A historical photograph of a street scene. In the background, there is a large, multi-story building with a prominent balcony and classical architectural elements like columns. A crowd of people in late 19th-century attire is gathered on the street. An American flag is visible on the right side. The scene is captured in a sepia-toned, slightly faded style.

The Modern Era



In your notebook:

- 1. Define what it means to be “modern”. Give some specific examples to support your definition.**
- 2. What time period/era would you say divides the modern from the pre-modern? Explain your choice.**
- 3. In what ways does the “modern” world differ from that which came before?**
- 4. In what ways, if any, did the Second Industrial Revolution transform society?**
- 5. How far back in European history do you think you could go and still be able to live life largely like you currently do?**

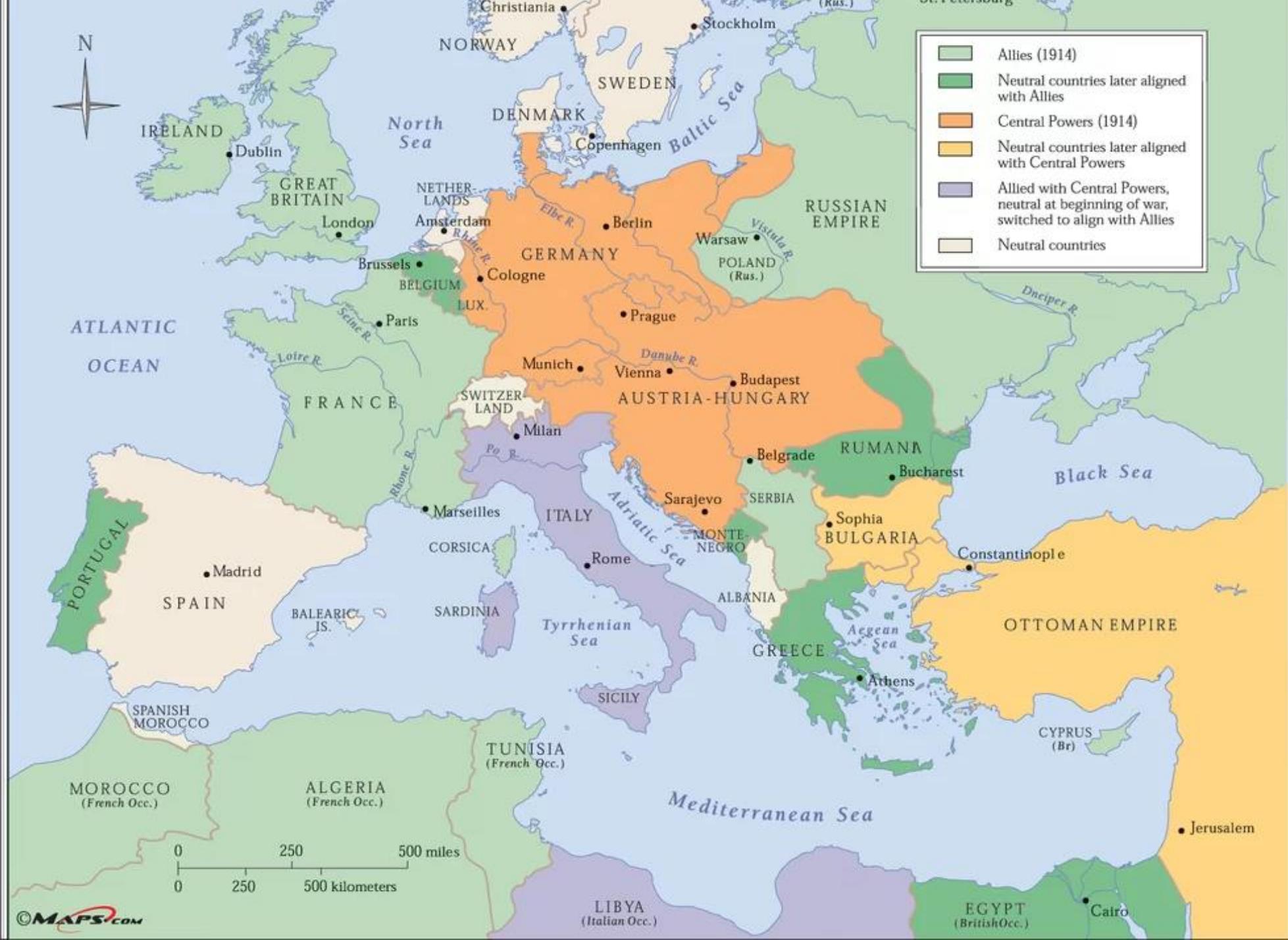
Chapter 19 Brief Overview

- The changes from 1870 to 1914 were immense
- Transportation, production, communication, commercialization, organization of society, participation in politics, rising literacy and affluence all transformed how people lived
- The era is at times referred to as “La Belle Époque” or the “Fin de Siècle” (especially following the carnage of WWI when it really seemed like the “good old days”)
- The SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION is another way to think of this time period
- There was also significant emigration from Europe to the Americas
- The benefits of these transformations were not equally shared both between nations and within various nation states
- The growth of sports and leisure activities also occurred (including the first soccer riots)

Europe in 1871



Europe in 1914



Chapter 19 --

- **Do you have any general questions - things needing some clarification?**

Art of the Modern Era

- **Neo-Classical (think Jacques Louis-David)**
- **Romanticism**
- **Romantic Landscape Painting**
- **Impressionism**
- **Post-Impressionism**
- **Fauvism**
- **Cubism**
- **Abstract Expressionism**

Romanticism

- As a reaction to the rationalism of the Enlightenment
- Usually includes emotional subject matter
- Reverence for nature
- Sometimes had ties to Nationalism and Nationalistic impulses

*The Raft of the
Medusa*

By Theodore
Gericault
1818-1819



Romantic Landscape Painting

- **Glorification of nature, in part a response to the growing industrialization**
- **To promote the ideal of the rural life (especially in England) as it was rapidly changing/fading into the past**
- **Promoted an appreciation for natural beauty and the natural world**
- **Generally aimed at the same things as the Romantic movement in general, but with different subject matter**

The Hay Wain

By John Constable
1821



*Abbey in
an Oak
Forest*

By Caspar
David
Friedrich
1809-1810



The Slave Ship

By Joseph William
Turner
1840



*Schroon
Mountain ,
Adirondacks*

By Thomas
Cole
1838



Academic Art of the 19th Century

- Realistic paintings of historical events continued to be considered by the high minded artists and institutions that promoted art to be the “real art”
- Other types of art were either vulgar or of poor quality in their eyes
- This type of art was also increasingly, like all the other forms of art, connected with the United States as artists went back and forth to Europe to study

*Washington
Crossing the
Delaware*

By Emanuel
Leutze
1851



New Materials and Engineering

- Architecture and building projects were also influenced by the continued advance of the industrial revolution and cheaper/stronger building materials**
- The Crystal Palace of 1851 is one great example**
- The Eiffel Tower completed in 1889 is another**
- There are others - again including in the United States**

*The
Brooklyn
Bridge*

By John
Roebling
1869-
1883



*Liberty Enlightening
the World*

By Frederic-Auguste
Batholdi
1870-1886



Impressionism

- The traditional rules for painting start to go out the window
- New style includes showing visible brush strokes on the canvas
- Rather than attempting to portray the subject as it really is (realism) it is aiming to give a glimpse into its nature (an impression of it)
- The traditional art society shuns the new styles, but art is forever transformed
- The new styles will spawn a variety of different genres

*Le Dejeuner sur
l'herbe*

By Edouard Manet
1863



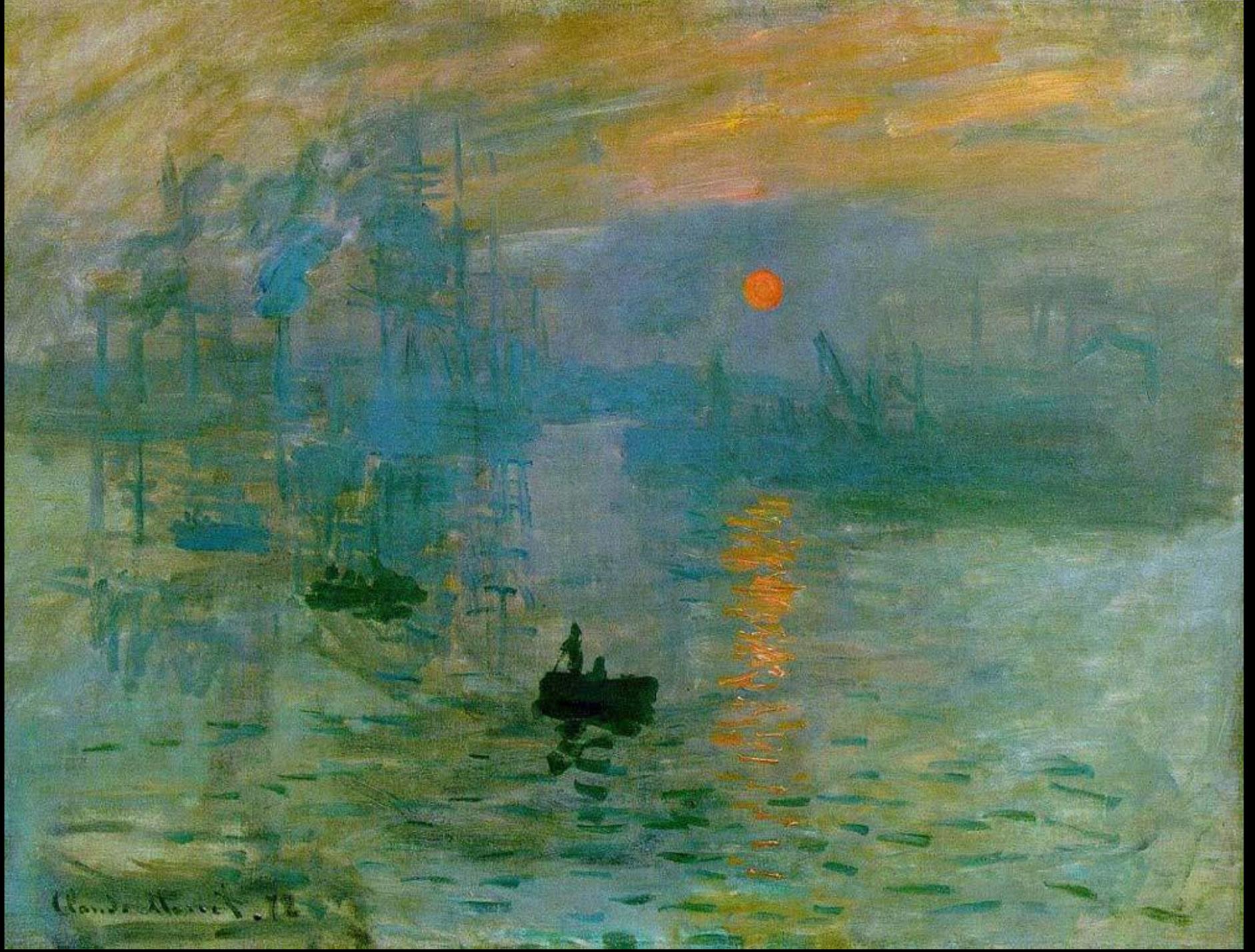
A Bar at the Folies-Bergeres

By Edouard Manet
1881-1882



Impression Sunrise

By Claude Monet
1872



Dance at Le Moulin de la Galette

By Auguste Renoir
1874



The Luncheon of the Boating Party

By Auguste Renoir
1881



The Rehearsal

By Edgar Degas
1873-1874



The Boating Party

By Mary Cassatt
1893-1894



Post-Impressionism

- **Styles continued to change and post-Impressionists looked to create paintings that further examined the subject matter in new and unique ways**
- **Art became increasingly abstract**
- **At times distorting reality**
- **The paint sometimes was thickly applied to the canvas making it almost three dimensional**
- **Often exploring philosophical, emotional or psychological motifs**



*Where do we come From? What are we?
Where are we Going?*

By Paul Gauguin
1897

*A Sunday
Afternoon on
the Island of La
Grande Jatte*

By Georges
Seurat
1884-1886



The Night Cafe

By Vincent Van Gogh
1888



*Starry
Night*

By Vincent
Van Gogh
1889



Fauvism

- Work in a “modern” style that incorporates a lot of the same ideas as the Impressionist painters
- Includes bold swathes of color
- Took its name from the French words for “wild beasts” and it was originally meant as a put-down of the style, but the name stuck
- Relatively short lived artistic style, but influential

The Joy of Life

By Henri Matisse
1905



Cubism

- An Avant-Guard art style of the early 20th Century
- Art became increasingly abstract, with the subject matter broken up into component parts
- The subject is often viewed from multiple perspectives at the same time
- One of the most influential styles of the 20th century and inspired dozens of different other art styles
- Reflects, perhaps, the increasing anxiety of its age

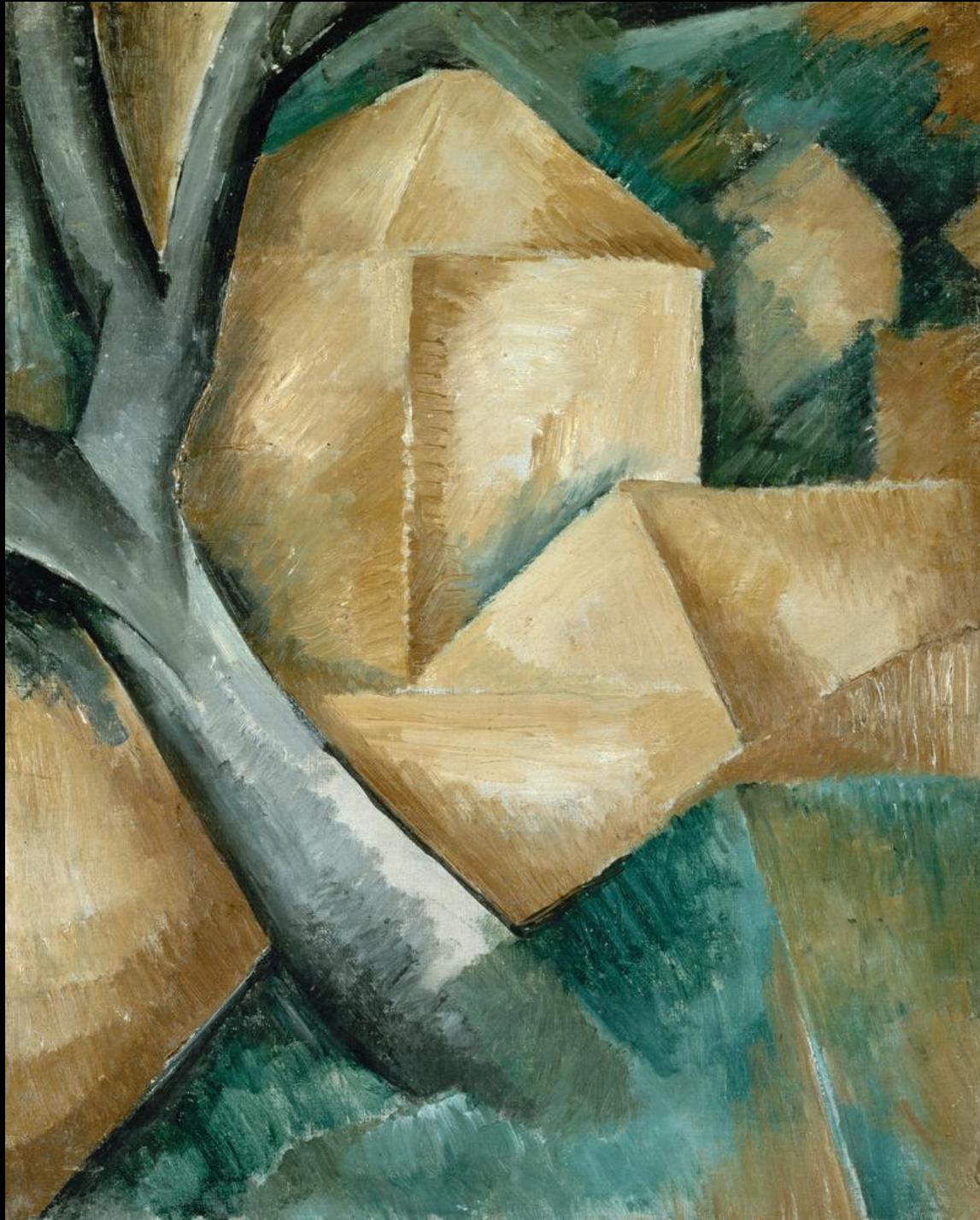
Les Femmes d'Alger (O. J. R. Version O)

By Pablo Picasso
1907



House at L'Estaque

By Georges Braque
1908



Three Musicians

By Pablo Picasso
1921



*The Dynamism of a
Cyclist or Unique
Forms of Continuity
in Space*

By Umberto Boccioni
1913



Expressionism

- Influenced by other art styles
- The art was intended to demonstrate an intensity of emotion
- Intended to bring together many aspects of modernity, but also incorporated medieval, African and Asian elements
- This style was especially important in Germany
- Is often seen as demonstrating (even more so than Cubism) the anxiety of the time due to rapid changes in society

*Improvisation 27
(Garden of Love II)*

By Wassily Kandinsky
1912



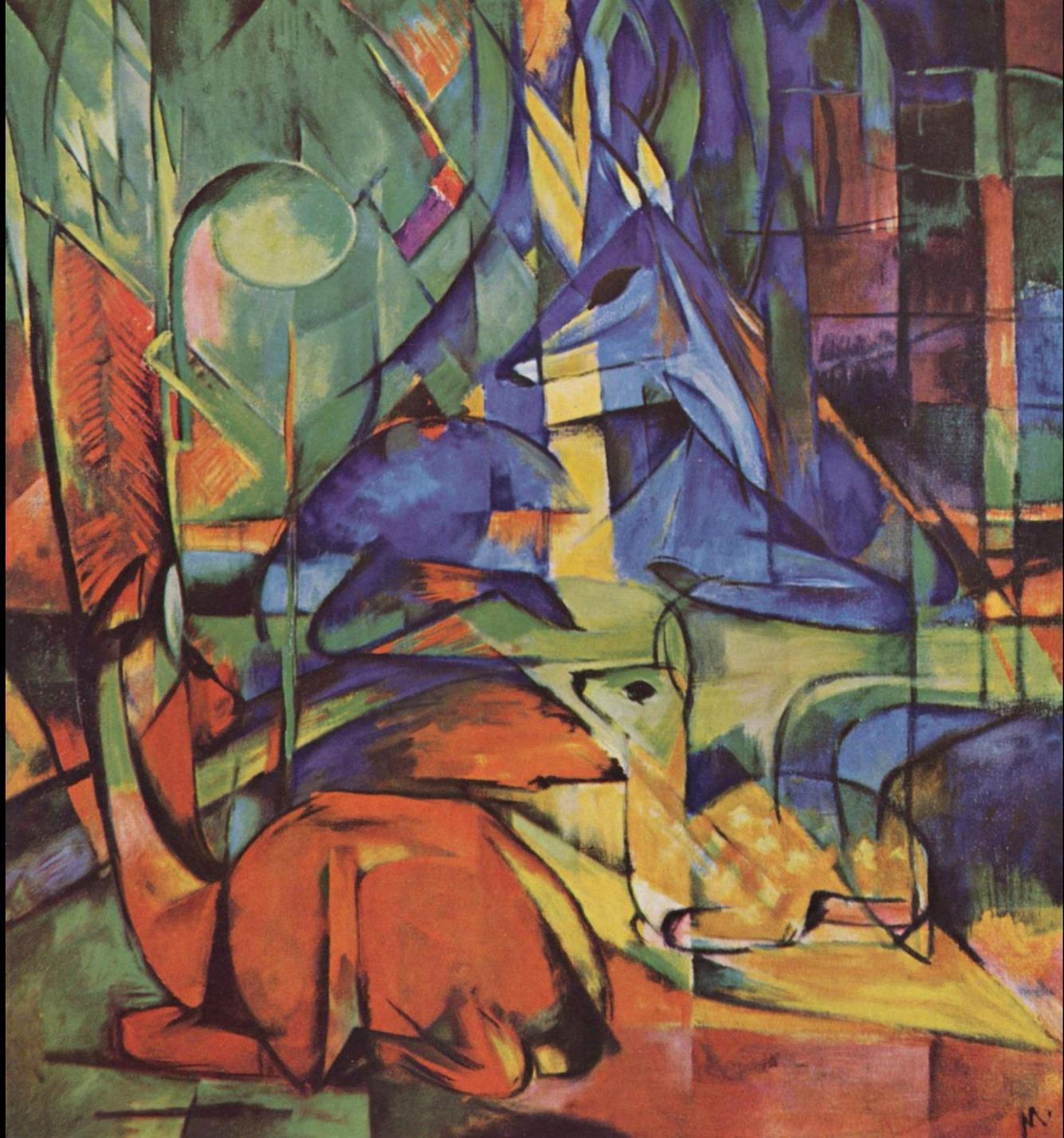
Self Portrait

By Egon Schiele
1912



Deer in Woods

By Franz Marc
1914



Technological Changes 1875 - 1914

- As a small group, using your notes and the provided reading, come up with a list of technological changes during the period 1875-1914
- Next - as a small group discuss (and add thoughts to your notebook): “To what extent is it fair to say that this time period represents the greatest explosion of technological progress in human history?”
- Next -- with one person from your group discuss (and add thoughts to your notebook) “What impacts do you think these technologies, processes and developments had on European Society, especially with regard to imperialism, urbanization (and reform), mass politics, leisure, production, labor and consumerism?”
- Finally - on your own for Tomorrow- write a short paragraph (the front of a piece of loose-leaf paper) on the impact of the Second Industrial Revolution

