

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Imagination in Romantic Literature



Imagination played a crucial role in _____, emphasizing emotions and individualism. It was a _____ against the Enlightenment's focus on reason and order. Authors of the _____ period believed that imagination could free the mind from rational constraints, allowing access to deeper truths. This era introduced characters who were deeply connected with _____, reflecting the belief that the natural world was a source of inspiration and understanding. Works from this period often featured _____ who were defined by their creativity and emotional depth rather than their societal status. Imagination was seen as a bridge between the _____ world and an idealized, more profound reality. Through their writings, Romantic authors argued that the _____ expression was not just a form of entertainment but a vital way to explore and express the _____ condition. The movement placed a high value on originality and the _____ of personal feelings, which was a departure from the literary conventions of the time. Settings in Romantic literature were often _____ or historically distant, enhancing the allure of the unknown and the power of the imagination. The _____, a key concept in Romanticism, highlighted extreme beauty or terror that could evoke strong emotions, further underscoring the importance of feeling over reason. This emphasis on emotional and imaginative experiences challenged the prevailing norms and opened new avenues for _____ exploration. The legacy of Romanticism continues to influence how we view the power of the imagination in _____ and literature today.

- heroes
- sublime
- art
- expression
- Romantic
- reaction
- human
- exotic
- literary
- artistic
- Romanticism
- mundane
- nature