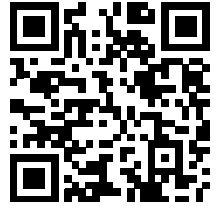


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# Romanticism and Morality



During the Romantic era, literature began to explore the depths of \_\_\_\_\_ emotions and the complexities of moral choices. Authors like \_\_\_\_\_ Shelley and Nathaniel Hawthorne delved into themes of individualism and the inner conflicts between good and evil. Their stories often featured characters who faced moral dilemmas, challenging the \_\_\_\_\_ morality that was prevalent in earlier literature. In "Frankenstein," for example, Shelley presents the \_\_\_\_\_ as a sympathetic character, forcing readers to reconsider the nature of monstrosity and compassion. Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter" explores the consequences of sin and the possibility of \_\_\_\_\_ in a puritanical society. These works highlight the Romantic belief in the importance of \_\_\_\_\_ experience and subjective interpretation of right and wrong. The era's focus on nature also played a role in \_\_\_\_\_ moral complexity, with natural settings often mirroring the tumultuous inner landscapes of \_\_\_\_\_. Through their narratives, Romantic writers showed that morality is not fixed but \_\_\_\_\_, influenced by emotions, society, and individual conscience. This shift marked a significant departure from the didactic literature of the Enlightenment, offering instead a more nuanced and \_\_\_\_\_ view of morality. As such, Romantic literature invites \_\_\_\_\_ to engage with characters on a deeply emotional level, encouraging empathy and a \_\_\_\_\_ understanding of morality.

- readers
- personal
- humanistic
- multifaceted
- illustrating
- fluid
- redemption
- Mary
- human
- black-and-white
- monster
- characters