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# Romanticism and Individualism



During the \_\_\_\_\_ era, literature underwent a significant transformation. It shifted from the structured forms of the \_\_\_\_\_ to a focus on emotion, nature, and the self. This period, starting in the late 18th \_\_\_\_\_, celebrated the individual's experience and imagination as sources of truth. Authors like \_\_\_\_\_ and Coleridge emphasized personal feelings and the sublime beauty of the natural \_\_\_\_\_. Their works often portrayed a deep connection between the human spirit and \_\_\_\_\_, suggesting that understanding oneself could lead to greater insights into the universe. The concept of the \_\_\_\_\_ also evolved, with Romantic literature favoring flawed, emotionally complex characters over the idealized \_\_\_\_\_ of earlier periods. This shift reflected a broader cultural movement towards valuing \_\_\_\_\_ and self-expression. Romantic writers believed that creativity was a unique and personal \_\_\_\_\_, breaking free from traditional constraints and exploring the depths of the human \_\_\_\_\_. Through their narratives, they often depicted society as a \_\_\_\_\_ that suppresses the individual spirit, advocating for a life led by passion and \_\_\_\_\_ rather than reason and order. The legacy of Romanticism is its enduring emphasis on the importance of the individual's \_\_\_\_\_ and imagination, influencing not just literature, but also art, music, and philosophy. This period marked a \_\_\_\_\_ from collective norms, heralding the modern emphasis on personal identity and \_\_\_\_\_.

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