UNIT 9 VIEWING GUIDE

1. The first thing to realize about the Romantic era is how important ____________________ (art form) is, and always has been, to Europeans.

2. Romanticism developed in stages. First, in the early part of the 19th century, artists became fascinated by ________________________________ ________________________________. They also looked into their national ________________________________ and collected their national ________________________________. Using all this material, in a kind of Stage Three, they set about creating ________________________________. 

3. The term Romantic or Romanticism means many things, including ________________________________ ________________________________.

4. The English writer ________________________________, in his novel ________________________________, gave one of the best literary portraits of the French Revolutionary period and the many difficult situations that followed. That novel opens with a famous line: ________________________________

5. Napoleon may have come out of the new intellectual era focused on rationalism, known as ________________________________, but it was the timeless urge to conquer and to grab power that led him to be ________________________________ at ________________________________ Cathedral in 1804.

6. The painter ________________________________ showed Napoleon in all his glory. But his glory turned to ashes when he tried, ill-advisedly, to conquer Russia in ________ (year). The Russians survived, and then triumphed, by ________________________________. The parallels in this campaign with a campaign waged by ________________________________ in the 20th century are chilling.

7. After the Napoleonic Wars, people drew inward, seeking stability and comfort. A style of furnishing and art called ________________________________ was launched. A fine German painter named ________________________________ captured the mood well. There is even a German term for “cozy” that is used to describe this era: _________________________________. Meanwhile, a long series of peace
conferences called the ______________________ tried to put the Old Europe back together.

8. We can use the words from an 18th-century German novel called Joseph Berlinger to see how the new Romantic authors __________________________. Artists were definitely departing from a Classical view of music. In fact, suddenly the arts became ________________________________.

9. It’s interesting to see the old three-part Greek view of music, starting at the top with ___________________________ (music of the ________), followed by ___________________________ (music made by human beings), and finally ________________________ (music made by physical objects like instruments).

10. The German writer ____________________________ idolized the composer __________________. In his writings, he talks about music in very emotional language with words like _________________________. His stories are often about musicians, but his most famous story is known to us as ________________________________.

11. Another writer who packed a power-punch was the English novelist ______________________. His novels were huge hits. Then there was the Romantic English poet __________________________. He died quite young. He, like the composer ______________________, was fascinated by the story of Don Juan, or, in Italian, Don Giovanni.

12. The German writers known as ______________________ collected and published volumes of important fairy tales. Fairy tales really aren’t designed just for children, because ____________________________________________ _____________________________________________________________________.

13. Maybe the most famous novel about the “supernatural” in the 19th century was Mary Shelley’s __________________________ in 1818. And the most famous American poem about a spooky threatening bird, _________________________, was written by our great Romantic writer ____________________________.

14. The Romantic era was also a time when people began to research and understand the problem of ___________________________ (medical condition)
better. Sir Walter Scott incorporated this theme in his novels, including one that became the plot for a famous opera _____________________.

15. But the most significant of all the Romantic writers was arguably a German author named ___________________. He became famous in his twenties when he wrote a short novel called ____________________. It was essentially the story of a love triangle, carried forth as a novel in “letter” form, which we call an ____________________. But this one was strange because the letters went only ____________________. The story ends with the ______________ of the main character _____________________.

16. Goethe got invited to live in _______________ (city), and he went, living quite (circle one) poorly / well for the rest of his life. There he wrote over many years the most significant work of his career, the play _______________. The entire Part I of this work turns on a _______________ that the Professor makes with the _______________. At issue is whether or not the _______________ can grant the Professor one moment of ______________________________. If so, the _______________ wins his _______________.

17. Another great German poet and playwright living in the same city towards the end of the above-mentioned writer’s life was _______ _____________________.