

## LANDMARKS IN HUMANITIES

### Chapter 13 – MATERIALISM: The Industrial Era and the Urban Scene

What two major movements were incorporated into the “age of materialism”? What did each call for?

George Seurat’s *Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte* is unique for what reasons?

What fueled the West’s rise to dominion over the rest of the world? What advances in technology and materials made this possible? What made this necessary?

What was the impact of this new socio-economic direction on a human level? Who were Marx and Engels and what was their response?

How did Nietzsche view organized religion and democratic institutions?

What literary style do the works of Dickens, Twain, Dostoevsky, Tolstoy, and Flaubert fall into? What are the main themes in the works of each? How is the work of Zola different from that of the five mentioned in the previous question? How did Ibsen rebel against “artificial social conventions”?

What new structural medium revolutionized the history of architecture in the nineteenth century? What were the landmark works of Joseph Paxton and Gustave Eiffel?

Which artistic development was a significant factor in the development of the materialist mentality?

Who was Mathew B. Brady and for what is he known?

What did Realist painters prefer as opposed to the Romantics? How did Gustave Courbet personify this?

Why was the work of Manet considered scandalous?

Identify two American realist painters and the themes of their work.

How did the work of Monet, Renoir, Degas, Cassatt, and Toulouse-Lautrec reflect Impressionism?

What were major factors in bringing non-Western cultures to the attention of Europeans?

What characterized the musical Impressionism of Claude Debussy?

Who brought a new level of realism to opera?

### Vocabulary:

Impressionism

Naturalism

Oceania

lithography

negative space

verismo