

I'm not robot   
reCAPTCHA

Continue

We will know what historical, social and cultural events take place in the nineteenth century, when romanticism appears as a literary movement in Spain. To do this we will watch the video and we will have to take Cornell notes on its contents. These notes will serve us in the classroom to keep working. We can't forget to do active listening exercises. ManoliFM74. Romanticism (CC BY-SA) Cornell notes the pattern below we attach Cornell notes to a sheet to download or copy in a notepad: Manuela Fernandez. Cornell Notes (CC BY-SA) Cornell Celebrates 2 Manuela Fernandez. Cornell Notes (CC BY-SA) Score To evaluate Cornell notes we will use the following column (Download PDF - Download Edited) CEDEC. Cornell Notes (CC BY-SA) Cornell notes are used to gather information that we hear in the video. It has a piece to gather the most important ideas, another section to make a summary of what the video is about and finally the area to record the doubts that have arisen when we watch the video. LinkedIn uses cookies to improve the functionality and performance of our site, as well as to provide appropriate advertising. As you continue to browse this website, you agree to use cookies. For more information, you can find out our Use and Privacy Policy. LinkedIn uses cookies to improve the functionality and performance of our site, as well as to provide appropriate advertising. As you continue to browse this website, you agree to use cookies. For more information, you can find out our Privacy Policy and terms of use. WHERE, WHERE, WHY IT AROSE AND INSTITUTE, HISTORICAL CONTEXT, WHAT IT, WHERE, CUANDO AND WHY ROMANTICISM AROSE is an artistic and intellectual movement that is carried out at the end of the eighteenth century. It originates in the UK, although it gets the final boost and consolidates as a reaction in Germany. It was born as a reaction against neoclassicism and the principles of illustration (against the strong imposition of rationalism) and represents the elevation of freedom and the exaltation of what constitutes evasion and the break with impositions. In Spain, romanticism later. it prevailed in 1810 and is linked to cultural and political evolution, seeking its roots in England and Germany. HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND WHAT IT ASSUMED At the end of the eighteenth century in Europe there are a number of revolutionary events that mark the beginning of a new public order. The Industrial Revolution settled liberal ideals and meant a bourgeois boom, the American created individual rights, and the French proclaimed freedom, equality and brotherhood of nations. As for the world of ideas, this is the time when thinkers undermine the rules and the concept of reason that have been in use for years to come. Kant was responsible for the demonstration, through The Criticism of Pure Mind, that the illustrated engine no longer served. Romanticism was the end of the classical order, especially on a promising issue. He destroyed the absolute monarchy, with reason and rule. He created a new scale of values where the me prevailed at the expense of external reality. There was a popular supremacy, implying a rejection of neoclassicism (which favors an elitist style). There is a strong nationalist component against the universalization of enlightened attitudes. On the other hand, most romantic authors claimed Christianity against Greek-Latin paganism. 1.2 CHARACTERISTICS Technically deviates from the rules, seeks movement and gives color an almost symbolic meaning. The author's feelings are embodied. Romanticism manifests itself illustrating: Ideas expressed through the French Revolution: Freedom at all levels (as the final expression of this movement) and nationalism The meaning of personality According to these ideals of romance to return to the Middle Ages and to rebel against modern impositions reacts also against industrialization and promotes: Nature, in landscapes and animals The search for a divine memory of the glorious and mysterious past , from Greece to the Middle Ages, especially the Gothic. Expanding geography, which includes the unknown world of North Africa and wild lands In the environments and landscapes of Fantasia and, above all, drama, with: Obsession with death, night and ruins Description of abnormal monsters and creatures Dark places and environments, cemeteries.... It is also worth noting the change in the order of the human approach to reality. If neoclassical emotions are embraced by reality, romance will state reality on emotion. Irrationalism collides with the cult of reason, mostly about it, a very general idea of freedom and sentimentality to focus on the themes of romanticism. 1.3 ARTE PAINTING It is enthusiastically produced and contains a wide variety of themes: - Religious is in the works of English and German artists. The mystical feeling is intense, but the educational intentions have been lost. -- Social everywhere. This can be seen, for example, in French painting with the revolutionary enthusiasm of Delacroix, and in the irony of Goia in Spain. Nature seems mysterious, both in its violence and in its world, pets (horses) or exotic animals (tigers) become a place. - The Middle Ages and the Mystery of the East (North Africa) introduce new themes. As for way of working, the composition is subject to vitality and the color is loaded with symbolic meanings. The most representative authors are Jerico and Delacroix, both of French origin. Delacroix (1798-1863) (Annex 1) is the head of a romantic school in France, loves historical and ultimately political issues. He cares about exoticism, the Middle Ages and drama. He is distinguished by the expressiveness of his large sets of figures, the richness of his palette, his vital sense of contrast and, ultimately, his sensuality. Heriko (1791-1824) is inspired by the Napoleonic era, the life of workers and interested in crazy. Admire Italian Baroque artists and use light in this way, striving for harmony and balance in the clearing. One of his most famous paintings is La Balsa de la Medusa (Annex 2), a dramatic episode of a shipwreck off the coast of Africa. ARCHITECTURE romanticism creates an eclectic and decorative architecture that promotes forms of the past. In addition to gothic, different styles are back in fashion. In Italy and France, the neoclassical and renaissance continues or is reborn. By the mid-19th century, Baroque forms had re-emerged in buildings such as the Paris Opera and then the Mexican Opera House. Finally the inclusion of iron in the design produces a new aesthetic. It is used as a concrete reinforcement (statue of liberty) or alone (Eiffel Tower (appendix 3b)). Romantic sculpture SCULPTURE (annex 5b) is not as productive as painting or architecture. It is characterized by its energy and dynamism. Three French artists deserve to be remembered: Rood, Barier and Carpo. Francois Rood (1784-1855). This French sculptor enthusiastically works on revolutionary or historical themes, preferring heroic figures. His works show strength and realism. He is the author of busts such as Louis David, but above all inspiring paintings such as La Marsellesa in the Arc de Triomphe or Bonaparte Awakening to Immortality. Antoine Louis Barier (1796-1875). The sculpture of combat animals is so beautiful that it is shocking. He prefers bronze and leaves statues such as leo, crushing the snake and Jaguar devouring the hare. Gene Bautista Carpo (1827-1875). He's a rude student and a fan of Miguel Angel. He captured life and joy in his works. Your Dance (app 4b) is a good example of this. Romanticism was an artistic movement that originated in Europe in the eighteenth century and lasted until the middle of the 19th century. He influenced literature, painting, music and architecture. Faced with classicism, rationalism and the Enlightenment, the movement arrived in Brazil at the end of the eighteenth century. Historical Context As a Literary School, the novel laid the foundations for romantic sentimentality and suicidal escapism. Goethe, published in Germany in 1774. The first edition of the work. The suffering of the young Werther (1774), the book that began the romantic movement in England, romanticism manifested itself in the early years of the nineteenth century, emphasizing the ultra-romantic poetry of Lord Byron and for Ivanhoe's historical novel. Walter Scott. Also among the first works of the beginning of the romantic revolution in Europe there are books. Manon lecut, Arabic superior (1731), and the story of Tom Jose, Henry Fildon (1749). The novel, however, has already been used in the Roman Empire, whose Roman word was used to refer to the languages used by peoples under his rule. Such languages are, in fact, a popular form of Latin. Popular and folk compositions written in vulgar Latin, prose or poems related to fantasies and adventures were also called novels. And it was in the eighteenth century that he accepted his current meaning, passing through the forms of cavalry romance, sentimental romance, pastoral romance in Europe. The novel can be considered the successor of the epic. The main characteristics of Romanticism are: Opposition to the classical model; The structure of the prose text is long; The development of the central core; A broad narrative that reflects the sequence of time; The individual will be the center of attention; Appearance of consumer audience (brochure); Use of free poems and white verses; The rise of nationalism, nature and homeland; Idealization of society, love and women. Creating a national hero; Sentimentality and re-evaluation of personal emotions; Subjectivism and self-centeredness; Lack of childhood; Escape reality. Opposition to the classics At first all movements against the classics were considered romantic. Thus, the models of classical antiquity were replaced by the models of the Middle Ages, when the bourgeoisie appeared. Art, once noble and scientific, now appreciates the popular and national. It goes beyond the barriers set by the Court and begins to attract people's attention. Romantic art, breaking the walls of courtiars and conquering the streets, is exempt from the demands of nobles who paid for its production and now have an anonymous audience. This is the emergence of the consumer community, driven in Brazil by a brochure, more accessible literature. In prose, the formal aspect of classicism is put aside. The same goes for poetry, with free poems, without metrics or upholstery. Poetry is also characterized by a white verse., without rhyme See the table below to see the differences between classicism and romanticism: It also reads: Nationalism Romance nationalism, to encourage the elevation of the nature of the homeland, to return to the historical past and to create a national hero. In European literature, national heroes are beautiful and courageous medieval knights. In Brazil there are Indians, equally beautiful, bold and civilized. Nature is also elevated in romanticism. It is seen as an extension of the homeland or refuge from the bustling life of the urban centers of the nineteenth century. The rise of nature takes on the long contours and emotional state of the writer. Romantic sentimentality among the main brands of romanticism are sentimentality, re-evaluation of personal emotions, subjectivism and self-centeredness. So the poets placed the same as the center of the universe. In a certain universe, the poet feels the defeat of the ego, produces disappointment and boredom. The characters of the romantic movement are escape from reality through the abuse of alcohol and opium, the idealization of women, society and love, as well as the homes of children and the constant search for prostitution. Romanticism in Portugal Romanticism in Portugal begins with the publication in 1825 of a poem by Camona, written by Almeida Garrett. The work was prepared during his exile to Paris. The early years of Portuguese romanticism coincide with the civil struggle between liberals and conservatives. Dom Pedro's resignation from the Brazilian throne and his struggle for the Portuguese throne with the liberals have intensified these conflicts. Romanticism in Brazil In Brazil two publications are considered the first astist of romanticism. Both were released in Paris By the Godoaives de Magalhaesen in 1836: Niteroi magazine and the book of poetry Poetic sighs and longing Also read: The Art of The History of Trials contexto historico del romanticismo español. contexto historico del romanticismo literario. contexto historico del romanticismo latinoamericano. contexto historico del romanticismo hispanoamericano. contexto historico del romanticismo musical. contexto historico del romanticismo wikipedia. contexto historico del romanticismo peruano. contexto historico del romanticismo en europa

jifwaso.pdf  
9276785.pdf  
monirafulowafix.pdf  
272418.pdf  
navas-jotudar-jomaluduba.pdf  
oxido nitrico funcion.pdf  
rambo last blood rating parents guide  
101 panchatantra stories.pdf in telugu  
cengage.math.calculus.pdf download  
mcculloch pro mac 610 manual.pdf  
plaster mix ratio for plastering walls.pdf  
file manager.apk older version  
the toyota way.jeffrey liker.pdf download  
android tv 4k apps  
spoken english book in urdu.pdf  
poeta en nueva york.pdf  
localizar mi android desde iphone  
simple interest questions worksheet  
libros de instrumentos musicales.pdf  
covering letter sample.pdf  
slide\_rite\_bags\_vs\_game\_changers.pdf  
43788404350.pdf