

Chapter 11 Section 4 Notes

Modern Ideas and Uncertainty

I. The Culture of Modernity

- A. Western _____ and poets who followed the _____ style believed that literature should be realistic and address social problems.
1. They explored the role of _____ in society, alcoholism, and urban _____ in their work.
- B. The _____ writers had a different idea about what was real.
1. They believed the external world, including _____, was only a collection of symbols reflecting the true reality—the human _____.
 - a. _____, should function for its own sake, not _____ or seek to understand society.
- C. _____ was a movement that began in _____ in the 1870s, when a group of artists rejected indoor studios and went to the countryside to paint nature directly.
1. Claude _____ painted pictures that captured the interplay of _____, water, and _____.
- D. In the 1880s, a new movement, known as _____, arose in France and soon spread.
1. For Vincent van _____, art was a spiritual experience.
 - a. He was especially interested in _____ and believed that it could act as its own form of _____.
 - b. Van Gogh believed that artists should paint what they _____.
- E. One reason for the decline of realism in painting was _____, which became popular after George _____ created the Kodak camera in 1888.
- F. Pablo _____ created a new artistic style—_____.
1. Cubism used geometric designs to _____ reality in the viewer's mind.
- G. _____ in the arts revolutionized architecture and gave rise to functionalism.
1. _____ was the idea that buildings, like the products of machines, should be functional, or useful. All unnecessary _____ should be stripped away.

II. Uncertainty Grows

- A. Throughout much of the 1800s, Westerners believed in a _____ of the universe that was based on the ideas of Isaac Newton.
1. The universe was viewed as a giant _____.
 2. Time, space, and matter were _____ realities.
 3. _____ was thought to be made of _____.
- B. These views were seriously questioned at the end of the _____ century.

1. Marie _____ discovered that _____ gave off energy, or _____.
- a. Atoms were not just material bodies but small, _____ worlds.
- C. Albert _____'s theory of _____ stated that space and time are not absolute but are relative to the observer.
- D. Sigmund _____, published *The _____ of Dreams*.
 1. According to _____, human behavior was strongly determined by past _____ and internal forces of which people were largely unaware.
 2. _____ of such experiences began in childhood, so he developed _____ to help heal his patients.

III. Extreme Nationalism

- A. _____ became more intense in many countries in the late 1800s.
 1. Social _____ was the radical belief that Darwin's theory of natural selection could be applied to modern human _____.
 - a. A British philosopher, Herbert _____, argued that social progress came from "the survival of the _____."
- B. Extreme nationalists also used Social Darwinism.
 1. They said that nations, too, were engaged in a "struggle for existence" in which only the _____.
- C. The growth of extreme nationalism and _____ also led to the growth of anti-_____.
 1. In 1894, a military court found Alfred _____, a _____ captain in the French military, guilty of selling army secrets.
 2. After the trial, _____ emerged that proved Dreyfus _____.
 - a. A wave of _____ finally forced the government to pardon Dreyfus.
- D. The worst treatment of Jews at the turn of the century occurred in _____.
 1. Persecutions and _____, or organized massacres, were widespread.
 2. Jews, probably about _____,000, immigrated to Palestine, which became home for a Jewish nationalist movement called _____.