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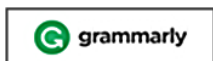


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PSYCHOANALYTIC LITERARY CRITICISM OF AMERICAN ROMANTICISM LITERATURE AS REFLECTED IN NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS

Didik Murwantono,

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Abstract

One of the most prominent themes in the Narrative involves the association of literacy with freedom. Within the context of Afro-American literature, slave narratives have attracted a great deal of attention in recent criticism due to the fact that they represent the origins of the desire to search for an appointment and represent vehicle to portray the reality of Black identity. In this paper, it merely focuses on the psychological aspects of Frederick Douglass to escape from slavery influenced by the romantic era. In this work, instead of telling his life in a set of events, Frederick Douglass wrote in a form of an autobiography in which he could put forward his feelings-regret, fear, sadness, hope and enthusiasm, love, and despair personally. It shows how instead of sinking him to a weak and helpless condition, Douglass's feelings make him strong and firm to determine his path to gain freedom. That is the characteristic of romantic feelings.

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Keywords

American romanticism, psychoanalytic approach, slavery

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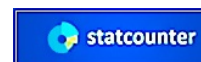
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AMERICAN ROMANTICISM - 1800–1860 by Valerie Burton | This newsletter was created with Smore, an online tool for creating beautiful newsletters for educators, nonprofits, businesses and more. AMERICAN ROMANTICISM. 1800–1860. Key historical events and influences. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, Americans had become an independent nation. The country was still in its infancy and was working to create its own cultural

identity. A new generation of writers, called Romantics and Transcendentalists, took the first steps in that direction. These writers helped to bring about the way that we still view ourselves, our society, and the world of nature. There were a lot of changes during this period, many people moved west and the “westward expansion” began. American Romanticism. Important Writers. This post is part of the series: Literary Movements. Romanticism in American Literature brought us some of the world’s greatest writers. Edgar Allan Poe, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Washington Irving and Henry David Thoreau are still studied in classrooms throughout America and in Europe. American Romanticism. In the 1830’s, America began to experience the impact of the Romantic Movement that was transforming European civilization. Like the European movement of which it was an offshoot, American Romanticism was in a broad sense a new attitude toward nature, humanity, and society that espoused individualism and freedom. American Romanticism: An artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in Europe toward the end of the eighteenth century; in most areas it was at its peak in the approximate period from 1800 to 1840. The American Renaissance. During the mid-nineteenth century, many American literary masterpieces were produced. African-American literature during this time, including slave narratives by such writers as Frederick Douglass and early novels by William Wells Brown, has gained increasing recognition as well. Romanticism in America. American Romanticism emphasized emotion, individualism, and personality over rationalism and the constraints of religion. Learning Objectives. Summarize the central commitments of American Romanticism.