

| <u>Romanticism (1800-1850)</u> | <u>Enlightenment (18th Century)</u> |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotion and faith over reason • Emphasized beauty of nature • Rejected science based on physics and saw the universe as alive and changing • Faith was a valid and important aspect of the human experience • Supported popular revolutions for liberty and nationalism • Idealized the past, especially the Medieval Period • Encouraged personal freedom and flexibility: <i>Man is born free and everywhere he is in chains</i> (Rousseau) • Humanitarian movements were created to fight slavery, poverty, and industrial evils • Inspired German pietism and Methodism | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reason over emotion • Saw nature as a precise harmonious whole • Saw the universe as based on the physics of Newton • Deism rejected faith and divinity of Jesus • Classical liberalism tended to advance interests of bourgeoisie • Saw the past as counter-progressive to human history • Saw human nature as uniform and society regulated by accepted values, standards, and rules • Humanitarianism sought to effect progress in society through education • Less inclined towards organized religion |