

LANDMARKS IN HUMANITIES

Chapter 12 – ROMANTICISM: Nature, Passion, and the Sublime

Define “Romanticism” and identify its characteristics. How does it differ from Neoclassicism?

Why did Napoleon become the nineteenth century’s first romantic hero?

According to Hegel, what is the essence of spirit?

How was Darwin’s theory different than that of Lamarck?

Which two writers produced *Lyrical Ballads*? Why is it significant?

What is the central theme to Shelley’s “Ode to the West Wind”? To Keats’ “Ode on a Grecian Urn”?

Who is Faust? What deal did he make with Mephistopheles?

How did the writing of Jane Austen differ from the Brontës and Mary Shelley?

What did Amandine-Aurore-Lucile Dupin (George Sand) examine in her writing?

Who were the Transcendentalists? What philosophy did they embrace?

How was the writing of Whitman different than the Transcendentalists? What were the prevailing themes in his work?

What cause generated some of the “most impassioned literature of the Romantic Era”? How did Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth contribute to this cause?

What themes were favored by Romantic artists? How did the style differ from Neoclassicism?

What became the primary vehicle for expressing artists’ personal feelings?

Who was George Catlin and what/who served as his primary source of inspiration?

Where did nineteenth century artists look for heroic subjects? Why?

Identify the significance of Delacroix’s *Liberty Leading the People*.

What did E.T.A. Hoffman say was the most romantic of all the arts?

How did the symphonies of Beethoven surpass those of Mozart or Haydn?

Why was the nineteenth century an important time in African history?

Vocabulary:

alliteration

dialectic

leitmotif

assonance

free verse

program music

bel canto

idée fixe

sublime