9 October 2012

1. JOURNAL
2. NOTES: WHAT IS ROMANTICISM? ROMANTICISM VS. THE AGE OF REASON
3. FINISH SONG ANALYSIS
**JOURNAL: Quote reflection**

**COPY THESE QUOTES**

1. Life is what happens while you are busy making other plans.
   - What do you think of this quote? How does it relate to your life? Examples.

2. A year from now you will wish you had started today.
   - What do you think of this quote? How does it relate to your life? Examples.
   - How are the quotes related? (Consider comparing your reflection on each rather than just the quotes.)
American Romanticism

• A reaction to The Enlightenment/Age of Reason
• Growing tension between the North & South
The Age of Reason / The Enlightenment

Founded on

• Deism - belief in the existence of a god on the evidence of reason and nature only, with rejection of supernatural revelation
• Logic
• Inalienable rights

It also brought

• Industrialization, growth of cities, and factories
• American expansion (Lewis and Clark and Manifest Destiny)
• More encounters with Native Americans
Romanticism: a reaction to the Age of Reason

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Reason</th>
<th>Romanticism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Realism</td>
<td>Idealism/Utopia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrician Classicism</td>
<td>Glorification of the common man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominion over the Native</td>
<td>Recognition of the nobility of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>primitive – the “noble savage”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logic, always facts to</td>
<td>Imagination to engender faith and hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counter fear and doubt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The City was a Place of . . .

- The Rationalists saw the city as a place of industry, success, self realization, and civilization.

- The Romantics saw the city as a place of poor work conditions, moral ambiguity, corruption, and death.
The Journey

Romanticism was often seen as a journey.

- The journey from the city to the country
- The journey from rational thought to the imagination
• Example of Romantic Art:

Romantic Art
Tenets of Romanticism

“PI C I M I N E”

&

The 5 - I’s
P is for Past

• fascination with the past
I is for Individuality

• Individual at center of Life and Experience
C is for Common Man

• Glorification of ordinary life
I is for idealism

- Rose-colored glasses
M is for Mystery/supernatural
I is for Imagination

- Romantics value Imagination over Reason
N is for Nature

- Nature reveals truth
E is for Emotion

- Literature is about emotion & feelings
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**.
- Idealism 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.”
- What this means is “going with the moment” or being spontaneous, rather than “getting it precise.”
Romantics celebrated the individual. 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...”