



## THE BEGINNING OF ROMANTICISM PERIOD AND THE INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN ROMANTICISM TO AMERICAN LITERATURE

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### ABOUT ARTICLE

**Key words:** the Romantic Movement, the American dream, self-reliance, aspiration, sensibility, feeling, imagination, intuition, metaphysical musing, and emotions.

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**Abstract:** The main topic of our article is about Romanticism in American literature. The article will cover the history of American Romanticism and how it developed, as well as the writing style of American authors and also we speak about the influence of European Romanticism to America literature. Finally, the study will give arguments that investigate the concept of American Romanticism and well-known works of this genre in that period.

## ROMANTIZM DAVRINING BOSHLANISHI VA YEVROPA ROMANTIZMINING AMERIKA ADABIYOTIGA TA'SIRI

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### MAQOLA HAQIDA

**Kalit so'zlar:** Romantik harakat, Amerika orzusi, o'ziga ishonish, intilish, sezgirlik, his qilish, tasavvur, sezgi, metafizik aks ettirish va hissiyotlar.

**Annotatsiya:** Maqolamizning asosiy mavzusi Amerika adabiyotidagi romantizm haqida. Maqolada Amerika romantizmi tarixi va uning qanday rivojlanganligi, shuningdek, amerikalik mualliflarning yozish uslubi yoritiladi va Yevropa romantizmining Amerika adabiyotiga ta'siri haqida gapiramiz. Va nihoyat, tadqiqotda Amerika romantizmi kontseptsiyasini va o'sha davrdagi ushbu janrning taniqli asarlarini o'rganadigan dalillar keltiriladi.

## НАЧАЛО ПЕРИОДА РОМАНТИЗМА И ВЛИЯНИЕ ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО РОМАНТИЗМА НА АМЕРИКАНСКУЮ ЛИТЕРАТУРУ

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### О СТАТЬЕ

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**Ключевые слова:** романтическое движение, американская мечта, уверенность в себе, стремление, чувствительность, чувство, воображение, интуиция, метафизическое размышление и эмоции.

**Аннотация:** Основная тема нашей статьи - о романтизме в американской литературе. В статье будет рассказано об истории американского романтизма и его развитии, а также о стиле письма американских авторов, а также о влиянии европейского романтизма на американскую литературу. Наконец, в исследовании будут приведены аргументы, исследующие концепцию американского романтизма и известные произведения этого жанра того периода.

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### INTRODUCTION

The Romantic Movement began in 1800 and 1860s in America. Firstly, it is essential to mention that, the term "romantic" refers to someone who values emotion and intuition over logic. During this time Americans were travelling westward to explore the country of America. They moved to the countryside in search of beauty and escape from their daily struggles. Art, rather than science, the romantics claimed, could better convey universal truth. With their convictions, the romantics chose a less rational approach. Cities were viewed differently by rationalists and romantics. Rationalists saw them as a location where they could succeed. These cities frightened Romantics, who saw them as places of poverty and death.

### THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Americans felt liberated from English authority during this time. The frontier offered development, growth, and independence. Americans felt compelled to learn more about science and the continent of North America. The American Hero was introduced to literature of fireside poetry as a result of this trend. Focusing on emotions transformed the way Americans understood upward mobility in the American dream over the course of the American Romantic Period, in which turn changed the way authors wrote and lived their lives. The romantic period was shaped by a variety of traits. The Romantics were preoccupied with the concept of individuality. They believed that if they were self-reliant, they could accomplish anything. "One could live without fear not because circumstances could be controlled, but because self-control could be achieved."

Beginning in the early 17th century, American authors and poets began what is now known as the Romantic period in writing. Many influences, subjects, and writing styles can be found in this literary trend, which may be traced back to key works and authors. The Romantic Movement was influenced by a potential frontier, new cultures brought about by immigration, and a search for spiritual truths. The romantic period is known for its themes of nature as a sanctuary, great imagination, and emotional intensity. All of these influences and ideas manifest themselves in a variety of literary formats, including poetry, short stories, and essays. The Romantic Movement was greatly affected by a changing colonial society, and marked a significant departure from the Puritan and Quaker writings of the colonial period in American literature. Following a revolutionary triumph, the United States began expanding west. Our forefathers firmly believed in the Manifest Destiny, which stated that the United States will one day extend "from sea to shining sea". Such an exciting and optimistic moment sparked the birth of a new literary epoch and inspired its authors to enjoy and embrace life to the fullest. The high degree of immigration that the United States was experiencing at the period of the Romantic Movement also influenced American literature. Many new cultures and practices entered the states, and literature, being the social sponge that it is, soaked in a lot of it.

The term "romantic" comes from the old French "romans," which meant a vernacular language inherited from Latin, giving rise to the phrase "Romance languages," but it has come to mean more than that. It referred to a creative story and a "courtly romance", as well as the quality and concerns of literature published in "the Romance languages", particularly romances and short stories. However, it came to mean a lot of other things over time. The term "romantic" has developed to denote everything from imaginative or imaginary to fabulous or extravagant, fanciful, weird, exaggerated, and chimerical by the seventeenth century in English and French. The adjective "romantic" was sometimes employed with a negative connotation. It was increasingly employed with overtones of approval in the eighteenth century, notably in descriptions of attractive features in landscape. The term "romantic" is used to designate poetry from the Romantic period (about 1780-1830), and it encompasses all of these and additional meanings and implications, reflecting the complexity and diversity of European Romanticism.

In France, the terms "romanesque" (implying disapproval) and "romantique," which signified "sensitive", "soft", "sentimental", and "sad" were used. In the eighteenth century, it was employed in English in this latter form.

In Germany, the word "romantisch" was first employed in the seventeenth century in the French sense of "romanesque," and subsequently in the English sense of "gentle", "melancholy", beginning in the middle of the eighteenth century. Friedrich Schlegel was the first to use the term

"romantisch" in a literary context, describing Romantic texts as medieval, Christian, and transcendental in contrast to classical, pagan, and worldly. In her work *De L'Allemagne*, published in England in 1813, Madame de Stal, who was responsible for popularizing the term "romantique" in literary contexts in France, took up this German argument. She made a contrast between northern and southern literature. The literature of the north was medieval, Christian, and romantic, whereas the literature of the south was classical and pagan.

Much of the romantic literature of Europeans were included, as well as a new perspective and hope for life that an overwhelming number of immigrants held. Religious investigation was another important aspect of the Romantic Movement. Like many other authors in the Romantic Movement, Thoreau took the typical essay and added romance and passion to its paragraphs. With a new, terrifying, and shifting world around them, American authors and poets began a transition in literature style that would leave an indelible mark on American and international bookshelves. It's no surprise that the romantic period arose from such pressures as the march westward, an inflow of immigrants, and a yearning for spiritual resolve. Many themes emerged from this movement, including nature as a sanctuary, great imagination, and emotional intensity. The medium of literature, which includes poetry, short stories, and essays, was also altered during this early 17th century revolution. Needless to say, the romantic period in American literature paved the way for future advances in the field. Romanticism is a method of thinking that prioritizes the individual over the group, the subjective over the objective and emotion over logic. It also prefers nature's wildness to man-made order. In the late 18th century, Western Europe adopted Romanticism as a worldview, and American writers embraced it in the early 19th century.

In Europe and America, Romanticism was a movement in art and literature that began in the late 18th century and lasted through the 19th century. The movement was a reaction against classicism. Romanticism's central notion is that reason alone cannot explain everything. In contrast to the Enlightenment, which placed a greater emphasis on scientific and rational thought, Romantics sought deeper appeals, emotional directness of personal experience, and a visionary commitment to imagination and aspiration. More natural, emotional, and intimate creative topics were preferred by Romantics. Mary Shelley, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Victor Hugo, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau were some of the most well-known Romantic writers, and show more content. Victor is found in a sledge, weakened by the cold. Victor compares the landscapes of Orkney and his native nation as dissimilar in the play. Orkney, he says, is cold and harsh, whereas Switzerland is vibrant and bright. "It was a most beautiful season; never did the fields bestow a more bountiful harvest or the vines yield a more luxuriant vintage, but my eyes

were insensible to the charms of nature", he says the beauty of nature. Frankenstein is unmistakably a love novel that pushes the bounds of the genre. Against his professors' recommendations, Victor was involved in the creation of a monster. He was attempting to be the ideal scientist. Not just Victor, but also the monster person was depicted as seeking to break down traditional barriers by attempting to communicate with the human world and other living species. Because the monster was unable to make that link, it requested that Victor develop a new monster for its company.

The author makes the characters express profound yearning and emotions, despite the fact that they are romantically impossible to achieve. In both theme and form, *Les Misérables* is a typical love work. The novel's theme is to attack old societal structures, to glorify freedom of thought and spirit, and to make the common person hero. Several characters in this tale are portrayed as heroes. It covers the lives and interactions of a number of different people. However, many others believe that the Romantic Movement truly began in Britain. In any case, as we have shown in this study, a distinct shift in sensitivity and feeling may be discerned as early as the eighteenth century, notably in connection to the natural order and nature. Many of the Romantic poets' thoughts and responses had been predicted by a "pre-romantic sensibility", as it was called. However, it is important to note that, "The term was coined by German critics at the end of the eighteenth century to characterize the characteristics' present in their own writing. However, it was not employed in the same way in Britain at the time. The name "Romantic" was not coined until the second half of the nineteenth century to define the poets' works, which were written roughly between 1780 and 1830. It's a useful term as long as it doesn't indicate that the writers have more in common than they do, or that they're more in tune with continental literary trends." In the period of Wordsworth and Coleridge, no writer thought of himself as a "Romantic", and they were treated as independent authors, or grouped into a number of separate schools. The English Romantic poets Blake, Coleridge, Keats, Shelley, and Byron were not self-consciously "romantic", and their philosophy and practice were vastly different.

From the formal rules of neoclassicism, romanticism evolved an alternative aesthetic of freedom. For instance, increasing the interest for nature, as well as the natural, primeval, and uncivilized manner of life, and so on, was the fundamental characteristic of Romanticism in the eighteenth century.

Spontaneity and Natural Genius is the stress on the necessity for spontaneity in thought and action, as well as in the expression of thought; natural genius and the power of the imagination are becoming increasingly important.

During the Romantic period, the imagination was elevated from merely a faculty for constructing fictions that were appealing to the eye but not necessarily real, to a technique of apprehending and communicating truth. Instincts, emotions, and the heart are trusted over reason, intellect, and the head.

The figure of the Romantic hero, a combination of guilt and superhuman greatness, who could not be destroyed by death and, like a satanic hero, successfully defied the demons, was dealt with in a variety of poetry and literary works.

Children were considered as holy and purer objects than adults because they were unspoiled and uncorrupted by society.

There has been a change in religious beliefs. Many writers found Christianity to be unsatisfying. A spiritual reality was sought, which orthodox Christianity did not appear to provide. The more imaginative romantic poets drew on Platonism and Neoplatonism, as well as other strains of heretical Christianity, in their quest.

The Industrial Revolution and the French Revolution - industrialisation was viewed as a threat and an evil to people and society. The French Revolution (1789) influenced the older Romantic generation of poets with its ideas of democracy and action to break with the past. In fact, humble life was seriously presented in a language truly spoken by rustic people.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, American Literature, like other national literatures, was shaped by the history of the country that generated it. The rise of science and industry, as well as changes in people's attitudes and feelings resulted in numerous changes in people's lives. All of these influences on the formation of the United States were shaped by the nation's literature. The Romantic Movement, which ran from 1800 to 1860, was a counter-revolution to the Age of Reason. Imagination, intuition, metaphysical contemplation, and emotions became more important to writers, thinkers, and artists.

This difference manifested itself in the desire of American authors to create something personal and distinct from British beliefs and features, resulting in the birth of a new American movement known as Transcendentalism, which sees the beauty in the darkness. In our continuously changing environment, every literary actions result in something new in genre, and the chain of movements does not cease.

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