

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class period: _____

Romanticism Notes
British Literature pages 659-663

1. Artists, philosophers, and writers rebelled against the _____, orderly forms of _____.
2. They created works that celebrated _____ over reason, _____ over human artifice, and _____ and wildness over decorum and control.
3. _____ was the king of England from 1760-1820.
4. He was involved with the _____.
5. The _____ began in 1789 with an attack on the _____ Prison by citizen revolutionaries.
6. This era is a time of _____ and _____ tumult.
7. In 1793, _____ declared war on England. Napoleon Bonaparte and his French army were finally defeated by the _____ at Waterloo in 1815.
8. When George III died in 1820, _____ took the throne until 1830.
9. At his death, _____, his brother, ruled from 1830-1837.
10. The weaknesses of these three kings led to strong _____, which in turn led to civil reforms.
11. These civil reforms included laws allowing _____ and restoring economic and religious freedoms to Roman Catholics.
12. By 1832, parliamentary seats were redistributed in a more _____ fashion, and _____ men were given the right to vote.
13. The late 18th century marked the end of the Enlightenment and the beginning of the _____ Era.
14. The _____ of this time period showed tendencies toward Romanticism in their _____ explorations and in their perceptions of nature as wild and untamed.
15. _____ was a lifelong scholar, but not a prolific poet.
16. He emulates the classical Greek forms but is Romantic in his praise of _____.
17. _____ was the national poet of Scotland.
18. He avoided the formal, restrained language of the Neoclassical writers and used his native _____.
19. _____ was a poet, painter, mystic, and visionary.
20. Much of his writing is an attack on the complacent _____ and orderliness of the Enlightenment.
21. The true beginning of Romantic poetry came with the publication _____ by William Wordsworth and Samuel Coleridge.
22. In the preface, Wordsworth explained his revolutionary _____.

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23. Poetry should be about _____ and events.
24. It should be written in the _____ of ordinary men and women.
25. Although poetry was the major literary form, great strides were made in the development of the _____ and _____.
26. _____ became popular, providing outlets for essayists.
27. Three types of novels
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
28. Gothic novels were long stories containing elements of _____, mystery, magic, and the macabre.
29. They contained exotic settings such as _____ and untamed wilderness.
30. *The Castle of Otranto* by Hugh Walpole was the first _____ novel.
31. The novel of manners presented a satirical look at _____ in book length prose.
32. _____ produced the greatest works in this genre.
33. Historical Romances are set in a period _____ the life of the author and usually depict _____ events.
34. They contain both _____ and _____ characters.