

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Philosophy and Romanticism



During the Romantic Movement, philosophy played a crucial _____ in shaping the intellectual landscape. Philosophers were deeply interested in the concept of _____, emphasizing the importance of personal emotion and intuition over the _____ of the Enlightenment. This period saw a revival in the appreciation for _____, with many philosophers and writers considering it a source of spiritual and aesthetic _____. The Romantics challenged the mechanical view of the _____ that was prevalent among Enlightenment thinkers, proposing instead that the _____ was a living, interconnected organism. Key figures like Kant and _____ contributed to the development of Romantic philosophy, with Kant's critique of pure reason opening up new _____ of thinking about freedom and morality. Schelling further developed the idea of nature's inherent _____, influencing not only philosophy but also the arts and sciences. Romantic thinkers also delved into the _____, exploring how overwhelming beauty and grandeur could lead to a deeper _____ of human potential and the divine. The movement's focus on the _____ as a powerful tool for creating personal and social truths marked a significant _____ from earlier philosophies. This era laid the groundwork for later existential and phenomenological _____, who continued to explore the themes of individuality, emotion, and the mysteries of _____. Through their writings, Romantic philosophers encouraged a _____ from traditional forms of authority and a turn towards self-exploration and _____. They believed that by understanding the depths of one's own feelings and _____, one could attain a higher form of knowledge and live in harmony with the natural world.

imagination

role

nature

existence

inspiration

sublime

experiences

world

departure

universe

ways

thinkers

individualism

creativity

break

Schelling

authenticity

understanding

rationalism