

5.8 Romanticism

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain **Romanticism** 浪漫主义 as a challenge to reason.

You must be able to:

- state what Rousseau objected to and what he emphasised
- describe Romanticism's relation to Enlightenment rationality
- explain the connection with religious revival
- explain what the era's politics demonstrated

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Rousseau's objection

He questioned the **exclusive** reliance on reason and emphasised emotion in the moral improvement of self and society. The target is reason as the only faculty, not reason itself.

■ Romanticism and reason

Romanticism emerged as a **challenge** to Enlightenment rationality —the two coexist and argue, and neither replaces the other.

■ Religious revival

Consistent with the Romantic movement, religious revival occurred, including Methodism founded by John Wesley. Both privilege inner experience over the demonstrable, which is why the CED files them together.

■ What politics demonstrated

Revolution, war and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism —the era's own events are the evidence for the claim.

2 Practice

2.1 State what Rousseau objected to and what he emphasised.

[2]

2.2 Explain why religious revival is placed alongside Romanticism. [2]

2.3 The CED says revolution and war "demonstrated" the emotional power of mass politics.

(a) State what the verb implies. [1]

(b) State what the evidence is. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Rousseau objected to reliance on reason that was [1]

- **A** partial
 - **B** exclusive
 - **C** mathematical
 - **D** foreign
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3.2 The CED's word for Romanticism's relation to Enlightenment rationality is [1]

- **A** replacement
 - **B** challenge
 - **C** agreement
 - **D** ignorance
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3.3 A movement privileges inner experience over what can be demonstrated.

(a) State which two developments share this feature. [2]

(b) Explain why they are treated together. [1]

4 Go further

- work through the **5.8 Romanticism** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century** section of the AP European History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 he objected to the exclusive reliance on reason and emphasised emotion in the moral improvement of self and society.

2.2 both privilege inner experience over the demonstrable, and the CED describes the revival as consistent with the Romantic movement.

2.3 (a) that the events are the evidence for the claim. (b) revolution, war and rebellion of the preceding decades.

3.1 B. reason as the only faculty is the target.

3.2 B. challenge, not replacement.

3.3 (a) Romanticism; religious revival, including Methodism. (b) they share a temper—inner experience above the demonstrable.