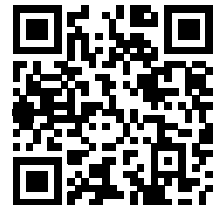


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Romanticism and Social Critique



During the Romantic _____, literature took a deep dive into the emotional and spiritual depths of the human _____. Writers used their craft to express a profound _____ with the industrial revolution's impact on society. They saw the beauty in nature and lamented its _____ by the relentless march of progress. Romantic authors believed in the power of the individual's _____ to overcome the cold logic of the industrial age. They often featured characters who were deeply in touch with _____, their emotions, and their innate goodness, standing in stark contrast to the corrupting influence of _____. This era introduced readers to the idea that society needed to be reformed from the inside out, starting with the _____. By highlighting the importance of personal emotion and intuition over societal norms, Romantic writers critiqued the very _____ of Enlightenment thinking. They argued that true progress could only be achieved by valuing human creativity and the natural _____. Works from this period often contain vivid descriptions of landscapes, which were not just _____ but symbols of the inner life of the characters and the societal ills they faced. Through tales of _____ who often fought against societal constraints, Romantic literature championed the idea of personal _____ and the quest for authenticity. These stories were not just escapes into beautiful worlds but calls to action, urging _____ to reflect on their own lives and the society around them. The legacy of Romanticism is its enduring critique of how _____ values progress, reminding us of the importance of human emotion, nature, and the power of the individual _____.

- dissatisfaction
- period
- destruction
- foundation
- imagination
- freedom
- civilization
- experience
- nature
- self
- backdrops
- readers
- world
- spirit
- society
- heroes