

ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND IT'S DEVELOPMENT

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***Abstract.** English Romanticism refers to a literary and artistic movement that emerged in late 18th-century England as a response to the rationalism of the Enlightenment and the industrialization of society. It emphasized emotion, individualism, and the beauty of nature, focusing on themes such as freedom, imagination, and the sublime. In the annals of literary history, few movements have captured the imagination and stirred the soul quite like English Romanticism.*

***Key words:** English romanticism, Romantic figures, William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, poems, novels, literature, plays, stories*

INTRODUCTION

English Romanticism, emerging in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, was a cultural movement that emphasized emotion, nature, and individualism, reacting against the Enlightenment's rationalism and industrialization. Key figures like William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge celebrated the sublime beauty of nature and the depths of human emotion, profoundly influencing literature, art, and philosophy. This movement's focus on imagination and the natural world marked a significant shift in artistic and literary expression, leaving a lasting legacy.

FINDINGS

Modern education and development

Romanticism was an artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in Europe toward the end of the 18th century. Scholars regard the publishing of William Wordsworth's and Samuel Coleridge's *Lyrical Ballads* in 1798 as probably the beginning of the movement in England, and the crowning of Queen Victoria in 1837 as its end. Romanticism arrived in other parts of the English-speaking world later; in the United States, about 1820. The Romantic period was one of social change in England because of the depopulation of the countryside and the rapid growth of overcrowded industrial cities between 1798 and 1832. The movement of so many people in England was the result of two forces: the Agricultural Revolution, which involved enclosures that drove workers and their families off the land; and the Industrial Revolution, which provided jobs "in the factories and mills, operated by machines driven by steam-power". Indeed, Romanticism may be seen in part as a reaction to the Industrial Revolution, though it was also a revolt against the aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment, as well as a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature. The French Revolution had an important influence on the political thinking of many Romantic figures at this time as well. English Romanticism, which flourished from the late 18th to the early 19th century, represented a significant cultural and intellectual movement that sought to break away from the constraints of Enlightenment rationalism and industrialization. This era was characterized by an emphasis on emotion, nature, and individualism, celebrating the power of the imagination and the beauty of the natural world. Key figures in this movement included poets such as William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and Lord Byron. Their works often explored themes of the sublime, the mystical, and the transcendental, seeking to capture the profound emotional experiences and spiritual insights that they believed were being lost in an increasingly mechanized and materialistic society. Romanticism's development was influenced by a variety of social and political factors, including the French Revolution, which initially inspired hope for social and political reform but later led to disillusionment and a focus on personal and

introspective themes. Additionally, the Industrial Revolution's impact on the natural environment and traditional ways of life prompted a nostalgic yearning for the pastoral and the picturesque. In essence, English Romanticism was not just a literary movement but a broader cultural shift that redefined how people viewed themselves and their relationship with the world around them. Its legacy continues to inspire modern art, literature, and thought, emphasizing the enduring importance of creativity, emotion, and the natural world.

CONCLUSION

English Romanticism, with its emphasis on emotion, nature, and individualism, marked a pivotal shift in cultural and literary history. Reacting against the rationalism and industrialization of their time, Romantic writers and artists celebrated the power of the imagination and the beauty of the natural world. Figures like Wordsworth, Coleridge, Keats, Shelley, and Byron profoundly influenced the arts by exploring themes of the sublime, the mystical, and the deeply personal. The movement's legacy is enduring, as it reshaped how we view human experience and creativity. Romanticism's focus on the emotional and the natural continues to inspire contemporary thought and artistic expression, reminding us of the enduring importance of the imaginative and the sublime in understanding our world and ourselves.

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