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## Goethe'S Faust And Indications Of Romanticism

“Romanticism was a reaction against an emotionless rationality and structured literature that defined the Age of Enlightenment and Reason. Faust personifies his dichotomy on his way to becoming the Romantic hero” (Hardison, Expert Answers, Enotes, Print). Goethe's Faust, was not entirely considered romantic writing, but shows indications of the type. Goethe finds Nature to be pure intelligence and a good foundation of mankind. Therefore Faust spoke on Nature and why he wasn't at peace. He has harsh thoughts about not being a productive human. The sight of a skull makes him think about suicide as a solution to his problems. Nearly drinking a glass of poison, he hears church bells and singing of a choir that reminds him of Easter message of resurrection and eternal life. Although Faust doesn't believe in these concepts, they bring back memories of his childhood religious faith and somehow build up his self-confidence. At this point, for the first time he feels a sense of a fulfilled soul within.

Faust was from various perspectives, a man of elevation. He was a specialist and had examined numerous books and held a high degree of education. Yet, no matter how much knowledge he consumed, he still felt torn and void. Unlike his understudy Wagner, Faust had picked up everything the world brought to the table in the feeling of insightfulness, but he was all he while hunting down something uncommon. Though his hopelessness and ongoing search for whatever his life was missing, regardless of whether it be God or Love, he progressed towards becoming entwined with a Soul of Dimness, Mephistopheles. Mestipho's appearance just gave confirmation that there was something more in the universe other than science. Faust then bargains with the devil in which the wager is that the Devil will guide him through life giving him a moment of bliss and contentment with confidence that he will never want to leave. If Faust possibly experiences such a moment, he would have to basically become the Devil's companion for all of eternity. However, if Faust does not encounter such a moment, then he would eventually be set free. A wager of this magnitude demonstrates the deepness of Faust's despair. Faust looks at his failures to merge with the energy of the universe to be his own personal hell. Consequently, regardless of how the wager goes, Faust is still doomed. But “the reasonable Lord of Goethe's imagining explains the Mephistopheles may try to lead Faust astray, but in the end, he will lose because, a good man still knows which way is the right one” (Faust, 632). Faust wants to be youthful once more despite his greater needs, Mephisto gives him exactly what he wants. Faust continuously ran into a young lady in the road and immediately admired her. In time Faust stands in the need of a companion as he requests to Mephisto, “get me that young lady do you hear, you must” (Faust, 686). Disappointed with his answer, Faust goes out and utilizes his opportunity and creative ability to seek out the young lady name Margarete (Gretchen) on his own. Faust states, “with several hours most, I could seduce her handily, don't need the Devil to pimp for me” (Faust, 687). Faust and Gretchen met in a summer cabin which implicates the meeting of two different worlds. Out of the blue in their trade of adoration, Faust starts to see the significance of life past his childishness. However, as soon as Faust gains his opportunity, Mephistopheles suddenly breaks it up. Even though Faust has now observed the minute in which he would have the capacity to live a persistently happy life, he can't achieve it.

Faust feels extremely bad for executing Margarete's sibling in which thereafter, seals his own destiny. The blood ban that Faust faces in the city implies the stamp that Cain got after

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executing his very own sibling as well, Abel. Margarete's confession in the church was indeed her way of repentance. Her destiny is a complete disaster. Rather than carrying on with a cheerful full life, she was sentenced to be executed. Faust feels amazingly regretful about what he had done to Margarete. "She is unable to benefit from the comforting influence of religion because she is conscious of her guilt and fears damnation" (Cisneros, Faust, Cliffnotes)

Goethe's Faust is a work in which another sort of saint develops to fulfill the necessities of an evolving society. Following the pattern of Goethe's contemporary advancing society, the methods by which Faust prevails with regards to achieving his objectives are, narrow minded fierce.

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