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Percy Bysshe Shelley and Romanticism



Percy Bysshe Shelley was a key figure in the _____ Movement, which emphasized emotion, nature, and individualism. Born in 1792, Shelley's _____ was as turbulent as the poems he wrote. He believed in the power of imagination and saw poetry as a means to _____ society. Unlike the structured forms of earlier periods, Shelley's _____ broke free, embracing the wildness of natural landscapes and the depths of human _____. His famous poem "Ozymandias" reflects on the ephemeral nature of _____, showcasing his mastery in conveying profound _____ through literature. Shelley was also a radical thinker, advocating for _____, freedom, and love without the constraints of societal norms. His poem "To a Skylark" is a celebration of the _____ and freedom of a bird, symbolizing his yearning for human liberation from oppression. Despite facing _____ during his lifetime, Shelley's ideas on politics and society were revolutionary. He was part of a close circle of _____ poets, including Lord Byron and John Keats, influencing and _____ each other. Shelley's untimely death at the age of 29 in a sailing _____ left a void in the literary world. However, his works continue to inspire, embodying the _____ of the Romantic era's quest for beauty, truth, and justice. "Prometheus _____", one of his most ambitious works, critiques authoritarian rule and champions human _____. Shelley's legacy is not just in his poetic achievements but in his vision of a society driven by love, _____, and equality.

power	equality	life	works	Unbound	Romantic	themes	challenging	spirit
change	accident	criticism	creativity	beauty	emotion	Romantic	potential	