“Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.” - Percy Bysshe Shelley

Words Repeated Most Frequently in 2015:
- Shelley
- Gothic
- Politics
- Aesthetic
- Political
- Historical
The following themes or subthemes were identified after reviewing the body of scholarly discourse concerning Romanticism in 2015.

**Romanticism**

21.1
Deals primarily with Religion and History as studied in works by Keats, Wordsworth, and Blake.

21.2
Focuses on notions of morality, social good, and domesticity.

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**Studies in Romanticism**

54.2 Summer, 2015
This edition of the journal was devoted to the memory and scholarship of Jane Moody, a Romantic theater scholar who specialized in revealing the “superabundant, often uproarious “border crossings” at the heart of Romantic era theater” (Cucich 295) with her “capacity to spot, theorize, and interpret the minute “cross-fertilizations” of dramatic genres, literary and political discourses, [and] theatrical and social institutions” (Cucich 296).

Publications in this issue:


*Romantic Circles*, 2015

Major focuses for the year included Shelley and Politics and Shelley in the Gothic

*European Romantic Review*:

26.1 February 2015:
Major focus in this edition dealt with German Romanticism. Kant is a major figure of discussion.

26.3 June 2015:
Major focus is on organizing Romanticism. The articles presented in this addition concern various “issues including [the] history of Romanticism, role of institutions like Royal Academy of Art and Royal Institution in Great Britain, and [the] investigation of Romantic ontology” (O’Mally and Sha 261, abstract).

26.4 August 2015
Focuses on Romanticism in Scandinavia.

*Books Published on Romanticism in 2015*


Romanticism, a definition:
While it would be obtuse of me to attempt here to offer any final definition of what Romanticism is, I think that the survey I have provided may lend credence to some observations. The first is that Romanticism, or at least Romantic criticism, is an eclectic plethora of works that operate on multiple fronts and involve various critical positions. The second observation, which works in tandem with my first, is that Romanticism seems to be a union between aesthetic theory, practice and politics. When I say politics I intentionally use the lower case “p.” None of the scholars that I encountered in my study seemed to offer the idea that Romanticism became a Political force directly. Rather, Romanticism operated as an artistic movement that worked with and defined cultural attitudes toward social institutions such as art, theater, ideas about poverty, wealth, the environment, morality, science, religion, and many other disciplines. Therefore, I would humbly submit that 2015 criticism defined Romanticism as a socio-historical movement that delineated, elucidated, and perhaps engendered the cultural beliefs of the ni