

AP Euro: Seminar

Julia Jang
Period 6

Prompt

- 2003 - Analyze three examples of the relationship between romanticism and nationalism before 1850.

What is nationalism?

- I. Argued that each people had its own genius and its own *cultural* unity.
 - A. Cultural unity:
 1. Common language
 2. History
 3. Territory
 - B. Nations = products of nationalist ideology
 - A. “Imagined communities”
 - C. Politics
 - A. Nationalists also believed in liberalism or democratic republicanism
 - D. “We – They” Outlook
 - A. Stressed the differences among peoples
 - B. Instigated a sense of national mission and national superiority.

What is romanticism?

- I. Characterized by:
 - A. Emotional exuberance
 - B. Unrestrained imagination
 - C. Spontaneity in both art and personal life
- II. Break with classicism
 - A. Most apparent in conception of nature
- III. Historical passion
 - I. History seen as organic and dynamic, not mechanical and static (as believed by Enlightenment)
 - II. Historical studies promoted national aspirations and encouraged people to seek in the past.



- *Traveler Looking over a Sea of Fog*

Casper David
Friedrich (1774 – 1840)

Relationship?

- Nationalism embodies the romantic ideals that a people has its own individual identity and culture as seen in the literature, art, and music.

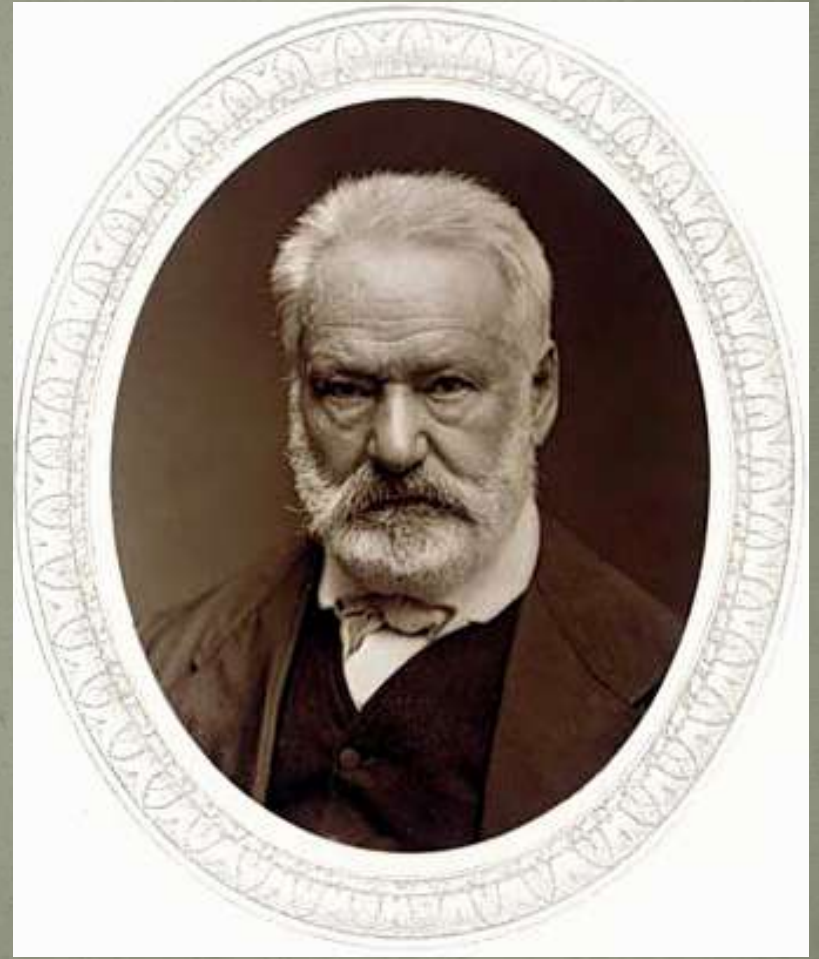
Literature

- I. Walter Scott (1771 – 1831)
 - A. Personified the romantic movement's fascination with history
 - B. Translated Johann Wolfgang von Goethe's *Gotz von Berlichingen*
 - 1. About 16th century knight who revolted against centralized authority and championed individual freedom
 - C. Able to recreate the spirit of bygone ages and great historical events

Literature (continued)

- I. Victor Hugo (1802 – 1885)
 - A. Achieved range of rhythm, language, and image in his lyric poetry
 - B. Novels exemplified the romantic fascination with fantastic characters, exotic historical settings, and human emotions
 1. *Hunchback of Notre Dame* (1831)
- II. Literary romanticism and early nationalism often reinforced each other
 - A. Sought a unique greatness in everyone
 - B. Well-educated romantics dug through their own histories and cultures
 1. Turned attention to peasant life and folk songs, tales, and proverbs (disdained by Enlightenment)

Walter Scott and Victor Hugo



Art

- I. Eugene Delacroix (1798 – 1863)
 - A. The greatest and most moving romantic painter in France
 - B. A master of dramatic, colorful scenes that stirred emotions
 - C. Fascinated with remote and exotic subjects
 - D. Passionate spokesman for freedom
 1. *Liberty Leading the People* – celebrated the nobility of popular revolution in general and in France

Art (continued)

- I. Joseph M. W. Turner (1775 – 1851) and John Constable (1776 -1837)
 - A. Both fascinated by nature
 - 1. Interpretations contrasted sharply
 - 2. Symbolized the large emotional range of the romantic movement
 - B. Turner
 - A. Power and terror of nature
 - 1. Wild storms and sinking ships
 - C. Constable
 - A. Gentle landscapes
 - B. Humans are one with environment

Eugene Delacroix, Joseph M.W. Turner, and John Constable



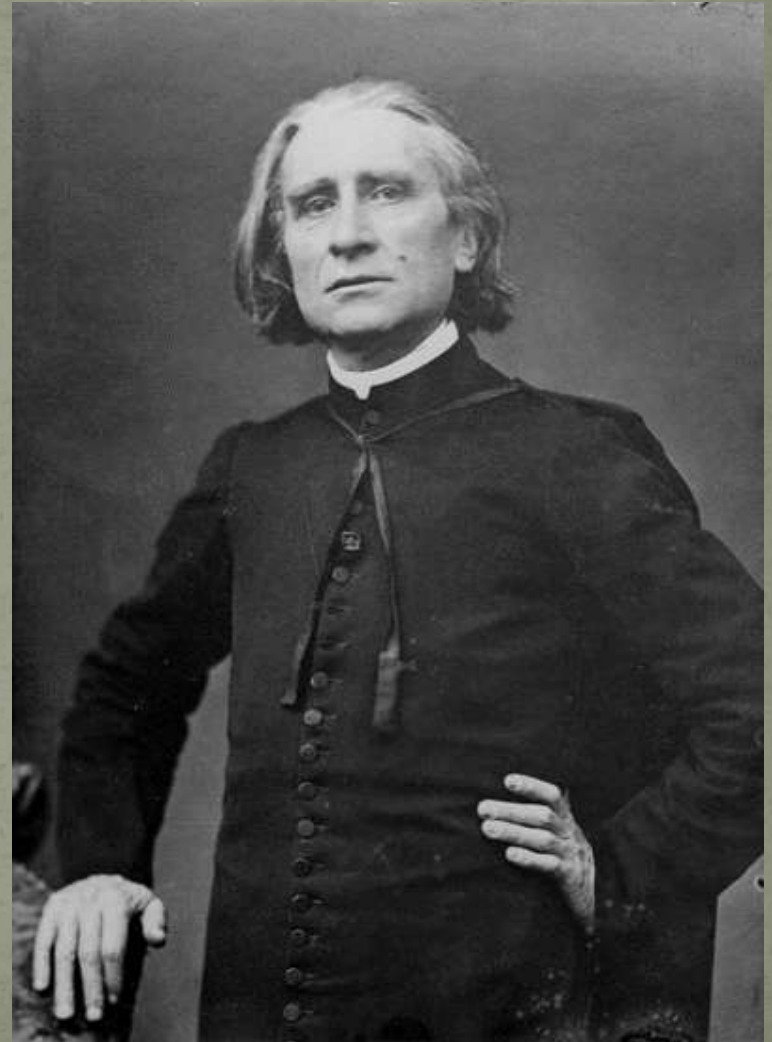
Music

- I. Romanticism goal = free expression and emotional intensity
 - A. Abandoned well-defined structures
 1. Used wide range of forms to create different layouts and evoke powerful emotions
- II. Transformed orchestra
- III. Range and intensity gave music and musicians greater prestige than before
 - I. No longer simply compliment church service or help nobleman digest dinner
 - II. Became sublime end
 - III. Realized endless yearning of soul

Music (continued)

- I. Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 -1827)
 - A. Extended and broke classical forms
 - 1. Used contrasting themes and tones to produce dramatic conflict and inspiring resolutions
 - B. “Beethoven’s music sets in motion the lever of fear, of awe, of horror, of suffering, and awakens just that infinite longing which is the essence of Romanticism”
 - C. At peak of fame, began to lose hearing
 - 1. Continued to create music even as his last years were silent and spent in complete deafness

Ludwig van Beethoven and Franz Liszt



Conclusion

- Nationalism = people have own genius and cultural unity
- Romanticism = emotional enthusiasm, free expression, unrestrained imagination, and spontaneity.
- Nationalism embodies the romantic ideals that a people has its own individual identity and culture