

**UNIT 7: THE INDUSTRIAL ERA**  
**Reading Guide 44: Modern Art, Science, and Mass Society**

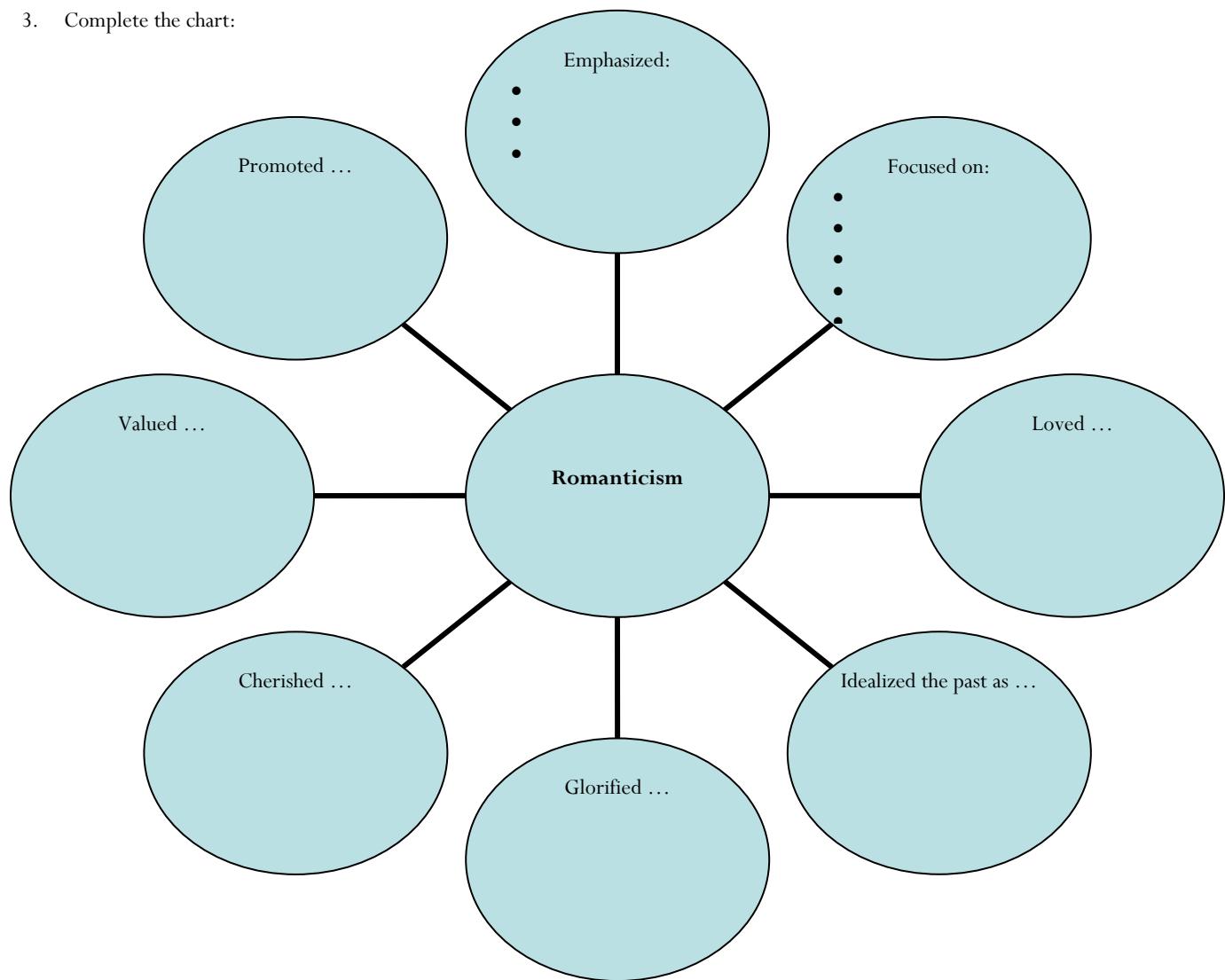
**Directions:** Complete each question after reading.

**24.4: Revolutions in the Arts**

- **Objective A: Define romanticism and give examples of romantic literature and music.**

1. At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the \_\_\_\_\_ idea of \_\_\_\_\_ gradually gave way to another major movement in art and ideas: \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Romanticism:
  - a. reflected deep interest in both \_\_\_\_\_ and in the thoughts and feelings of the \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. reacted against the ideals of \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. turned from reason to \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. turned from society to \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. rejected the rigidly ordered world of \_\_\_\_\_
  - f. \_\_\_\_\_ also fired the romantic imagination
  - g. \_\_\_\_\_ was a key element

3. Complete the chart:



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Critical thinking: Which ideas of romanticism would encourage nationalism?

5. To romantics, \_\_\_\_\_ was the highest form of expression.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ collected German fairy tales and created a dictionary of the German language.

7. Mary Shelley wrote one of the earliest and most successful Gothic horror novels, \_\_\_\_\_.

8. One of the composers leading the way into the Romantic period was also its greatest: \_\_\_\_\_.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ brought European opera to a dramatic and theatrical high point.

• **Objective B: Explain the shift to realism and give examples of realistic art and literature.**

10. \_\_\_\_\_ began to make the romantics seem pointless. In literature and the visual arts, \_\_\_\_\_ tried to show life as it was, not as it should be.

11. Realist painting reflected the increasing political importance of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1850s.

12. With its scientific, mechanical, and mass-produced features, \_\_\_\_\_ was the art of the new industrial age.

13. How did Emile Zola's novels help change France?

14. The famous English realist novelist \_\_\_\_\_ created unforgettable characters and scenes of London's working poor.

• **Objective C: Explain why impressionists reacted against realism.**

15. What was impressionism called by that name?

16. Unlike the realists, impressionists showed ...

17. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ were leader in the movement.

• **Objective D: Appreciate the differences between romantic, realist, and impressionist paintings. (pages 702-703)**

18. *The Lion Hunt* by Delacroix shows that \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were also popular Romantic themes.

19. *The Stonebreakers* by Courbet shows that realist artists tried to portray everyday life just as it was, without ...

20. The impressionists wanted to record ...

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 26.4: Nineteenth-Century Progress

- **Objective A: Describe inventions of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (late 1800s) and their impact on daily life.**

21. Complete the table:

Early 1800s	Late 1800s
<p>_____ and _____ drove the machines of industry.</p>	<p>New kinds of energy were coming into use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• One was _____ (made from _____) which powered the _____ engine.</li><li>• Another was _____.</li></ul>

22. \_\_\_\_\_ patented more than 1,000 inventions, including the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

23. \_\_\_\_\_ invented the telephone.

24. Guglielmo Marconi created the first \_\_\_\_\_ in 1895.

25. In the 1880s, German inventors used a gasoline engine to power a vehicle – the \_\_\_\_\_.

26. Henry Ford used standardized, \_\_\_\_\_ parts and built cars on an \_\_\_\_\_.

27. On December 17, 1903, \_\_\_\_\_ flew a gasoline-powered flying machine at \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

- **Objective B: Trace advances in medicine and science.**

28. An important breakthrough in the history of medicine was the \_\_\_\_\_ of disease developed by French chemist \_\_\_\_\_ in the mid-1800s.

29. How did Pasteur influence Joseph Lister?

30. How did cities work to improve public health?

31. No scientific idea of modern times aroused more controversy than the work of English naturalist \_\_\_\_\_.

a. His book: \_\_\_\_\_

b. According to the idea of \_\_\_\_\_, the members of a species that survive are those that are \_\_\_\_\_, or best adapted to their environment.

c. Came to be called the theory of \_\_\_\_\_

32. Mendel's work began the science of \_\_\_\_\_.

33. In 1803, \_\_\_\_\_ theorized that all matter is made of tiny particles called \_\_\_\_\_.

34. Mendeleev's chart, the \_\_\_\_\_, is still used today.

35. In 1903, the Curies shared the Nobel Prize for physics for their work on \_\_\_\_\_.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

• **Objective C: Describe the emergence of the social sciences.**

36. The scientific theories of the 1800s promoted scholars to study \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in a scientific way. This led to the development of modern social sciences such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
37. An important new social science was \_\_\_\_\_, the study of the human mind and behavior.
- In \_\_\_\_\_'s view, unconscious forces such as \_\_\_\_\_, desire, and impulses shape behavior. He founded a type of therapy called \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with these forces.
  - The new ideas about psychology began to shake ...
38. A number of 19<sup>th</sup> century thinkers tried to apply Darwin's idea to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. This leader in this movement was \_\_\_\_\_. This idea became known as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

• **Objective D: Explain the rise of mass culture.**

39. Define ***mass culture***:

40. Causes of mass culture included:

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- 
- 

41. Define ***vaudeville***:

42. By 1910, \_\_\_\_\_ Americans attended some \_\_\_\_\_ theaters each day.

43. With time at their disposal, more people began to enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ and outdoor activities.  
\_\_\_\_\_ now became entertainment.