

Romanticism



Why did it develop?

- Develops as a reactionary movement:
 - Against the order and rationality of Enlightenment classicism
 - Against the impersonal and inhumane nature of the new industrial society
- Develops along with:
 - The growing sense of nationalism on the continent after the Napoleonic Wars

“Sturm und Drang”

- Tenets of Romanticism
 - Emotional intensity and spontaneity
 - Importance of intuition and imagination as sources of knowledge
 - “It was my heart that counseled me to do it, and my heart cannot err.”
 - Focus on individualism and freedom
 - Admiration for the heroic
 - Love of Nature
 - Developed into pantheism
 - Passion for history
 - Led to Neo-Gothic architecture
 - Obsession with the unknown
 - The Supernatural and Exotic



Gericault: *The Raft of Medusa*



Martin: *The Great Day of His Wrath*



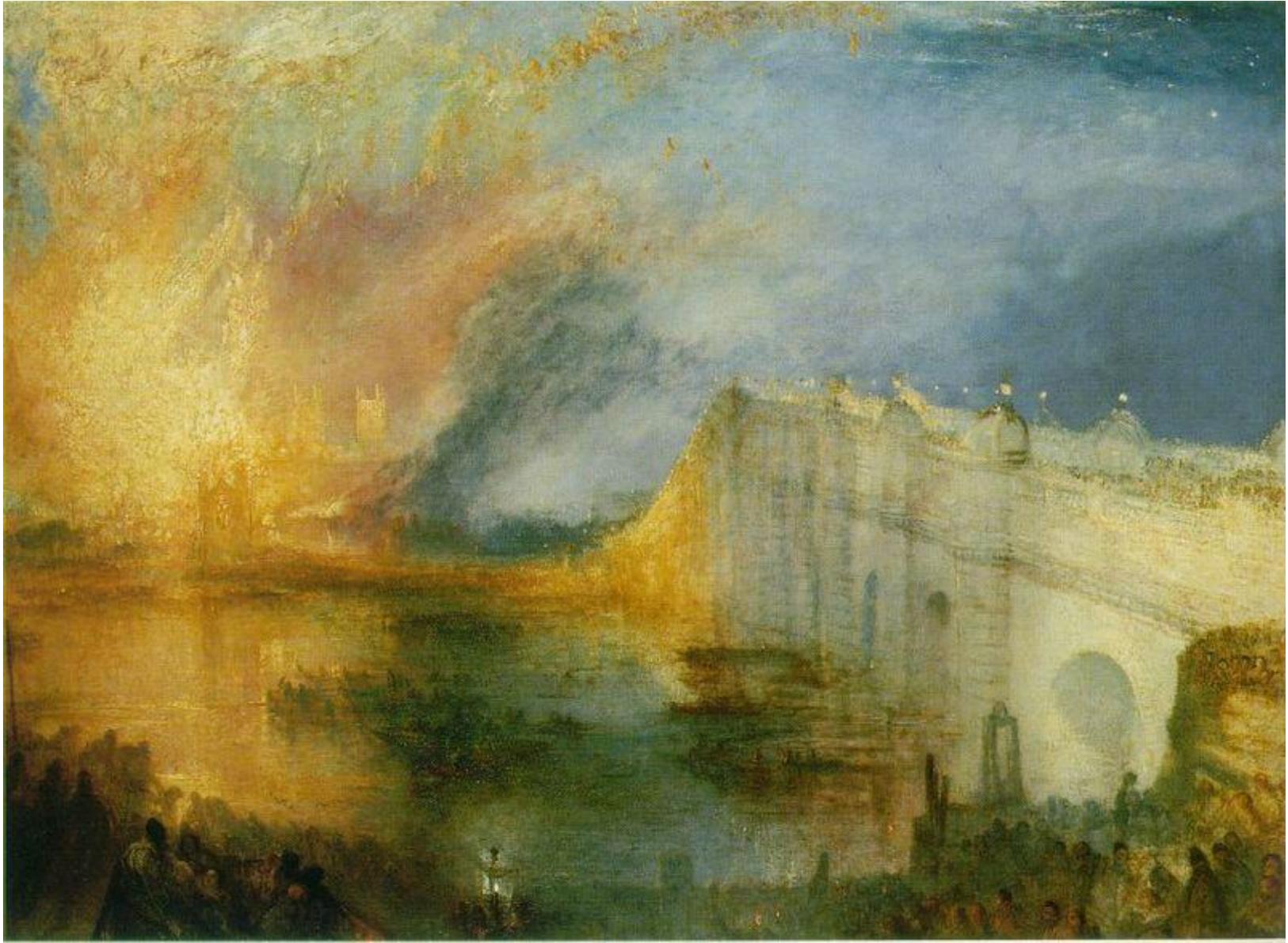


Friedrich:
*The
Wanderer
above the
Sea of Fog*

Francisco Goya: *The Third of May*



J.M.W. Turner: *The Burning of the Houses of Lords and Commons*



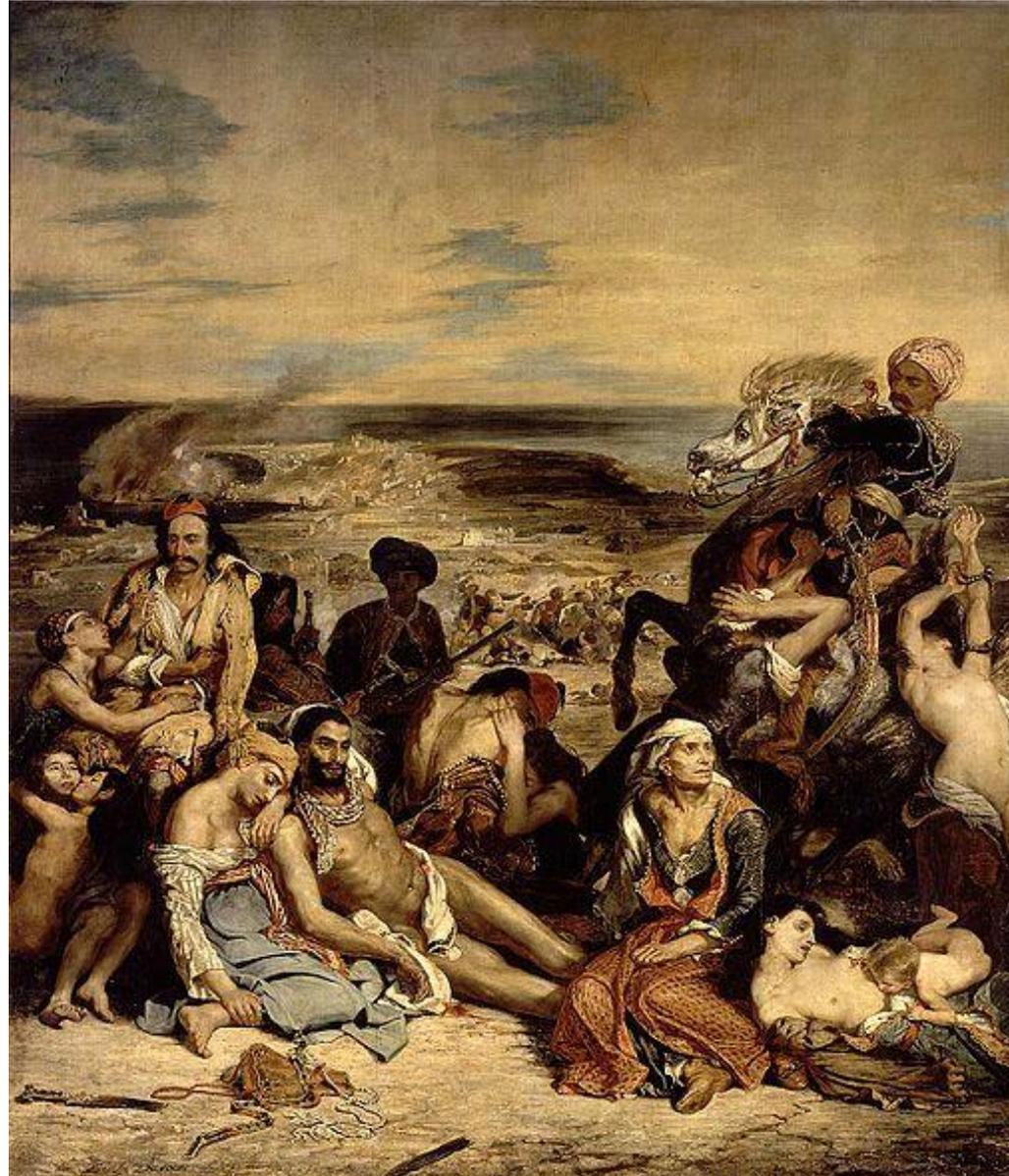
John Constable: *Stonehenge*



Romantic Literature

- JW von Goethe
 - Example of late 18th century German Romanticism
- Romantic Poets
 - Percy Byssche Shelley
 - Lord Byron (George Gordon)
 - Samuel Taylor Coleridge
 - William Wordsworth
 - John Keats
 - William Blake
- Victor Hugo
 - *Hunchback of Notre Dame*
- Alexander Dumas
 - *The Count of Monte Cristo*
- George Sand
 - French female novelist
- Grimm brothers
 - German fairy tales
- Mary Shelley
 - *Frankenstein*
- Walter Scott
 - The great Scottish historian

Delacroix: *Massacre at Chios*



The Greek Revolt: 1821-1830

- Due to growth in nationalism, the Greeks fought for independence from the Ottoman Empire
 - Led by Alexander Ypsilanti
- At first, the conservative powers did not support the Greeks; however, many Europeans, especially Romantics, felt very sympathetic for the Greeks
 - Lord Byron died fighting for the Greek cause
- Russia eventually joined the war (Britain and France followed due to the “Eastern Question) and helped the Greeks defeat the Ottomans in 1829
 - However, a German royal dynasty was established as the new Greek government

Delacroix: *Liberty Leading the People*



Romantic Music

- Orchestra tripled in size and due to the intensity of sound, musicians gained greater prestige than ever before
 - Composers became cultural heroes
- Famous Romantic musicians
 - Franz Liszt
 - Ludwig van Beethoven (the MASTER!)
 - Chopin
 - Schumann
 - Schubert
 - Later, Richard Wagner