

# [In your opinion based on the facts why did the romantics need to creat the space ...](https://assignbuster.com/in-your-opinion-based-on-the-facts-why-did-the-romantics-need-to-creat-the-space-they-did-after-the-scientific-emphasises-of-the-enlightenment/)

[Literature](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/literature/)

Why did the Romantics need to create the space they did after the scientific emphasizes of the Enlightenment? Why did the Romantics need to create the space they did after the scientific emphasis of the Enlightenment? The answer to this particular question should start with the recollecting the definition of romanticism. Romanticism is the intellectual and artistic movement in the European and American culture in the late 18th century-the first half of the 19th century. It is characterized by stating the value of the spiritual and creative life of an individual, a strong (often religious) passions and characters, inspired and salutary nature. This movement was spread to different areas of life. In the 18th century everything odd, picturesque and existing in books and not in reality was called romantic. In the early 19th century romanticism became the symbol of a new direction, the opposite to classicism and education.
Romanticism is sometimes interpreted as a reaction to the Enlightenment, however, it is believed that romanticism was formed in the context of the experiences that gave rise to the industrial revolution, as well as a piece of the response to the call of Napoleon. Romanticism is a particular world view that has shown itself in a variety of areas: philosophy, politics, economics and history, literature and painting, poetics and linguistics. Romanticism claimed universality; its purpose was to synthesize the entire human knowledge, to understand the world in its unity and diversity. The theorists of romanticism in their works turned to music, art, philology, history (McCalman).
The historical fact of romanticism origin is French Revolution, which clearly demonstrated the complexity and contradictions of the historical process of the human greatness, seeking to transform the world and its limited forces. To some extent romanticism sprang from the bitter historical experience, which created a keen feeling of the contradiction between the beautiful theories and the harsh reality. For romantics the ideal and the real are tragically separated, but the ideal is above the real (Breckman).
Actually, if the romanticism could have avoided returning to myths and fairytales, how would we get to know about these creations? Without this returning, we would learn only about the scientific discoveries, but they would not contribute to our mental life. The fact that can’t be disproved is that people have always cared about their spiritual would more than about material things. Really, every discovery is first imagined and only then is proved with the help of scientific research (Ferber).
Romanticism is closely connected with the science, it is even a continuation of it, but it made stress not on material, but on the spiritual as the essential part of human soul, without which humanity can’t exist. Our life will not be beautiful and pleasant if we focus only on something material, on scientific achievements forgetting about our mental life and desires. This is the reason why romanticism had to return to myths and fairytales, because they create the wonders for us. The scientific achievements can be disproved, but the wonders will always exist and can’t be confuted.
Works cited
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McCalman, Iain (ed.).  An Oxford Companion to the Romantic Age. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2009