

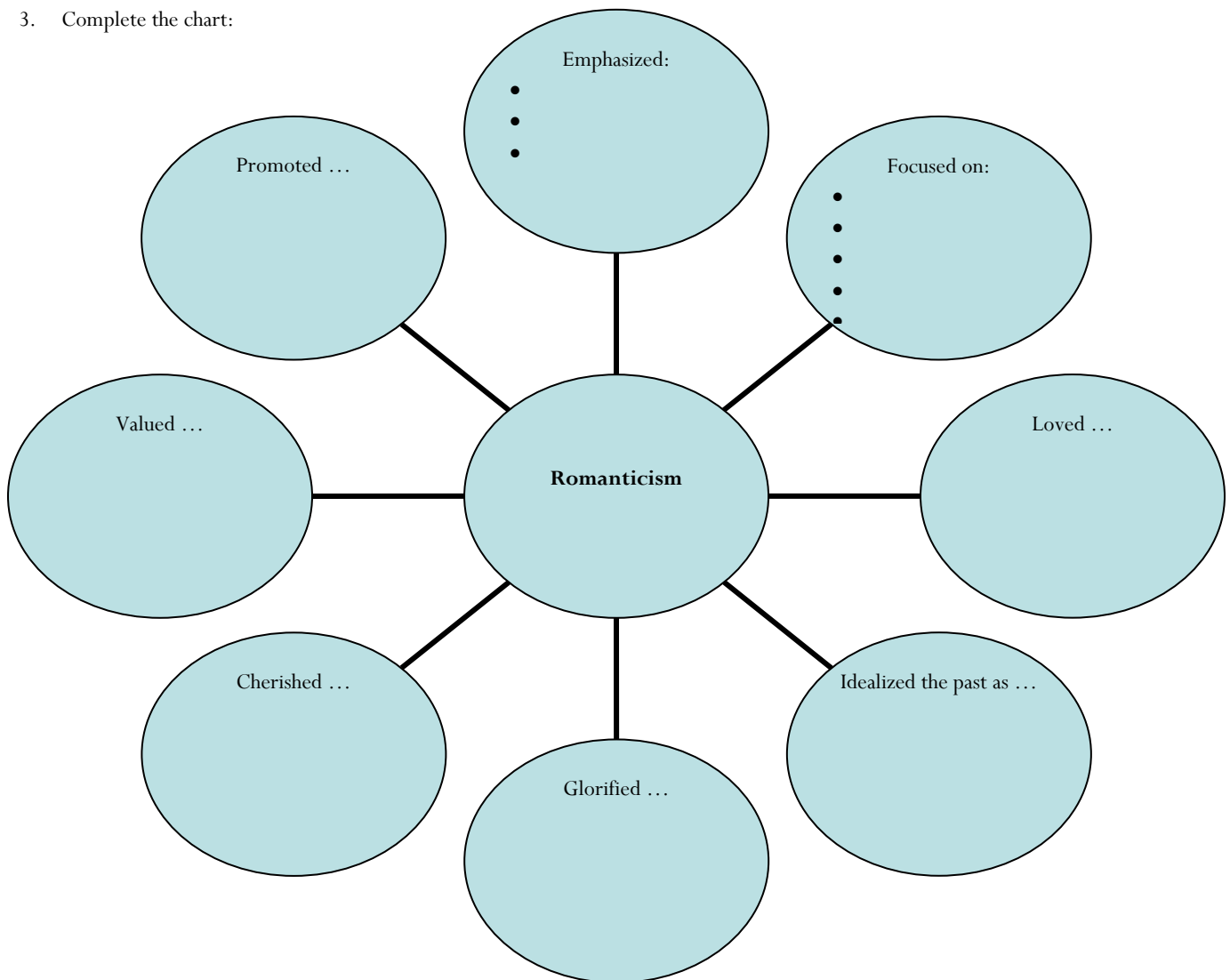
UNIT 7: THE INDUSTRIAL ERA
Reading Guide 44: Modern Art, Science, and Mass Society

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 18th 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 ...

26.4: Nineteenth-Century Progress

• **Objective A: Describe inventions of the late 19th 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"> • One was _____ (made from _____) which powered the _____ engine. • Another was _____.

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.
- a. In _____'s view, unconscious forces such as _____, desire, and impulses shape behavior. He founded a type of therapy called _____ to deal with these forces.
- b. The new ideas about psychology began to shake ...
38. A number of 19th century thinkers tried to apply Darwin's idea to _____ and _____. This leader in this movement was _____. This idea became known as _____ and provided a rationalization for _____ and _____.

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

39. Define *mass culture*:
40. Causes of mass culture included:
- _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
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.