

7.8 19th-Century Culture and Arts

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 13 marks

KEY WORDS artistic change 艺术变化

Objective

Build the skills to explain nineteenth-century **artistic change** 艺术变化.

You must be able to:

- state what Romanticism broke with and what it emphasised
- describe Realism's two moves
- name the modern movements and the direction they took
- state the objection the CED records

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Romanticism

It broke with Neoclassical forms of representation and with rationalism, emphasising intuition and emotion. Artists and composers emphasised emotion, nature, individuality, intuition, the supernatural and national histories; writers expressed similar themes while responding to industrial and political revolutions.

■ Realism's two moves

A change of **subject** — the lives of ordinary people — and a change of **purpose** — drawing attention to social problems.

■ Modern art

Impressionism, Post-Impressionism and Cubism moved beyond the representational to the subjective, abstract and expressive.

■ The objection

Modern art often provoked audiences who believed art should reflect shared and idealised values, including beauty and patriotism. The conflict is part of the CED's claim, not context to it.

2 Practice

2.1 State two of Romanticism's emphases. [2]

2.2 State Realism's two moves. [2]

2.3 Modern art provokes its audiences.

(a) State the two values the CED says those audiences expected. [2]

(b) State why the objection belongs in an answer. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Romanticism broke with [1]

- **A** medieval forms
- **B** Neoclassical forms and rationalism
- **C** Impressionism
- **D** realism only

3.2 Realism drew attention to [1]

- **A** national histories
- **B** social problems
- **C** the supernatural
- **D** classical antiquity

3.3 Three artistic turns occur across the century.

(a) Name them in order. [2]

(b) State the continuity across all three.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 any two of: emotion; nature; individuality; intuition; the supernatural; national histories.

2.2 a change of subject to ordinary people; a change of purpose toward social problems.

2.3 (a) beauty; patriotism. (b) the CED includes the objection in its own sentence, so an answer omitting it reports half the claim.

3.1 B. both are named in the CED.

3.2 B. social problems are Realism's stated purpose.

3.3 (a) away from classical form; toward ordinary life; past representation itself. (b) an unresolved argument about what art is for, which continues through all three turns.