

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Individualism and Romanticism



In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, a _____ emerged in Europe that marked a significant shift in art and thought. This period, known as the _____ era, focused on emotion, nature, and the _____ of the past. Central to Romanticism was the concept of _____, which celebrated personal emotion and intuition over the rationalism of the Enlightenment. Artists and _____ like William Wordsworth and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe emphasized the _____ of the individual's experience and imagination. They believed that through connecting with _____, one could truly understand oneself and society. Unlike the order and discipline of _____ art, Romantic art was passionate and expressive, aiming to evoke deep emotions. The _____ became a frequent subject, symbolizing the individual's journey and emotional _____.

_____ . Music also saw revolutionary changes, with composers such as _____ van Beethoven creating works that expressed personal _____ and triumph. This era taught us to value our unique perspectives and to see beauty in the _____ and transient aspects of life. It was a rebuke to the industrial revolution's _____, highlighting the importance of creativity and personal freedom. The _____ of Romanticism continues to influence modern thought, reminding us of the power of the individual _____.

Ludwig

nature

dehumanization

Romantic

state

classical

writers

movement

importance

struggle

individualism

legacy

glorification

landscape

spirit

imperfect