

Module 6: Examining the World to Discover Truth
Topic 1 Content: Historical Connections – The Romantic Period

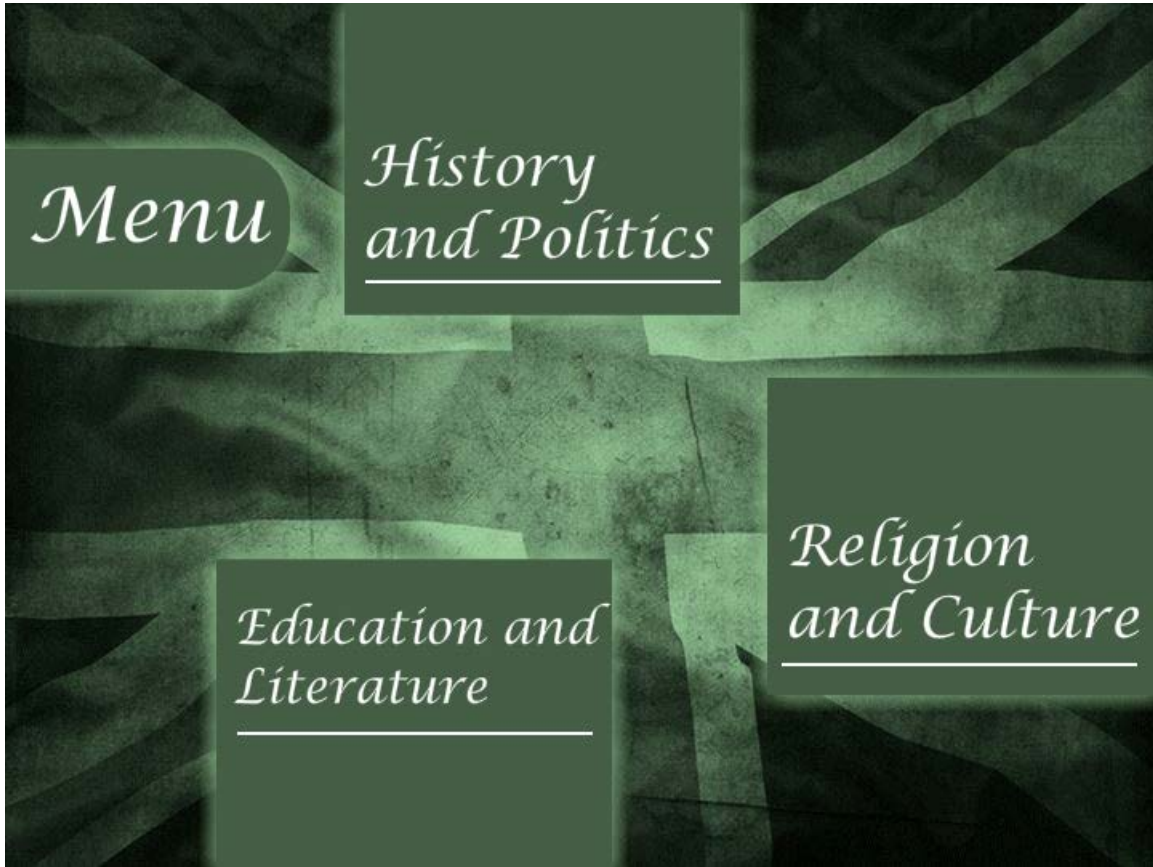
Introduction



Historical Connections to the Romantic Period

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Main Menu



The Romantic period in Britain was witness to the Industrial Revolution, rebellion against injustice, and a reverence for nature. Learn more about this period by exploring the history and politics, religion and culture, and education and literature. Click on each of the menu items.

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Important Events of the Romantic Period

The image shows a digital interface for an interactive timeline. At the top left is a 'Home' button with a house icon. The main title is 'Important Events of the Romantic Period' in a large, white, serif font. Below the title is a horizontal timeline with seven white circular markers. Under each marker is a year followed by 'A.D.'. The years are 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1811, 1819, and 1820. At the bottom of the timeline area, there is a white text box with the instruction: 'Click on each of the events in the timeline to learn more about the history and politics of the Romantic period.'

Click on each of the events in the timeline to learn more about the history and politics of the Romantic period. Once you have viewed each of the events, click the home button to return to the main menu.

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1799 A.D.

Home

Important Events of the Romantic Period

Political events in France had ramifications throughout Europe, especially for Britain. In 1799, Napoleon Bonaparte became a dictator of France and a formidable threat of invasion. Both the increasing armed conflict and the bloody Reign of Terror in France left British writers disillusioned.

1799 A.D. 1800 A.D. 1803 A.D. 1805 A.D. 1811 A.D. 1819 A.D. 1820 A.D.

Click on each of the events in the timeline to learn more about the history and politics of the Romantic period.

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1800 A.D.

The image shows a digital interface for a timeline titled "Important Events of the Romantic Period". At the top left is a "Home" button with a house icon. The title is in a large, white, serif font. Below the title is a white text box with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The text box contains the text: "To further protect itself against French invasion, Britain passed the Act of Union, which made Ireland an official part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain." Below the text box is a horizontal timeline with seven circular markers. The years 1799, 1800, 1803, 1805, 1811, 1819, and 1820 are listed below their respective markers. The year 1800 is highlighted with a white circle. Below the timeline is a prompt: "Click on each of the events in the timeline to learn more about the history and politics of the Romantic period."

Home

Important Events of the Romantic Period

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1803 A.D.

The image shows an interactive digital timeline titled "Important Events of the Romantic Period". A "Home" button is in the top left. A text box is open over the year 1803 A.D. on the timeline, containing the text: "To fund his military campaigns, Napoleon sold French territories in North America to the U.S. government led by President Thomas Jefferson. The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States." Below the text box, the years 1799 A.D., 1800 A.D., 1803 A.D., 1805 A.D., 1811 A.D., 1819 A.D., and 1820 A.D. are listed. At the bottom, a prompt says: "Click on each of the events in the timeline to learn more about the history and politics of the Romantic period."

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1805 A.D.

The image shows an interactive digital timeline titled "Important Events of the Romantic Period". At the top left is a "Home" button with a house icon. The title is in a large, white, serif font. Below the title is a tooltip box with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The tooltip contains the text: "The British naval fleet defeated Napoleon's navy in the Battle of Trafalgar, crushing Napoleon's plan to invade and take over Britain." Below the tooltip is a horizontal timeline with seven circular markers. The years 1799 A.D., 1800 A.D., 1803 A.D., 1805 A.D., 1811 A.D., 1819 A.D., and 1820 A.D. are listed below their respective markers. The 1805 A.D. marker is highlighted with a white border. At the bottom of the timeline, there is a text prompt: "Click on each of the events in the timeline to learn more about the history and politics of the Romantic period."

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1811 A.D.

The image shows an interactive digital timeline titled "Important Events of the Romantic Period". The background features a stylized Union Jack. A "Home" button is in the top left. A horizontal timeline with seven circular markers is shown, with the year 1811 highlighted. A pop-up box with a close button (X) is open over the 1811 marker, containing text about King George III's mental illness and his son's regency. Below the timeline, a prompt encourages clicking on events for more information.

Home

Important Events of the Romantic Period

King George III of England had suffered from mental illness for some time, and in 1811 he was declared permanently insane. His eldest son, George, became regent of Britain, ruling in his father's place.

1799 A.D. 1800 A.D. 1803 A.D. 1805 A.D. 1811 A.D. 1819 A.D. 1820 A.D.

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1819 A.D.

Home

Important Events of the Romantic Period

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Social reformers began organizing to advocate for such changes as increased voting rights and fair wages for industrial laborers. In 1819, dozens were killed and hundreds were injured when the cavalry charged a group of demonstrators at St. Peter's Field, Manchester. The massacre came to be known as the Peterloo Massacre, a reference to the name Waterloo.

1790 A.D. 1800 A.D. 1810 A.D. 1820 A.D. 1830 A.D. 1840 A.D. 1850

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1820 A.D.

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Important Events of the Romantic Period

King George III died in 1820, allowing his eldest son and de facto ruler to be crowned King George IV.

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Artifacts



Drag and drop each of the cultural artifacts into the examination tray to learn more about the religion and culture of the Romantic period. Once you have examined each of the artifacts, click the home button to return to the main menu.

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Textiles



Artifacts

Home

X

The Industrial Revolution had a major impact on the British population, especially in the textile industry. New technologies in mills and factories led to deplorable working conditions for laborers and an increase in poverty.

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Sheet Music



Artifacts [Home](#)

X

The most talented musical composers moved from performing for private aristocratic audiences to large middle-class audiences. The Romantic movement in music spanned the later works of Mozart to the masterpieces of Tchaikovsky. Beethoven was a famous German composer who planned to dedicate his Third Symphony *Eroica* (1803–1804) to Napoleon, until Napoleon decided to crown himself emperor.

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Dictionary



Once the U.S. gained independence from Britain after the American Revolution, the English language used in North America grew increasingly divergent from its British counterpart. This evolution can be seen in Noah Webster's *American Dictionary of the English Language*, published in 1828. This dictionary featured spellings such as public instead of publick, color instead of colour, and theater instead of theatre.

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Education and Literature

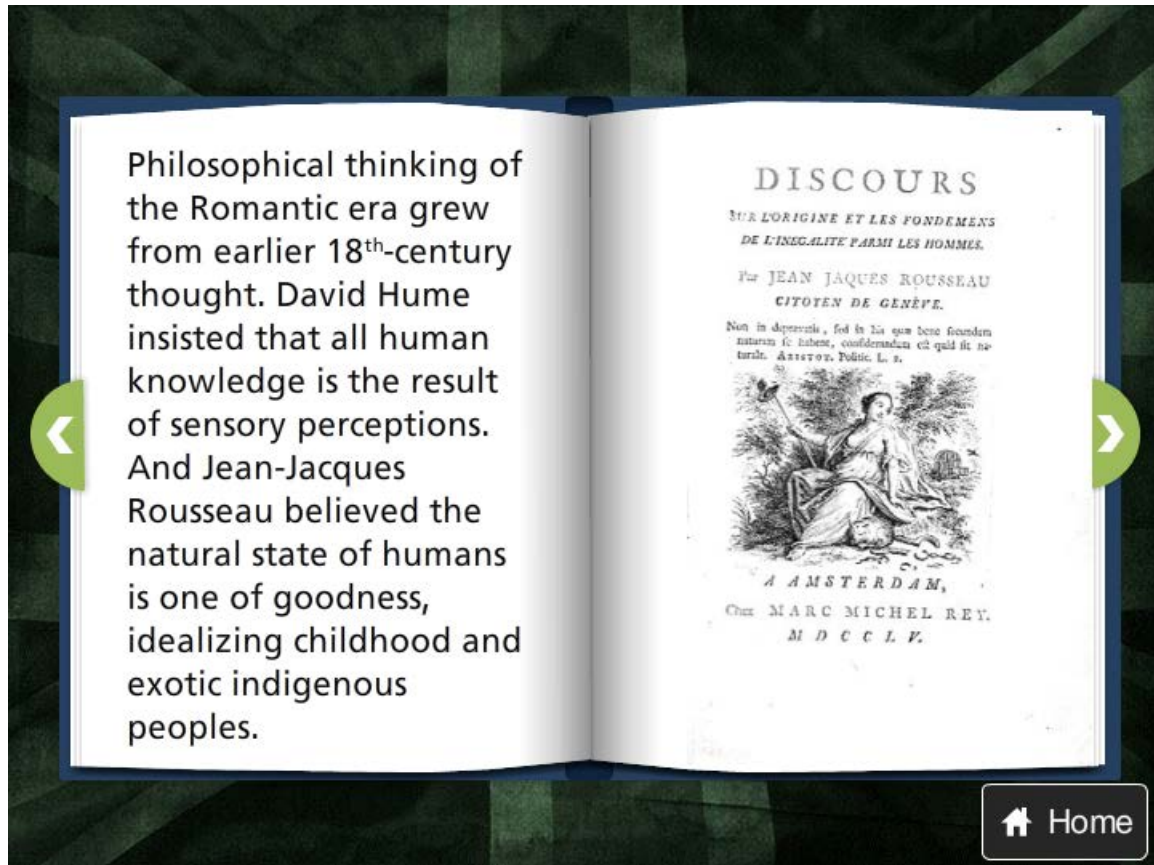


Click the green tabs to move through the book and learn more about education and literature during the Romantic period. Once you have completed the book, click the home button to return to the main menu.

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Philosophy



Philosophical thinking of the Romantic era grew from earlier 18th-century thought. David Hume insisted that all human knowledge is the result of sensory perceptions. And Jean-Jacques Rousseau believed the natural state of humans is one of goodness, idealizing childhood and exotic indigenous peoples.

DISCOURS
SUR L'ORIGINE ET LES FONDEMENTS
DE L'INEGALITE PARMY LES HOMMES.
Par JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU
CITOTEN DE GENEVE.
Non in dignitate, sed in lae equa bene secundum
naturam se habent, considerandum est quid sit na-
tura. ARISTOT. Politic. L. 2.
A AMSTERDAM,
Chez MARC MICHEL REY.
M D C C L V.

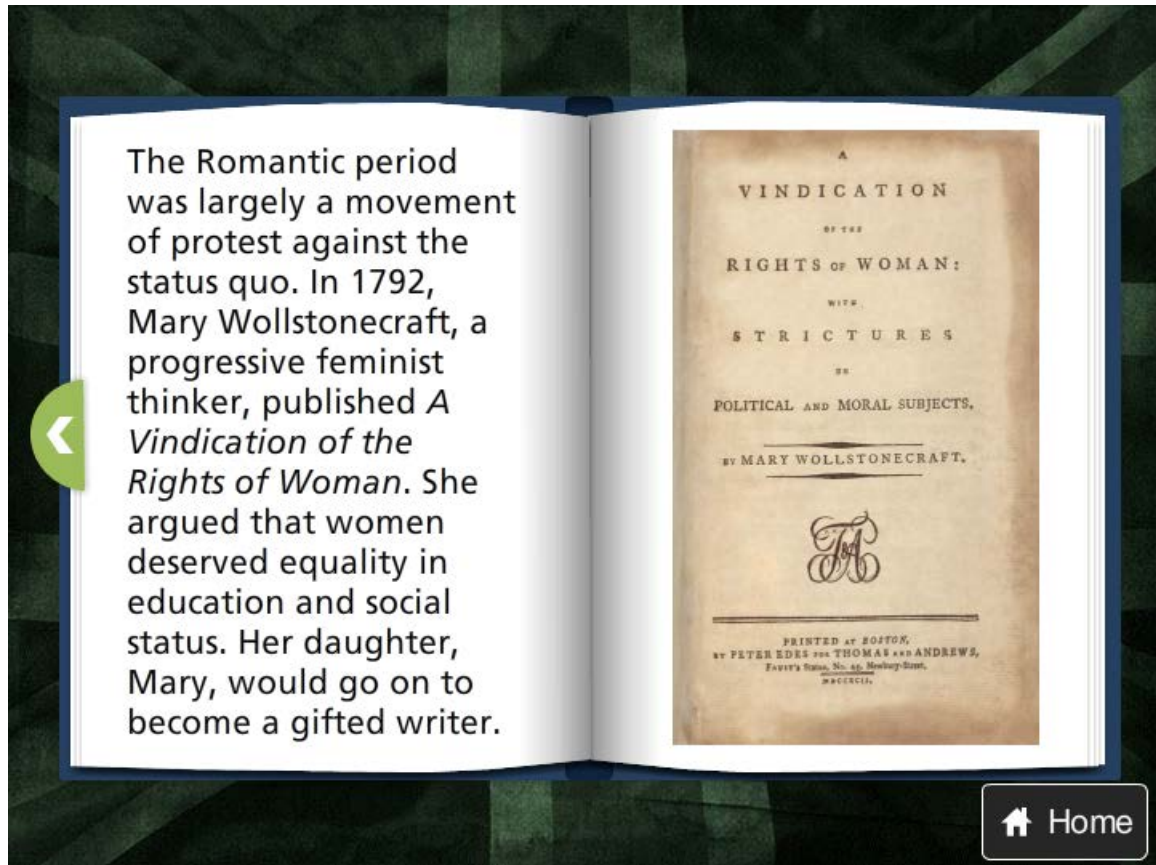
[Home](#)

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A Vindication of the Rights of Woman



The Romantic period was largely a movement of protest against the status quo. In 1792, Mary Wollstonecraft, a progressive feminist thinker, published *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*. She argued that women deserved equality in education and social status. Her daughter, Mary, would go on to become a gifted writer.