<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LITERATURE</th>
<th>Neo-Classicism (Age of Reason) 1625 – 1660</th>
<th>Romantic Era (18th Century) 1789 - 1832</th>
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<tr>
<td>PLACES and THINGS</td>
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**Lit:**

- Epigram
- Formal essay
- History book
- Lyrical poem
- Mythological story
- Ode
- Rhyming couplet
- Supernatural tales
- Medieval romances
- Classical Greek & Roman Literature
- Gothic novel
- Satire

**Gov't:**

- Democracy
- Discipline
- Freedom
- Law
- Liberty
- Oligarchy
- Aristocracy
- Revolution
- Tradition
- Beethoven
- Mozart
- Rousseau

**People:**

- Aristocrats
- Commoners praised
- Conservatives
- Even-tempered
- Liberals
- Melancholic, brooding
- Byronic hero
- Outspoken
- Reserved
- Emotion
- Logic
- Spontaneity
- Stability

**Places + Things:**

- Formal portraits
- Jungles
- Landscapes
- Rock gardens
- Stately houses
- Versailles Gardens
- Wild outdoors
- Natural beauty
Before the Romantic Movement, artists see themselves as the spokespersons for society. Artists believe that individual effort will restore order in the world.

Romanticism
The Fulcrum - 1800 - 1860
Romantics distrust society and government, long to be part of nature, and, therefore, close to God. They admire ancient historical periods, especially, ancient Greece and Rome and the medieval era.

1650 AD - 1800 AD
Neoclassicism and The Age of Reason
- English Restoration - 1660 - 1688
- English Augustan 1700 - 1750
- Enlightenment 1750 - 1800
  (French and American Revolutions are products of the Enlightenment)

1300 AD - 1650 AD
Renaissance sweeps northward across Europe.

500 AD - 1500 AD
Medieval Age
- Battle of Hastings 1066 AD

900 BC - 500 AD Classicism
- Greece: 900 BC - 300 BC
- Rome: 500 BC - 500 AD

1850 - 1890 Realism

1890 - 1930 Naturalism

Modernist Movements:

1910 - 1930 German Expressionism

1945 + - French Existentialism

1950 - 1960's Absurdism
- American, British, European

1965 + Post Modernism

After the Romantic Movement, artists increasingly see themselves as outcasts, alienated and isolated. They portray society as dysfunctional, isolating individuals who are themselves incapable of effective action. The world is permanently chaotic and meaningless.

1837 - 1901 Victorian Era, named for Queen Victoria known for prudery, but art & lit were both romantic and realistic.
Gothic novels exaggerate and examine that part of human nature the Victorians repressed.

1830 - 1860 Transcendentalism
(A philosophical form of romanticism) Important in the U.S.

1885 - 1895 Symbolism
(Some critics date the symbolist movement from the author Baudelaire - 1857)

1909 - 1918 Imagism (American and British)

1916 - 1923 DADAism
1920's ++ - Cubism
124 - 1960's - Surrealism (French)

Classicism and Modernism / Post Modernism both focus on the individualism but for different reasons.

Individuals have control - individual / no control