confines of Romanticism, offering insights into the human condition that remain relevant today. Through _____ Heights, Emily Brontë has secured her place as one of the most innovative and powerful voices of the Romantic era.

landscape story elemental emotional nature Wuthering sisters
passions Romantic Wuthering individual literature Wuthering moody