Preparing to Read

Build Background Knowledge

Ask students to recall how the Industrial Revolution affected all aspects of life. Ask them to predict how it would influence the way that people thought about, viewed, or listened to the arts.

Set a Purpose

Witness History Audio CD, Sunset
Ask What is the main idea of this stanza? (What the setting sun is calm, quiet, beautiful, and peaceful. How is Wordsworth's poem a reaction to industrial life?)

Focus Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (Answer appears with Section 4 Assessment answers.)

Preview Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.

Note Taking Have students read this section using the Guided Questioning strategy (TE, p. T20). As they read, have them fill in the table describing the major artistic movements of the 1800s.

Reading and Note Taking

Study Guide, p. 110

Chapter 9 Section 4 319

Arts in the Industrial Age

Objectives

• Understand what themes shaped romantic art, literature, and music.
• Explain how realists responded to the industrialized, urban world.
• Describe how the visual arts changed.

Terms, People, and Places

William Wordsworth
William Blake
Charles Dickens
Lord Byron
Gustave Courbet
Helen Hunt Jackson
Louis Daguerre
Claude Monet
Vincent van Gogh

Note Taking

Reading Skill: Identify Supporting Details Fill in a table like the one below with details about the artistic movements in the 1800s.

Major Artistic Movements of the 1800s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Major Figures</th>
<th>Artistic Figures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romanticism</td>
<td>idealists against nature</td>
<td>William Wordsworth</td>
<td>Death Valley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realism</td>
<td>simple, direct language, intense feelings, and a glorification of nature, truth</td>
<td>Gustave Courbet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impressionism</td>
<td></td>
<td>Claude Monet, Vincent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>van Gogh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use words from this section.

High-Use Words

emphasize, p. 321

Definitions and Sample Sentences

emphasize, p. 321

The school placed more emphasis on scholarship than athletics.

intense, p. 322

adj. very strong or deep

Death Valley is known for its intense heat.
Teach

The Romantic Revolt Against Reason

Instruct

■ Introduce Read aloud the quotation by Lord Byron under the black heading “The Romantic Hero” (“My joys . . . / Made me a stranger”) and discuss students’ responses.

■ Teach Explain that romanticism emphasizes imagination, emotion, and feeling as sources of knowledge. Ask How was romanticism a reaction to Enlightenment ideas? (Romanticism appealed to emotion rather than reason.) Ask What did romantic poetry, writing, music, and art have in common? (They all sought to excite strong emotions and intense feelings from the audience or viewer.)

■ Quick Activity Ask students to read the biography of Beethoven on this page. Then play the Witness History audio selection. Ask students to describe what classifies this piece as romantic. Then ask them to look at the painting on the previous page and describe the romantic qualities of that piece.

Answers

BIOGRAPHY

Ludwig van Beethoven

An accomplished musician by age 12, composer Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827) agonized over every note of every composition. The result was stirring music that expresses intense emotion. The famous opening of his 9th Symphony conveys the sense of fate knocking at the door. His Sixth Symphony captures a joyful day in the countryside, interrupted by a violent thunderstorm.

Ludwig van Beethoven’s career was haunted by perhaps the greatest tragedy a musician can face. In 1798, he began to lose his hearing. Still, he continued to compose music he could hear only in his mind.

How did Beethoven’s music reflect romanticism?

Independent Practice

Have students work in groups to compare the romantic hero of the 1800s to the ideal romantic hero of the 1800s. For a completed version of the table, see Note Taking Transparencies, 150

Answers

BIOGRAPHY

His music aroused strong emotions. They rebelled against the Enlightenment’s emphasis on reason and progress by focusing on emotion and nature.

320 Life in the Industrial Age

The romantic hero often hid a guilty secret and faced a grim destiny. German writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832) wrote the dramatic poem Faust. The aging scholar Faust makes a pact with the devil, exchanging his soul for youth. After much agony, Faust wins salvation by accepting his duty to help others. In Jane Eyre, British novelist Charlotte Brontë weaves a tale about a quiet governess and her burning, Byronic employer, whose large mansion conceals a terrifying secret.

Inspired by the Past Romantic writers combined history, legend, and folklore. Sir Walter Scott’s novels and ballads evoked the turbulent history of Scottish clans or medieval knights. Alexandre Dumas (1802–1870) and Victor Hugo (1802–1885) re-created France’s past in novels like The Three Musketeers and The Hunchback of Notre Dame.

Architects, too, were inspired by old styles and forms. Churches and other buildings, including the British Parliament, were modeled on medieval Gothic style. To people living in the 1800s, medieval towers and lacy stonework conjured up images of a glorious past.

Music Stirs Emotions Romantic composers also tried to stir deep emotions. Audiences were moved to laughter or tears as Hungarian Franz Liszt’s piano playing. The passionate music of German composer Ludwig van Beethoven combined classical forms with a startling range of sound. He was the first composer to take advantage of the broad range of instruments in the modern orchestra. In all, Beethoven produced nine symphonies, five piano concertos, a violin concerto, an opera, two masses, and dozens of shorter pieces. To many, he is considered the greatest composer of his day.

Other romantic composers were traditional folk melodies into their works to glorify their nation’s pasts. In his piano works, Frederic Chopin (“chah PAWN”) used Polish peasant dances to convey the sorrow and joys of people living under foreign occupation.

Romanticism in Art Painters, too, broke free from the discipline and strict rules of the Enlightenment. Landscapes painters like J.M.W. Turner sought to capture the beauty and power of nature. Using bold brush strokes and colors, Turner often showed tiny human figures struggling against sea and storm.

Romantics painted many subjects, from simple peasant life to medieval knights to heroic events. Bright colors conveyed violent energy and emotion. The French painter Eugene Delacroix (“dyuh LAH kroh”) filled his canvases with dramatic action. In Liberty Leading the People, the Goddess of Liberty carries the revolutionary tricolor as French citizens rally to the cause.

Checkpoint How did romantic writers, musicians, and artists respond to the Enlightenment?

The Call to Realism

By the mid-1800s, a new artistic movement, realism, took hold in the West. Realism was an attempt to represent the world as it was, without the sentiment associated with romanticism. Realists often focused their work on the harsh nude of life in cities or villages. Many writers and artists were committed to improving the lot of the unfortunate whose lives they depicted.
Novels Depict Grim Reality  The English novelist Charles Dickens vividly portrayed the lives of slum dwellers and factory workers, including children. In Oliver Twist, Dickens tells the story of a nine-year-old orphan raised in a grim workhouse. In response to a request for more food, Oliver is smacked on the head and sent away to work. Later, he runs away to London. There he is taken in by Fagin, a villain who trains homeless children to become pickpockets. The book shocked many middle-class readers with its picture of poverty, mistreatment of children, and urban crime. Yet Dickens’s humor and colorful characters made him one of the most popular novelists in the world.

French novelists also portrayed the ills of their time. Victor Hugo, who moved from romantic to realistic novels, revealed how hunger drove a good man to crime and how the law hounded him ever after in Les Misérables. (lay mis ehr AHB). The novels of Émile Zola painted an even grimmer picture. In Germinal, Zola exposed class war-fare in the French mining industry. To Zola’s characters, neither the Enlightenment’s faith in reason nor the romantic movement’s feelings mattered at all.

Realism in Drama  Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen brought realism to the stage. His plays attacked the hypocrisy he observed around him. A Doll’s House shows an impression of Henrik Ibsen filled with psychological realism, similar to that found in Ibsen’s plays. Thomas Eakins shocked viewers with its realistic depiction of an autopsies. The artist in The Gross Clinic, shocked students learn by performing autopsies. In A Doll’s House, the doctor discovers that the water in a local spa is polluted. Because the town’s economy depends on its spa, the citizens denounce the doctor and suppress the law hounded him ever after in Les Misérables. (lay mis ehr AHB). The novels of Émile Zola painted an even grimmer picture. In Germinal, Zola exposed class warfare in the French mining industry. To Zola’s characters, neither the Enlightenment’s faith in reason nor the romantic movement’s feelings mattered at all.

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Caption
Answers

Assess and Reteach
Assess Progress
■ Have students complete the Section Assessment.
■ Administer the Section Quiz.
■ For additional assessment, have students access Progress Monitoring Online at Web Code nba-2141.

Reading and Note Taking
Study Guide, p. 111
Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 111
Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 111
Extend
See this Chapter’s Professional Development pages for the Extend Online activity on impressionism.

Answers

Vocabulary Builder
intense (in TENS), adj. very strong or deep.

Section 4 Assessment
1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section.
2. Romanticism, realism, impressionism, postimpressionism
3. Sample: They were interested in history, legends, and folklore; celebrated nature and dramatic action; and sought to stir strong emotions.
4. He meant that he painted only what he saw and not what he imagined. Student answers should explain why they agree or disagree with his attitude.
5. Sample: Romantics sought to escape or ignore the industrial society around them. Realists sought to expose the evils of the industrial world. Impressionists responded to the development of photography.

Progress Monitoring Transparencies, Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 111

Vocabulary Builder
intense (in TENS), adj. very strong or deep.

The Visual Arts Take New Directions
By the 1840s, a new art form, photography, was emerging. Louis Daguerre (dah GEHR) in France and William Fox Talbot in England had improved on earlier technologies to produce successful photographs. At first, many photos were stiff, posed portraits of middle-class families or prominent people. Other photographers reflected the romantic fascination with fancyry places.

In time, photographers used the camera to present the grim realities of life. During the American Civil War, Mathew B. Brady preserved a virile, realistic record of the corpse-strewn battlefields. Other photographers showed the harsh conditions in industrial factories or slums.

The Impressionists
Photography posed a challenge to painters. Why try for realism, some artists asked, when a camera could do the same thing better? By the 1870s, a group of painters took art in a new direction, seeking to capture the first fleeting impression made by a scene or object on the viewer’s eye. The new movement, known as impressionism, took root in Paris, capital of the Western art world.

Since the Romantics, painters had carefully finished their paintings so that no brush strokes showed. But impressionists like Claude Monet (mah NAY) and Edgar Degas (day GAH) brushed strokes of color side by side without any blending. According to new scientific studies of optics, the human eye would mix the patches of color.

By concentrating on visual impressions rather than realism, artists achieved a fresh view of familiar subjects. Monet, for example, painted the cathedral at Rouen (ROH nay) in France, dozens of times from the same angle, capturing how it looked in different lights at different times of day.

The Postimpressionists
Later painters, called postimpressionists, developed a variety of styles. Georges Seurat (suh RAH) arranged small dots of color to define the shapes of objects. Vincent van Gogh experimented with sharp brush lines and bright colors. His unique brushwork lent a dreamlike quality to everyday subjects. Paul Gauguin (pohl GAH) also developed a bold, personal style. In his paintings, people look flat, as in “primitive” folk art. But his bold coloring and black outlining of shapes convey intense feelings and images.

Checkpoint
How did photography influence the development of painting?

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Checkpoint
How did photography influence the development of painting?
History Background

The Value of Art

Like other artists, impressionist painters still had to make a living, and the Salon’s hostility toward their work made that task difficult. Many impressionists came to rely on Paul Durand-Ruel, a Paris art dealer who became one of the movement’s earliest supporters. He tirelessly promoted impressionism, and eventually patronage began to build. Many of the initial collectors were middle-class businessmen drawn to the world depicted in the paintings. Americans, in particular, became reliable purchasers of impressionist art. The first museum exhibit devoted to impressionism was held at the Musée de Luxembourg in 1897. The impressionists received further exposure at the World’s Fair in 1900. Today, the style pioneered by a few artistic renegades is one of the most popular styles in the world.

Impressionism

Impressionism was one of the most important art movements of the 1800s. It marked a departure from tradition, both in subject matter and painting technique. Artists sought to depict the human eye’s first perception of a scene. Characterized by the use of unmixed primary colors and small, visible brush strokes, impressionism attempted to show the effects of direct or reflected light. Impressionist artists often painted outdoors for maximum effect.

Claude Monet, Impression: Sunrise, 1872

In the 1800s, “The Salon,” an annual exhibition that accepted only traditional paintings, dominated the Parisian art scene. In 1874, a group of artists held their own exhibition at a local photographer’s studio. Claude Monet’s painting Impression: Sunrise was one of the works displayed. Monet’s painting demonstrates several characteristics of impressionist work, including short, visible brush strokes and an idealized depiction of a landscape.

Thinking Critically

1. Summarize How did impressionism depart from tradition?
2. Draw Conclusions What are the advantages and disadvantages of painting outdoors?

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Build Background Knowledge

Have students use the ELBOW acronym to discuss the characteristics of impressionism: Everyday life, Light, Brush strokes, Outdoor settings, Weather and atmosphere. Divide the class into groups. Ask each group to select a painting by one of the impressionists. Have students discuss how ELBOW captures the essence of the particular work selected.

Instruct

Ask students to study the paintings on this page and read the captions. Ask them to describe how the paintings are similar and how they are different.

Monitor Progress

To review this section, ask students to list the technical innovations of impressionism, particularly the use of color. (Sample: Impressionists used both short, visible strokes and primary colors such as red, blue, and yellow. These colors were often unmixed and applied in combinations that caused an even greater effect on the viewer’s eye than more traditional methods.)

Thinking Critically

1. It used unmixed primary colors; visible brush strokes; idealized depictions of objects. Subjects were sometimes off-center. Figures were sometimes on the periphery of the canvas.
2. Possible advantages: immediate connection between artist and subject; painters did not need to rely on sketches or memory in composing the final work; painters could capture one scene at different times and in different lights. Possible disadvantages: the artist was at the mercy of the weather and had to work more rapidly than in a studio.

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