

ილია ჭავჭავაძის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი
უცხო ენათა ფილოლოგიის ფაკულტეტი

ეკა კირთაძის

სამაგისტრო ნაშრომი

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Romanticism is a complex artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in the second half of the 18th century in Western Europe, and gained strength during the Industrial Revolution. It was partly a revolt against aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment and a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature, and was embodied most strongly in the visual arts, music, and literature.

Although the movement is rooted in German Pietism, which prized intuition and emotion over Enlightenment rationalism, the ideologies and events of the French Revolution laid the background from which Romanticism emerged. The confines of the Industrial Revolution also had their influence on Romanticism.

As Charles Baudelaire defines: "Romanticism is precisely situated neither in choice of subject nor exact truth, but in the way of feeling.

Our modern sense of a romantic character is sometimes based on Byronic or Romantic ideals.

George Gordon Byron, later Noel, 6th Baron Byron was a British poet and a leading figure in Romanticism. He is regarded as one of the greatest European poets and remains widely read and influential, both in the English-speaking world and beyond.

The Byronic hero presents an idealized but flawed character whose attributes include: having great talent, exhibiting great passion, having a distaste for society and social institutions, expressing a lack of respect for rank and privilege, thwarted in love by social constraint or death, rebelling, suffering exile, hiding an unsavoury past, arrogance, overconfidence or lack of foresight, and ultimately, acting in a self-destructive manner.

Byron exercised a marked influence on Continental literature and art, and his reputation as a poet is higher in many European countries than in Britain or America, although not as high as in his time, when he was widely thought to be the greatest poet in the world.

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