



ENGLISH ROMANTICISM AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation: *In this article, we will discuss in detail the history of English romanticism and its development, the role of romanticism as a literary movement, and the place of romanticism in the literature of the 19th century.*

Keywords: *romanticism, literary movement, development, history, literature, trend, artistic phenomena, symbolism, decadence, neo-romanticism, culture.*

Introduction: This trend is one of the main artistic phenomena in the culture of the 19th century in Russia, Europe and America. Romanticism as a literary direction appeared at the end of the 18th century, but it flourished at the highest level in the 1830s. From the beginning of the 1850s, this period begins to decline, but its threads stretch throughout the 19th century, giving rise to trends such as symbolism, decadence and neo-romanticism.

Europe, especially England and France, is the birthplace of the direction, the name of this artistic direction comes from "romanticism". This is explained by the fact that 19th century romanticism arose as a result of the French Revolution.

The revolution destroyed the entire hierarchy that existed before, mixed society and social strata. The man began to feel lonely and began to seek solace in gambling and other pastimes. Against this backdrop, the idea emerged that life is a game of winners and losers. The main character of each romance becomes a person who plays with the fate of works.

Romanticism is everything that exists only in books: incomprehensible, incredible and fantastic events, and at the same time, it is connected with the confirmation of a person through his spiritual and creative life. Often the events take place against the background of expressed passions, all the characters have a clearly manifested character and often have a rebellious spirit.

Writers of the Romantic period emphasize that the main value in life is the personality of a person. Each person is a separate world full of amazing beauty. It is from here that all inspiration and high feelings, as well as a tendency to idealization, arise.

According to the novelists, ideality is a temporary concept, but nevertheless it has the right to exist. Ideality is beyond ordinary understanding, so the main character and his ideas are in direct contrast to worldly relations and material things.



The characteristics of romanticism as a literary movement lie in the main ideas and conflicts. The main idea of almost every work is the constant movement of the hero in physical space. This fact, as it were, reflects the confusion of the soul, its ongoing thoughts, and at the same time, the changes in the world around it.

Like many artistic movements, romanticism has its own contradictions. Here the whole concept is based, the complex relationship between the hero and the world around him appears. He is very egocentric and at the same time rebels against the unreasonable, crude, material objects of reality, which are manifested in the actions, thoughts and ideas of this or that character. The following literary examples of romanticism are most evident in this regard: Child Harold, the main character of Byron's "Childe Harold" and Pechorin in Lermontov's novel "Hero of Our Time".

Summarizing all of the above, it turns out that the basis of any such work is the gap between reality and an idealized world with extremely sharp edges.

19th century European Romanticism is notable for the fact that most of its works have a fantastical basis. These are reflected in a large number of fairy tales, legends, short stories and stories.

France, England and Germany are the main countries where romanticism is most prominently manifested as a literary movement.

This artistic event consists of several stages:

1. 1801-1815. The beginning of the formation of romantic aesthetics.
2. 1815-1830. The formation and development of the flow, the determination of the main postulates of this direction.
3. 1830-1848. Romanticism takes on more social forms.

Each of the above countries has made its own, special contribution to the development of this cultural phenomenon. In France, romantic literary works had a more political tone, writers were hostile to the new bourgeoisie. This society, according to the French leaders, violated the integrity of the individual, his beauty and spiritual freedom.

Romanticism has long existed in English legends, but it did not stand out as a separate literary trend until the end of the 18th century. English works, unlike French works, are filled with Gothic, religion, national folklore, culture (including spiritual) of peasant and working-class societies. In addition, English prose and poetry are full of travel to distant lands and foreign studies.

In Germany, romanticism as a literary direction was formed under the influence of idealistic philosophy. The basis of this was the individuality and freedom of man oppressed by feudalism, as well as the perception of the universe as a single living



system. Almost every German work contains reflections on human existence and the life of his soul.

In America, this direction developed a little later: its initial stage corresponds to the 1820-1830s, and the next one to the 1840s-1860s of the XIX century. Both phases were particularly affected by civil unrest in France (which spurred the creation of the United States) and directly in America itself (the War of Independence from England and the War between the North and the South).

Artistic trends in American romanticism are divided into two types: the abolitionist, which advocated freedom from slavery, and the eastern part, which idealized the plantation.

American literature of this period was based on a revision of knowledge and genres from Europe, mixed with the unique lifestyle and pace of the still new and little-known continent. American works were rich in national intonations, a sense of independence and the struggle for freedom.

Conclusion: To sum up, to this day, romanticism as a literary trend has had a strong enough influence on music, theater art and painting. We can show many performances and paintings of those times as a good proof of this. This happened mainly due to the direction's qualities such as high aesthetics and emotionality, heroism and pathos, chivalry, idealization and humanitarianism. Although the period of romanticism was very short-lived, it did not affect the popularity of books written in the 19th century in the following decades. Literary works of art of that time were loved and respected by the people.

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