Essential Questions:
1) What is Romanticism? Why is it considered a movement across the arts?
2) How did it influence European culture?
3) What lasting impact did it leave upon the world?

Romanticism....why?

- Remember, the 18th century was all about the Enlightenment—the use of human reason
- Romanticism of the 19th C. is about emotion
Origins

- Romanticism began following the French Revolution.
- The publication of *Lyrical Ballads* by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge in 1792 is the beginning of literary Romanticism.

Definition

- **Romanticism** refers to a movement in art, literature, and music during the 19th century.
- **Romanticism is characterized by** the 5 “T”s
  - Imagination
  - Intuition
  - Idealism
  - Inspiration
  - Individuality
Imagination

- **Imagination** was emphasized over “reason.”
- This was a backlash against the rationalism characterized by the Neoclassical period or “Age of Reason.”
- Imagination was considered necessary for creating all art.
- British writer Samuel Taylor Coleridge called it “intellectual intuition.”

Intuition

- Romantics placed value on **intuition**,” or feeling and instincts, over reason.
- Emotions were important in Romantic art.
- British Romantic William Wordsworth described poetry as “the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings.”
Idealism

- Idealism is the concept that we can make the world a better place. It refers to any theory that emphasizes the spirit, the mind, or language over matter.
  - thought has a crucial role in making the world the way it is.
- Immanuel Kant, a German philosopher, held that the mind forces the world we perceive to take the shape of space-and-time.

Inspiration

- The Romantic artist, musician, or writer, is an “inspired creator” rather than a “technical master.”
- Inspiration means “going with the moment” or being spontaneous, rather than “getting it precise.”
**Individuality**

- Romantics celebrated the **individual**—their talents, character and needs.
  
  During this time period, Women’s Rights and Abolitionism were taking root as major movements.
- Walt Whitman, a later Romantic writer, would write a poem entitled “Song of Myself”: it begins, “I celebrate myself...”

---

**How did the Romantic Movement differ from Neoclassicalism?**
Is this Romantic or Neoclassical?

David’s “The Death of Socrates”

Use of weapons, costumes, poses of Pompeian frescoes, call to patriotic action
Which is which?
Neoclassicalism and Romanticism

David’s *Marat*
Neoclassical Art

Romantic Art

Neoclassical or Romanticism?

- The Romantic arts embraced themes in the Middle Ages: chivalry, courtly love.
Characteristics of Romantic Art

- Romantic art often featured
  - 1) nature
  - 2) “remoteness” of time or place.
  - 3) Back to the medieval times—Themes: chivalry, courtly love.
  - 4) display of emotions.
  - 5) the horrors of war.

Visual Arts

- **Neoclassical art** was rigid, severe, and unemotional; it hearkened back to ancient Greece and Rome
- **Romantic art** was emotional, deeply-felt, individualistic, and exotic. It has been described as a reaction to Neoclassicism, or “anti-Classicism.”
Emotion in Romantic Painting

Background to 19th C. Spain and Goya

- 1808 French troops take over Spain
- 1814 were driven out and the artist Goya was commissioned to remember the atrocities in Madrid
Goya

- His works
  - Uses emotions to show the horrors of war
  - Agonized victims
  - Light of torches on victims while executions lie in the shadows
Romantic Painting in France
Theodore Gericault (1791-1824)

- Young French liberal
- Used violent lighting to enhance emotions
- Used painting to expose scandal

Raft of the Medusa by Gericault
(French government ship, wrecked off the coast of Africa in 1816)
The Death of Sardanapalus (1826)

- Orgy of violence
- Assyrian king atop his own funeral pyre
- Has destroyed his possessions and his wives rather than give them to the enemy
- Dreamlike quality (Aka Massacre No. 2)

Ferdinand Victor Eugène Delacroix

- **Ferdinand Victor Eugène Delacroix** (April 26, 1798 – August 13, 1863) was the most important of the French Romantic painters.
- Used expressive brushstrokes and optical effects of color
- Paintings featured dramatic and romantic content
- Against classical models of Greek and Roman art
- Emphasized the exotic
“Massacre at Chios” by Delacroix

- Aka Massacre #1
- Romantic political protest
- Turkish slaughter of 20,000 Greeks on Chios in 1824
- Drew inspiration from Lord Byron
  “To set fire to yourself, remember certain passages from Byron”

William Blake

- William Blake (November 28, 1757 – August 12, 1827) was an English poet, painter, and printmaker.
- Fascinated with biblical themes
Blake’s work

- The archetype of the Creator is a familiar image in his work.
**Music: Components**

- **1730-1820.**
  - Classical music emphasized internal order and balance.

- **1800-1910.**
  - Romantic music emphasized expression of feelings.

---

**Classical vs. Romantic Music**

- **“Classical” musicians included composers like**: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and Franz Josef Haydn.

- **Romantic musicians included composers like**: Frederic Chopin, Franz Lizst, Pyotr Il’yich Tchaikovsky and Beethoven!
Examine Beethoven and his influence, harmony, and composers Schubert, Berlioz, Liszt, Chopin, Schumann, and Verdi. The program travels to Paris, France, and Vienna, Austria, during this tremendously rich period, recounting the events of the French Revolution and the impact of nationalism and a growing middle class on the art and music of Europe. The presentation also introduces such concepts as theme, tone color, and melody.

What was the impact of the French Revolution and other historical events on Romantic music?

**Romantic Music**

- Music, like painting could release emotion
- Built on traditions of 18th century masters
Ha! Ha! Ha! Who am I?

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

- Bridged classical and romantic periods
- Son of an alcoholic court musician
- Earned patronage of Viennese nobles
- Before losing his hearing learned classical musical structures
Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

- Romanticist because “he withdraws increasingly within himself.....reveals only his subjective thoughts and pays heed to nothing but his own inspiration

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

- Very dramatic composer
- Often knocked down candles during performance
- Music helped popularize the piano
- Enjoyed wealth and fame (unlike Mozart)
How do you think Beethoven's deafness contributed to the emotional power and appeal of his music?

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

- Age 32 realized deafness was incurable
- Contemplated suicide
- But continued to compose
  - Music searched for unity and peace
  - Personal emotions
Ha! Ha! Ha! Who am I?

Chopin

- Most famous composer of early 19th century
- Dreamy, brooding, melancholic, and fiery
- Performed in upper-class drawing rooms
Franz Schubert (1797-1828)

- Father Moravian peasant
- Fused romantic poetry and music
- Performed in only one public concert
- Died at a young age, syphilis

The middle class

- Loved classical music
- Attended by musically educated listeners
- Private concerts took place in middle class homes
- Piano playing became common
- Children received music lessons
Romanticism in Germany

- Foundation of Romanticism was from **Immanuel Kant** (1724-1804)
  - Questioned nature of the real world
  - Eternal events are merely based on our internal perceptions
  (I know this seems odd)
Romanticism in Germany

- **Von Goethe** (1749-1832)
  - Poet, critic, dramatist, novelist
  - Classical principles of balance and order
  - BUT works reflect Romanticist views

Romanticism in Germany

- **Von Goethe** (1749-1832)
  - “Faust”
    - Character makes a pact with the devil in quest for knowledge
  - “Academic outsiders”
  - “Less-gifted people didn’t appreciate their brilliance”
Romanticism in Germany

- Escape from German political life
- Intensified spirit of German patriotic fervor
- Conservative censorship
- Thinkers and artists retreated inward to their own emotions

I see you!
Who am I?
In America, Romanticism most strongly impacted literature.

Writers wrote about supernatural and gothic themes and nature.

Transcendentalists believed G-d was in nature, unlike "Age of Reason" writers like Franklin and Jefferson, who saw G-d as a "divine watchmaker," who created the universe and left it to run itself.
Percy Bysshe Shelley

- Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792 – 1822) was one of the major English Romantic poets and is widely considered to be among the finest lyric poets of the English language.
- Showed the suffering of souls

“I am the eye which the Universe Beholds itself and knows itself divine; All harmony of instrument or verse, All prophecy, all medicine is mine, All light of art or nature; _to my son Victory and praise in its own right belong”

Percy Bysshe Shelley

- Married Mary Wollstonecraft (named after her mother)
- Son of aristocrat
- Expelled from Oxford for atheist beliefs
- Died mysteriously in 1822
- Encouraged his wife, Mary Shelley, to write fiction
  - Frankenstein
Mary Shelley’s *Frankenstein*

Mary Shelley, *Frankenstein* (1831)

What were the major themes of *Frankenstein* and how did the story convey major ideas and concerns of this period?
Video: Frankenstein in the movies (8 min)

Question: How did Frankenstein become a pop culture icon?

English Romanticism

• **William Wordsworth**
  (1770-1850)
  - Founder of English Romantic movement
  - Witnessed revolutionary France
  - Inspired by political idealism
  “Bliss was it, in that dawn to be alive.”
English Romanticism

- **William Wordsworth** (1770-1850)
  - Later part of F Rev disturbed him
  - Withdrew to the English countryside
  - 1799 lived in Lake District (his poetry made it famous)

---

English Romanticism

- **George Gordon, Lord Byron** (1788-1824)
  - Led an unconventional life
  - Mysterious and gloomy heroes in his books
  - Romantic melodrama
English Romanticism

- George Gordon, Lord Byron (1788-1824)
  - Fame spread throughout Europe
  - Identified with Greek fight for independence
  - Died in 1824 while training soldiers in Greece

English Romanticism

- John Keats (1795-1821)
  - *Eve of Saint Agnes*
  - *Ode to a Nightingale*
  - *Ode to Autumn*

  Died at the age of 26 from tuberculosis
I Wandered Lonely As a Cloud
William Wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay;
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude:
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

Poetry Analysis:
I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud
Give two examples of poetic language (metaphor, simile, personification)

Key:
Simile: comparing two things, using like or as.
'Metaphor: An implied comparison between two unlike things that actually have something important in common.
Personification: Giving human qualities to something.

Apostrophe to the Ocean
George Gordon Byron

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society, where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar:
I love not man the less, but nature more,
From intercourse, in which I steal
From all I may be, or have been before,
To mingle, with the universe, and feel
What I can never express, yet cannot conceal.

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue Ocean, —roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Men mark the earth with ruin, —his control
Stop!—with the shore;—upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When, for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with a buzzing groan,
Without a grave, unkneltled, unconfined, and unknown.

His steps are not upon thy paths, —thy fields
Are not spoil for him, —thou dost arise
And shake him from thee; the vile strength he weilds
For earth's destruction thou dost all despise,
Spurning him from thy bosom to the skies,

And send'st him, shivering in thy playful spray
And howling, to his gods, where haply lies
His petty hope in some near port or bay,
And dashest him again to earth: —there let him lay.

Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
Glasses itself in tempests; in all time,
Calm or convulsed, —in breeze, or gale, or storm,
Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime
Dark-heaving; boundless, endless, and sublime,
The image of Eternity. —the throne
Of the Invisible! Even from out thy sime
The monsters of the deep are made; each zone
Obeys thee; thou goest forth, dread, fathomless, alone.
The armaments which thunderstrike the walls,
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake
And monarchs tremble in their capitals,
The oak leviathons, whose huge ribs make
Their clay creator the vain title take
Of lord of thee and arbiter of war, ---
There are thy toys, and, as the snowy flake,
They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar
Alike the Armada's pride or spoils of Trafalgar.

Thy shores are empires, changed in all save thee;
Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they?
Thy waters wasted them while they were free,
And many a tyrant since; their shores obey
The stranger, slave, or savage; their decay
Has dried up realms to deserts: not so thou;
Unchangeable save to thy wild waves play,
Time writes no wrinkles on thine azure brow;
Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now.

And I have loved thee, Ocean! And my joy
Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be
Borne, like thy bubbles, onward; from a boy
I wantoned with thy breakers, ---they to me
Were a delight; and if the freshening sea
Made them a terror, 'twas a pleasing fear;
For I was as it were a child of thee,
And trusted to thy billows far and near,
And laid my land upon thy mane, ---as I do here.

Answer the following questions below:

Apostrophe to the Ocean

What does the author mean in the quote "I love men not less, but nature more"?

How does that exemplify the "romantic" attitude?