

## THE HUMANITIES: Culture, Continuity, and Change

### Chapter 3 – THE ERA OF INVENTION: Paris and the Modern World

What defining event occurred on July 1, 1913?

What scientific/technological advances were made by Max Planck, Niels Bohr, and J.J. Thompson?

What portrait (painted by which artist) represents a shift in art form from the literal to the conceptual?

What work by Picasso was an “assault on the idea of painting”? Why was it so shocking?

Who were the Fauves? What artist “led” them? What was the most important feature of their canvases?

What motivated Braque and Picasso to begin pasting paper, fabric, rope, and other objects to their canvases?

What Italian art movement that emphasized the close relationship between science and art? What did they consider to be the defining characteristic of modern urban life?

What composer and choreographer were responsible for *The Rite of Spring*? Why was it such a scandal?

What artistic movement was created in Germany?

With what are *Die Brücke* artists associated? What about *Der Blaue Reiter*?

Why did Arnold Schoenberg create his 12-tone system? Why did he prefer the term “pantonal” to “atonal”?

Why did Guillaume Apollinaire call his poems *calligrammes*?

What is Imagist poetry? Which early poet of twentieth-century America is credited with its invention? What forms of literature did this poet explore? What role did Walt Whitman play?

Who was Eadweard Muybridge and what was his major contribution?

What were the limitations of Thomas Edison’s films for the Kinetoscope?

What were nickelodeons? Why did early silent films appeal especially to working-class, immigrant audiences?

How did W.B. Griffith change the film industry? Despite its racist content, why is his *The Birth of a Nation* so important technically?

#### Vocabulary:

atonality

Fauvism

serial composition

collage

polyrhythm

*Sprechstimme*

Cubism

polytonal

12-tone system