

[computeTextLineHierarchy]

## 1. **Things to collect**

- a) Bottle caps
- b) Lost Socks
  - i. Left Socks
  - ii. Striped socks
    - A. Red and white striped socks with vibrant colors, playful pattern and playful twist of blue polka dots.
    - B. Blue and white striped socks
  - iii. Polka dot socks
- c) Broken pencils
- d) Empty gum wrappers

## 2. **Unusual hobbies**

- a) Counting raindrops
- b) Bubble wrap popping marathon

Friedrich Schiller, born on November 10, 1759, in Marbach am Neckar, Germany, was a renowned poet, philosopher, historian, and playwright. Considered one of the greatest figures in German literature and a prominent figure of the Weimar Classicism movement, Schiller's works have left an indelible mark on the world of arts and culture.

Schiller's early life was marked by a strict academic upbringing. He studied law at the Military Academy in Stuttgart, where he developed a passion for literature and theater. Despite facing financial difficulties, he pursued his artistic inclinations and began writing plays and poems. His first major play, "The Robbers" (1781), catapulted him to fame and established him as a significant literary figure.

One of Schiller's notable contributions was his exploration of the human spirit and its quest for freedom and self-realization. He delved into philosophical concepts such as the nature of beauty, the power of art, and the importance of individual freedom. Schiller's works often embodied the Romantic ideals of emotional intensity, the sublime, and the triumph of the human spirit over adversity.

In addition to his dramatic works, Schiller produced influential historical and philosophical writings. His historical dramas, such as "Mary Stuart" and "William Tell," portrayed compelling narratives inspired by significant figures and events from history. These works not only entertained audiences but also examined deeper themes of power, justice, and morality.

Schiller's collaborations with Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, another literary giant of the time, were pivotal in shaping the Weimar Classicism movement. Their friendship and intellectual exchange resulted in fruitful collaborations, including the famous periodical "Die Horen" and the play "The Xenien," which criticized social and political issues of the time.

Throughout his life, Schiller faced personal and health struggles, including periods of illness and financial instability. Nevertheless, he remained dedicated to his craft and continued to produce remarkable works until his untimely death at the age of 45 in 1805.

The legacy of Friedrich Schiller is vast and enduring. His works have had a profound impact on the development of German literature and have influenced generations of writers and artists around the world. Schiller's exploration of human nature, his passion for liberty, and his belief in the transformative power of art continue to resonate with audiences today.