

The Romantic Period

1798 - 1832

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Art Works from the Romantic Era



Lady Liberty Leading the People

Eugene Delacroix

•1830



The Wanderer Above the Sea of Clouds

By Casper David Friedrich

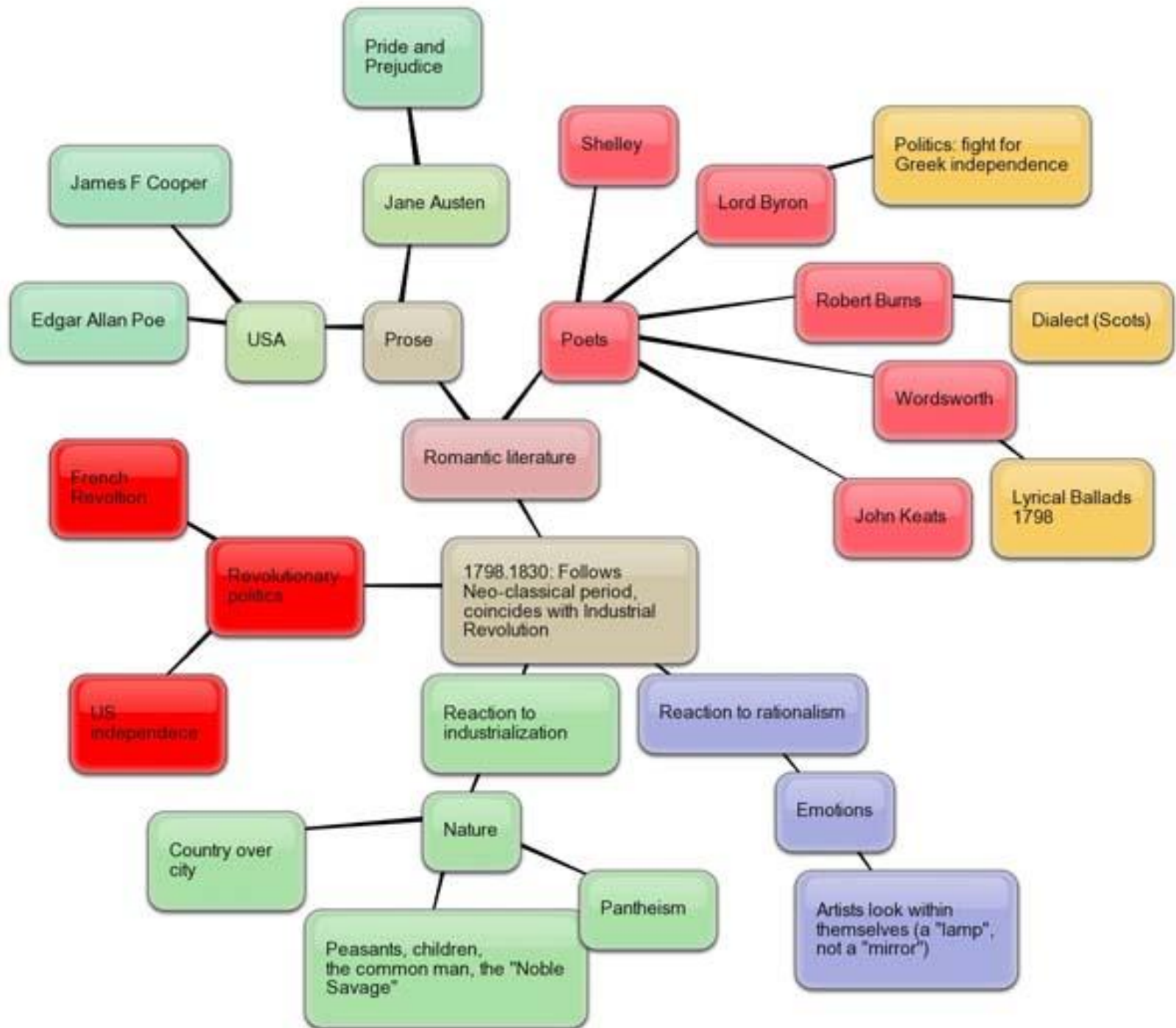
•1818



The Raft of “Medusa” By Theodore Géricault

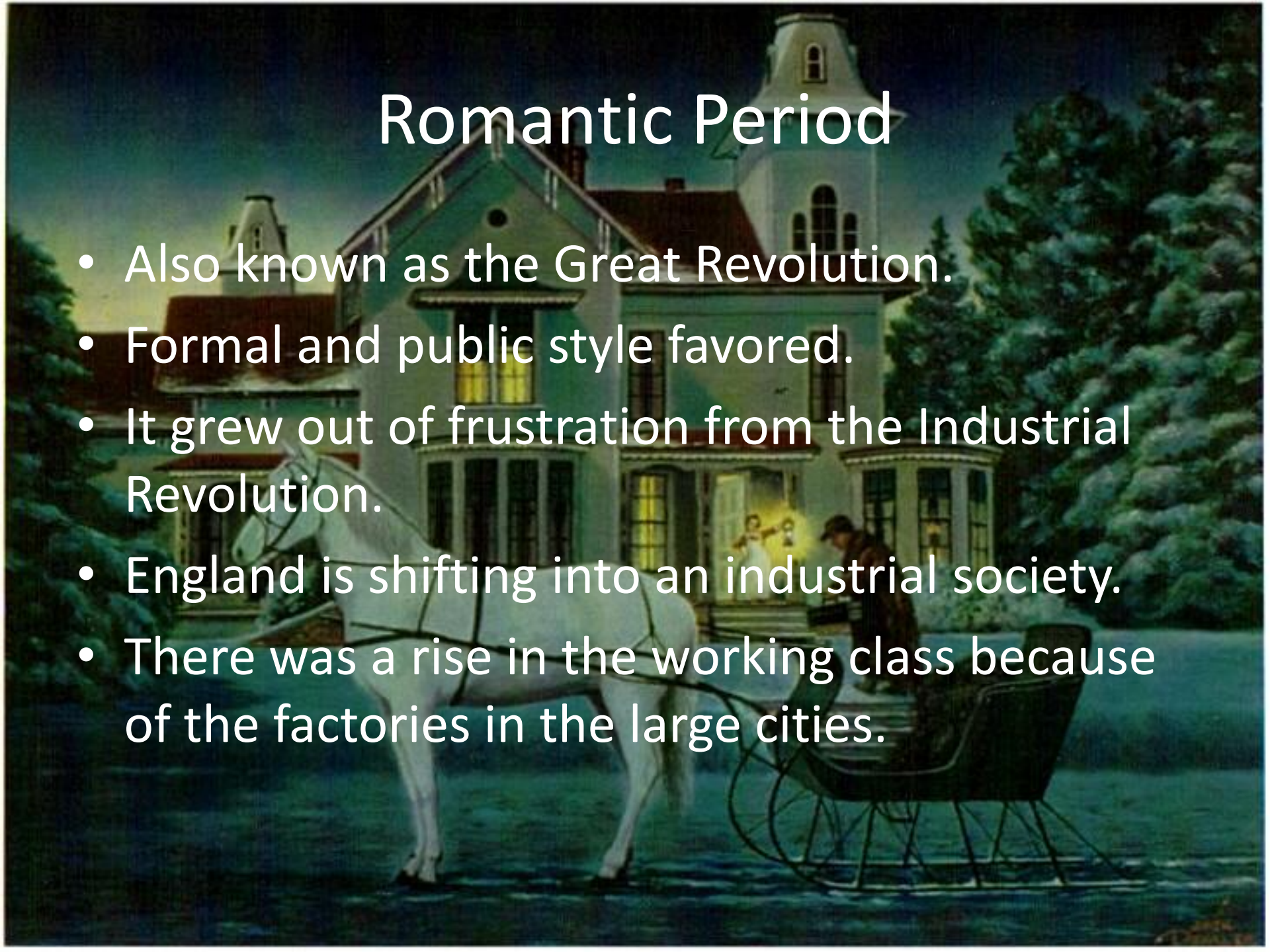
•1819-19





Romantic Period

- Also known as the Great Revolution.
- Formal and public style favored.
- It grew out of frustration from the Industrial Revolution.
- England is shifting into an industrial society.
- There was a rise in the working class because of the factories in the large cities.



Major Romanticism Ideas

- Individual over Society
- Freedom over Slavery
- Politics over Religion
- Nature over Technology
- Grotesque over banal
- Long ago and far away over home
- Imagining was your past time
- Youth and innocence
- Questioned authority and tradition
- The Hero over Institutions (Napoleonic influence)
- Common man over Aristocracy
- Emotion over Reason
- Imagination over Scholasticism, best way to create change
- Beauty and Truth
- Investigated psychological and mysterious components of the human experiences

History and Influences

The Romantics saw that Industrialism was a threat to their system of beliefs, which was focused on individual, the emotional, and the imaginative in life.

The fast-developing industrial society was criticized by the Romantics because they exploited labor, which was banal in the industries in England.



Political/Historical Events

- Revolutionary and Napoleonic period in France, 1789-1815
- Reign of Terror in France, 1793-1799
- George III declared insane, Regency 1811-20
- British Industrial Revolution 1770.



Social/Cultural

**Laissez Faire was the
economic policy responsible
for problems.**

Child Labor/Welfare



Music

- Romantic composers such as Beethoven were inspired by the rapid change
- Masterpieces were created during this time period
- Music is affected by society
- Style and feeling



Pastimes

- Romantic artists were fascinated by their surroundings
- They broke the norm.
- An artist used their own imagination as a gateway to their masterpiece

Romantic Fashion

Women were considered to be delicate and decorative

The sleeves were the main feature

1836 – a new slim sleeve came into fashion.

Hats

In the evening women wore more silky, sultan, velvet exotic turbans



Inventions

- 1803 – Steam Engine was invented
- Trains, telephones, light bulbs, tuba, saxophone, and radio transmission.





Romantic Poets

- William Blake, 1757-1827
- William Wordsworth, 1770-1850
- Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1772-1834
- George Gordon, Lord Byron, 1778-1824
- Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1792-1822
- John Keats, 1795-1821

Poetic Ideas

- Subjective, expressive
- Organic form (blank verse)
- More common expression (lower forms of diction)
- Medieval subjects and forms
- Ballads and folklore over contemporary subjects
- Lyric over heroic
- Urban life to rural life
- Literary Device - Imagery

The Lyrical Ballads With a Few Other Poems

- The Lyrical Ballads is a book of poems written by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
- The book was published in 1798.
- The Lyrical Ballads began the era of the Romantics.
- The Lyrical Ballads began as book of Coleridge and Wordsworth's friendship, but later turned into a book of their poems.
- In the preface, Wordsworth defined poetry by saying it is "the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings."

PRINTED FOR J. & A. ARCH, GRACECHURCH-STREET.

1798.

Kubla Khan

By Samuel Taylor Coleridge

1798

A damsel with a dulcimer

In a vision once I saw:

It was an Abyssinian maid,

And on her dulcimer she played,

Singing of Mount Abora.

Could I revive within me

Her symphony and song,

To such a deep delight 'twould win me,

That with music loud and long,

I would build that dome in air,

That sunny dome! those caves of ice!

And all who heard should see them there,

And all should cry, Beware! Beware!

His flashing eyes, his floating hair!

Weave a circle round him thrice,

And close your eyes with holy dread,

For he on honey-dew hath fed,

And drunk the milk of Paradise.

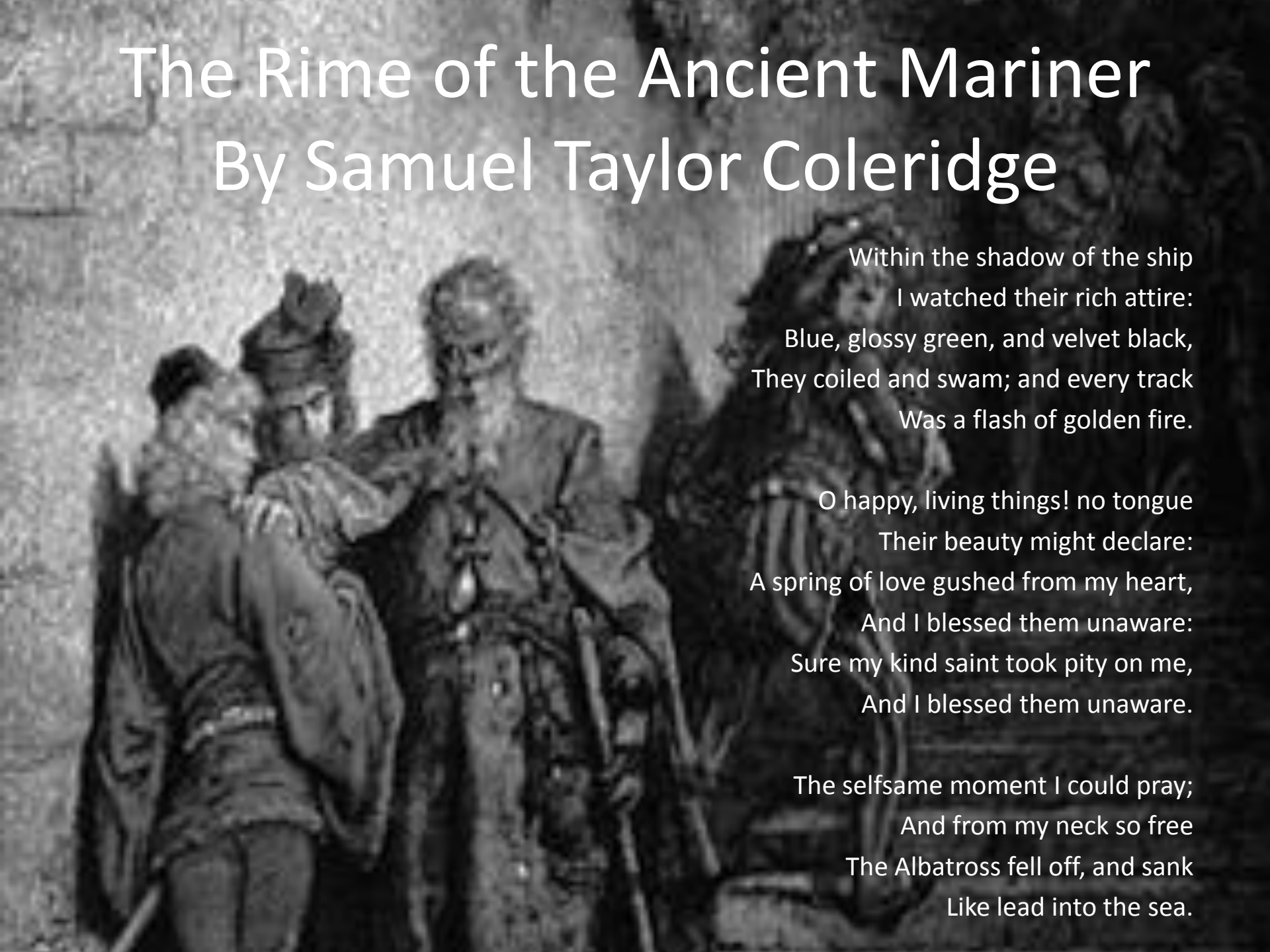
London, 1802

By William Wordsworth

Milton! Thou shouldst be living at this hour;
England hath need of thee; she is a fen
Of stagnant waters: altar, sword, and pen,
Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall and bower,
Have forfeited their ancient English dower
Of inward happiness. We are selfish men;
Oh! Raise us up, return to us again;
And give us manners, virtue, freedom, power.
Thy soul was like a star, and dwelt apart;
Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea;
Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free,
So didst thou travel on life's common way,
In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay.

The Rime of the Ancient Mariner

By Samuel Taylor Coleridge



Within the shadow of the ship
I watched their rich attire:
Blue, glossy green, and velvet black,
They coiled and swam; and every track
Was a flash of golden fire.

O happy, living things! no tongue
Their beauty might declare:
A spring of love gushed from my heart,
And I blessed them unaware:
Sure my kind saint took pity on me,
And I blessed them unaware.

The selfsame moment I could pray;
And from my neck so free
The Albatross fell off, and sank
Like lead into the sea.