

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Sentimentalism in the Age of Sensibility



In the 18th century, a cultural movement known as _____ emerged, emphasizing the importance of emotion over reason. This movement was part of a larger period called the Age of _____, where feelings and emotional responses were highly valued. Literature, art, and philosophy of the time sought to evoke deep emotional _____, moving away from the rationalism that characterized the Enlightenment. Authors like Samuel _____ and Laurence Sterne explored themes of empathy, compassion, and moral sentiment in their works, appealing to the reader's _____. The novel "Pamela" by Richardson, for example, tells the story of a young servant girl's virtue, perseverance, and eventual _____ over adversity, engaging the reader's sympathy and moral judgment.

The _____ on emotion also influenced music and visual arts, with composers like Mozart and painters like _____ conveying profound emotional states in their compositions and portraits. In philosophy, the Scottish _____, including Adam Smith and David Hume, argued that moral judgments stem from feelings rather than rational _____. This focus on sentiment helped to shape modern concepts of humanitarianism and social justice, as people began to value _____ and compassion as essential to society. The movement also led to the development of new literary genres, including the _____ novel, which explored darker themes of fear and romance, stimulating the reader's emotions in new and profound ways.

While Sentimentalism eventually gave way to _____, its legacy persisted, influencing the way we think about emotions and their role in art, _____, and life. The movement underscored the belief that understanding and expressing feelings could lead to greater personal _____ and social progress.

Moralists

Gainsborough

Richardson

feelings

empathy

analysis

Sensibility

enlightenment

Sentimentalism

reactions

literature

triumph

Romanticism

emphasis

Gothic