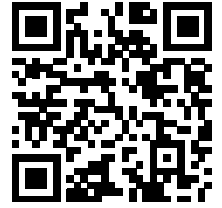


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Folklore and Romance



In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, the _____ Movement emerged as a response to the Enlightenment's emphasis on reason and science. Artists, poets, and writers turned their attention to _____, intuition, and the beauty of nature. A key aspect of this movement was its focus on _____, which provided a rich source of inspiration. Folk tales, myths, and legends were seen as pure expressions of the _____ spirit and identity. Romantic writers like the Brothers _____ collected and published these stories, believing they revealed universal truths and the depths of the human _____.

In _____, poets like Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William _____ drew upon folklore to create works that celebrated the imagination and the sublime in nature. Similarly, in _____, the writings of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich Schiller incorporated elements of Germanic myths and folklore, emphasizing the connection between the _____ world and the spiritual.

This movement also saw a resurgence of interest in medieval _____, which were viewed as embodying the ideals of chivalry and the quest for higher truth. The revival of these narratives contributed to the development of national literatures and helped foster a sense of _____ identity.

Romanticism's embrace of folklore did not simply look to the _____; it was a means of critiquing the present and imagining a more profound connection between humans and the world around them. Through the lens of folklore, Romantics sought to explore the complexities of _____ and experience, arguing for the value of intuition over rational thought and the importance of individual _____.

emotion	emotion	cultural	romances	England	past	expression	natural
folklore	psyche	national	Wordsworth	Grimm	Germany	Romantic	