**Terminology of Literary Movements (Part I): Classicism, Romanticism, Realism**

1. Introduction: Why Literary Terminology Matters in Research

we will explore three major literary movements that shaped modern thought: Classicism, Romanticism, and Realism. Understanding these movements will help you categorize texts, understand historical context, and use correct academic language in your scientific research."

2. **Movement 1: Classicism (The Age of Reason and Order**)

Historical Period: 17th to 18th Century.

Core Idea: Literature should follow clear rules, order, balance, and logic.

Simple Definition:

Classicism is a literary movement inspired by ancient Greek and Roman culture. It emphasizes reason, discipline, clarity, and harmony over emotion.

Key Terms & Concepts:

Order and Balance: Classicist writers believed that art must be structured and well-organized, not chaotic.

Reason over Emotion: Thinking and logic are more important than personal feelings.

Universal Truths: Literature should show general human nature, not just one person's private experience.

Formal Rules: Writers followed strict rules of grammar, style, and poetic meter.

Key Representative Example:

Alexander Pope (English poetry) and Molière (French drama).

Takeaway for Researchers:

When analyzing a Classicist text, look for symmetry, moral lessons, and formal structure.

Lecture Plan (Page 2): Romanticism, Realism & Conclusion

3. **Movement 2: Romanticism (The Age of Feeling and Imagination)**

Historical Period: Late 18th to mid-19th Century (a reaction against Classicism).

Core Idea: Human feelings, individual freedom, and nature are the true sources of truth.

Simple Definition:

Romanticism is an artistic movement that focuses on intense emotion, the beauty of nature, personal freedom, and the power of imagination.

Key Terms & Concepts:

Emotion and Passion: Feelings like love, fear, and wonder are central to the work.

Nature as a Refuge: Nature is seen as pure, spiritual, and untouched by industry or cold logic.

Individualism: The focus is on the unique soul and personal perspective of the poet or hero.

Imagination: Art should break free from strict traditional rules and explore dreams and mystery.

Key Representative Example:

William Wordsworth and John Keats (English Romantic poetry).

4. **Movement 3: Realism (The Age of Truth and Daily Life)**

Historical Period: Mid to late 19th Century (a reaction against Romantic fantasy).

Core Idea: Art must show life exactly as it is, without idealization or decoration.

Simple Definition:

Realism is a literary movement that aims to describe real, everyday life, especially the social struggles of ordinary and working-class people, in an objective way

Key Terms & Concepts:

Objectivity: The writer acts like an observer or a scientist, describing facts accurately.

Everyday Subjects: Instead of kings or mythical heroes, the main characters are middle-class or working-class citizens.

Plausibility (Believability): Events must be logical and believable in the real world.

Social Critique: It often exposes real social problems, such as poverty, class conflict, and injustice.

Key Representative Example:

Charles Dickens (English literature) and Gustave Flaubert (French literature).

5. Summary Table & Quick Review for Students

| الحركة الأدبية (Movement) | القيمة الأساسية (Core Value) | مصدر الإلهام (Source of Inspiration) | النظرة للطبيعة والمجتمع (View of Nature/Society) |
|---|---|---|---|
| الكلاسيكية (Classicism) | المنطق والقواعد (Rules & Logic) | اليونان وروما القديمة (Ancient Greece & Rome) | مجتمع منظم ومهيكل (Orderly, structured society) |
| الرومانسية (Romanticism) | العاطفة والحرية (Emotion & Freedom) | الخيال والذات الداخلية (Inner Imagination & Self) | طبيعة برية وروحيّة (Wild, spiritual nature) |
| الواقعية (Realism) | الحقيقة والدقة (Truth & Accuracy) | الواقع اليومي (Everyday reality) | حقائق اجتماعية وصراعات عادية (Social facts ordinary struggles) |

6**. Concluding Remarks**

"To conclude: Classicism taught us how to think, Romanticism taught us how to feel, and Realism taught us how to observe. In your scientific research, knowing these definitions will help you identify the literary style and historical background of any text with clarity and precision. Thank you, and I am happy to take your questions."