Appendix 2-K
Study Guide: The Romantic Period

1. A __________________ of politics, philosophy, art, and values moved over ___________________ and ___________________ at the end of the eighteenth century.

2. During the Neoclassic Age the __________________ civilization greatly influenced the English, and __________________ dominated society.

3. Reason or __________________ ruled until 1789 when revolutionaries took the __________________.

4. This takeover, based solely on __________________ apart from feelings or God’s truth, was an early form of __________________.

5. As reason fell from its pedestal, profound thinkers realized __________________, the __________________, and __________________ as well as observation gave important insights.

6. According to the philosophy of __________________, knowledge has its source in each man’s __________________ and what the individual believes to be __________________.

7. The new generation of poets, artists, sculptors, and musicians rebelled against the lack of __________________ expression in the eighteenth century.

8. Although Pope, __________________, and Johnson show some imagination and emotion in their work, most neoclassic poetry lacks __________________.

9. The romantic arts were more __________________ and __________________ than objective and public.

10. Man could free himself from __________________ customs and beliefs because he now possessed the correct __________________ and __________________.

11. Romanticism hinted of a time __________________. Some of its philosophies such as art is __________________ self-expression, morality is based on the __________________, and truth is __________________ are still alive today.

12. As England began the age of __________________, romanticism ended in 1832.

Political Events
(pp. 508-9)

1. Because of the events associated with the French Revolution, no monarchy could feel __________________.

2. Lord Nelson and the __________________ were largely responsible for defeating the famous French leader __________________ and his forces.

3. Wellington delivered the final blow to Napoleon at __________________ in __________________.

4. At the Congress of Vienna, Austria, __________________, __________________, and England met to form the Quadruple Alliance.

5. Supported by both houses of Parliament, the people, and the king, __________________ obtained the admission of __________________ to the United Kingdom and instigated the abolition of __________________.
6. Even though there was _____________________ among the people, Parliament continued to disagree on government reforms.

7. With the accession of _____________________ and then his son _____________________, the people continued to cry for political reform.

8. In this era of industrial revolution came a new growth in _____________________, plus the passage of the _____________________, allowing more people to _____________________ and more seats in the House of Commons for industrial cities and counties.

**Social and Economic Conditions**  
(pp. 509-10)

1. Adam Smith, in his book _____________________, propagated the philosophy of _____________________ or a noninterference of government in economic affairs.

2. With the agricultural and industrial revolutions, England saw a great _____________________ growth, new _____________________ positions, and needed food supplied.

3. The advent of _____________________ power and the _____________________ signaled a revolution in _____________________.

**Religion**  
(pp. 511-12)

1. The Frenchman, _____________________, the _____________________Hume, and _____________________ critical scholars all tried to discredit the Scripture.

2. _____________________, the religion putting _____________________ above feeling, was not accepted by romanticists as the religion of the day.

3. Instead, England looked to the German philosopher _____________________ and _____________________ with a World Spirit abiding in man and nature.

4. To the transcendentalists the _____________________ was a major event preceding the _____________________.

5. The mystic _____________________ and other German romantics believed man could be restored to harmony and self-unity through his _____________________.

6. The British transcendentalists came to the realization that their goals would not be achieved through a violent external change but rather a slower, more _____________________ transformation.

7. Transcendentalism is actually a form of _____________________ which teaches that God indwells all things, including man’s mind.

8. In the _____________________ philosophy an act was judged good or bad based on the _____________________ it produced.

9. The romantics did not accept _____________________ utilitarian philosophy which stated that an individual was happiest when he experienced great physical pleasure and little _____________________.

10. Evangelical Christianity was evident through the age with the hymns of such men as Reginald Heber, Thomas _____________________, and _____________________, and with the emphasis on the reading of the Bible, Bunyan’s _____________________, and Foxe’s _____________________.
1. A common thread that ran throughout the Romantic Period was the desire for ________________ or escape.

2. These romantic ________________ thought ________________ should be the guide for man’s thinking.

3. By the Romantic Period the ________________ and spelling seemed to be fairly consistent, but writers continued to add and invent new ________________ in the vocabulary.

4. The German philosopher Kant influenced the romantics in the importance of the ________________, whereas the Frenchman Rousseau impressed the English with his philosophy of ________________ or a preference for an uncivilized life.

5. The romantics held to two false beliefs: ________________, preferring the past, and ________________, preferring the future, but neither accepting the present.

6. Two other English writers that were influential in their own country were ________________ and ________________.

7. Lyell’s philosophy of ________________, with the earth’s physical characteristics being a result of processes extended over a lengthy time period, does ________________ agree with ________________.

8. Social radicalism, espoused by ________________ and ________________, and ________________ doctrine, espoused by Mary Wollstonecraft, appealed to the young intellectuals of the period.

9. The romantics linked philosophy and literature in that they promoted their own ________________ about new moral, philosophical, social, and ________________ perspectives.

10. Romantic poetry tended to be more ________________ than outward, with the ________________ being a popularly used form.

11. The major subject of romantic poetry is the ________________.

12. The romantic period began with the publication of Coleridge and Wordsworth’s ________________, predominantly composed of ________________ poetry.

13. Prose writers also excelled such as ________________ with the familiar essay, and ________________ and ________________ with the novel.

14. A Christian can learn from romantic authors by seeing how God speaks to a Christian through the ________________ as well as the ________________, and by understanding just how far astray the culture departed from ________________ during this age.
answer Key: The Romantic Period

1. revolution / England / Europe
2. French / reason
3. rationalism / Bastille
4. reason / totalitarianism
5. feelings / imagination / intuition
6. idealism / mind / true
7. creative
8. Swift / lyricism
9. subjective / private
10. past / reason / emotion
11. long ago / unfettered / situation / relative
12. reform

Political Events
1. safe
2. Duke of Wellington / Napoleon
3. Waterloo / 1815
4. Prussia / Russia
5. William Pitt the Younger / Ireland / slave trade
6. dissent
7. George IV / William IV
8. cities / First Reform Bill / vote

Social and Economic Conditions
1. Wealth of Nations / laissez faire
2. population / job
3. steam / railroad / communication

Religion
1. Voltaire / Scotsman / German
2. Deism / reason
3. Immanuel Kant / transcendentalism
4. French Revolution / millenium
5. William Blake / imagination
6. peaceful
7. pantheism
8. utilitarian / happiness
9. Jeremy Bentham’s / pan
10. Kelly / Henry Lyte / Pilgrim’s Progress / Acts and Monuments

Culture
1. freedom
2. rebels / feeling
3. grammar / words
4. imagination / primitivism
5. primitivism / progressivism
6. Thomas Malthus / Charles Lyell
7. uniformitarianism / not / Scripture
8. Thomas Paine / William Godwin / feminist
9. ideas / religious
10. inward / soliloquy
11. poet
12. Lyrical Ballads / lyric
13. Charles Lamb / Sir Walter Scott / Jane Austen
14. emotions / conscience / God