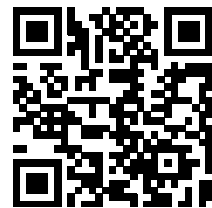


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Nature and Civilization in Romanticism



In the Romantic period, literature often depicted the _____ between nature and civilization. Writers like _____ and Coleridge emphasized the beauty and _____ value of the natural world. They believed that nature was a source of _____ and wisdom, far removed from the corruption of city life. In their works, nature represented _____, purity, and emotional depth, while civilization was associated with oppression, artificiality, and moral decay. The _____, for example, was seen as a place of solace and self-discovery, whereas the _____ symbolized the loss of individuality and the dominance of social hierarchies. Through their poetry and prose, these authors advocated for a return to _____ and a greater connection with the natural world. The _____, often featured in Romantic literature, served as a metaphor for life's journey and the constant flow of _____. Similarly, mountains were symbols of the sublime and the _____ power of nature. This period also saw a critique of the _____ revolution's impact on society and the environment. Romantic writers used their works to explore the tension between the _____ ideal and the rapidly changing world, highlighting the need for a balance between progress and preservation. Ultimately, the Romantic movement underscored the importance of _____ and individual experience, celebrating the beauty of the natural world as an antidote to the ills of modern life.

transcendent forest city river industrial contrast simplicity
freedom Wordsworth emotion inspiration spiritual ideas pastoral