#### Section 4

## **Revolutions in the Arts**

Artistic and intellectual movements both reflect and fuel changes in Europe during the 1800s.

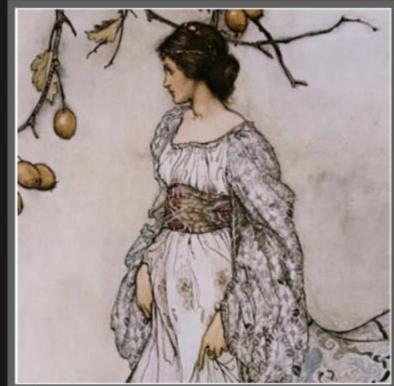
### **The Romantic Movement**

#### The Ideas of Romanticism

- Romanticism—interest in nature; preferring emotion, individuality [Visual]
- Romanticism linked to folk traditions and nationalism

#### **Romanticism in Literature**

- Poetry, music, and painting are the arts best suited to romanticism
- Many British romantic poets believe nature is the source of beauty
- Germany's Johann Wolfgang von Goethe is a great early romanticist
- A leading French romanticist writer is Victor Hugo



Romantic theme of nature shown in illustration of woman and a kiwi tree.

### The Romantic Movement

#### The Gothic Novel

- Gothic horror novels taking place in medieval castles become popular
- One of the earliest and most successful is Frankenstein

### Composers Emphasize Emotion

- Composers abandon Enlightenment style of music
- Ludwig van Beethoven leads the way from Enlightenment to romanticism
- Some composers draw on literature or cultural themes

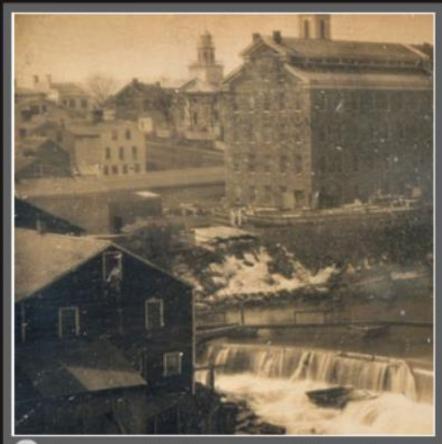
### The Shift to Realism in the Arts

#### Realism

- Realism—art style attempting to depict life accurately
- Paintings and novels in this style show the working class

### **Photographers Capture Reality**

- Daguerreotypes, earliest photographs, are surprisingly real [Visual]
- William Talbot invents negative, allows copies of a photograph



Seneca Falls (upstream), New York. Daguerreotype (1850), anonymous.

# The Shift to Realism in the Arts

### Writers Study Society

- Charles Dickens and Honoré de Balzac write about society, class
- Some realist literature sparks reforms in working conditions

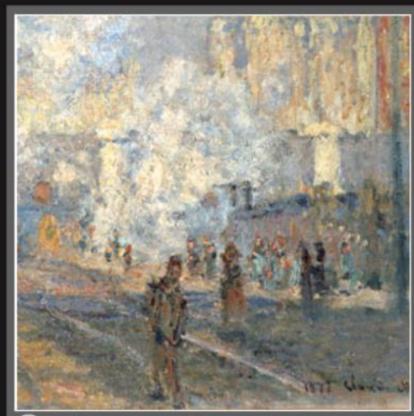
## **Impressionists React Against Realism**

#### **A New Movement**

Impressionism—art style that tries to capture precise points in time

#### **Life in the Moment**

- Impressionists like Claude Monet portray life of rising middle class [Visual]
- Edgar Degas and Pierre-Auguste Renoir also leading impressionists
- Impressionist composers use music to create mental pictures



Gare Saint-Lazare. Oil (1877), Claude Monet.

# **End of Chapter**