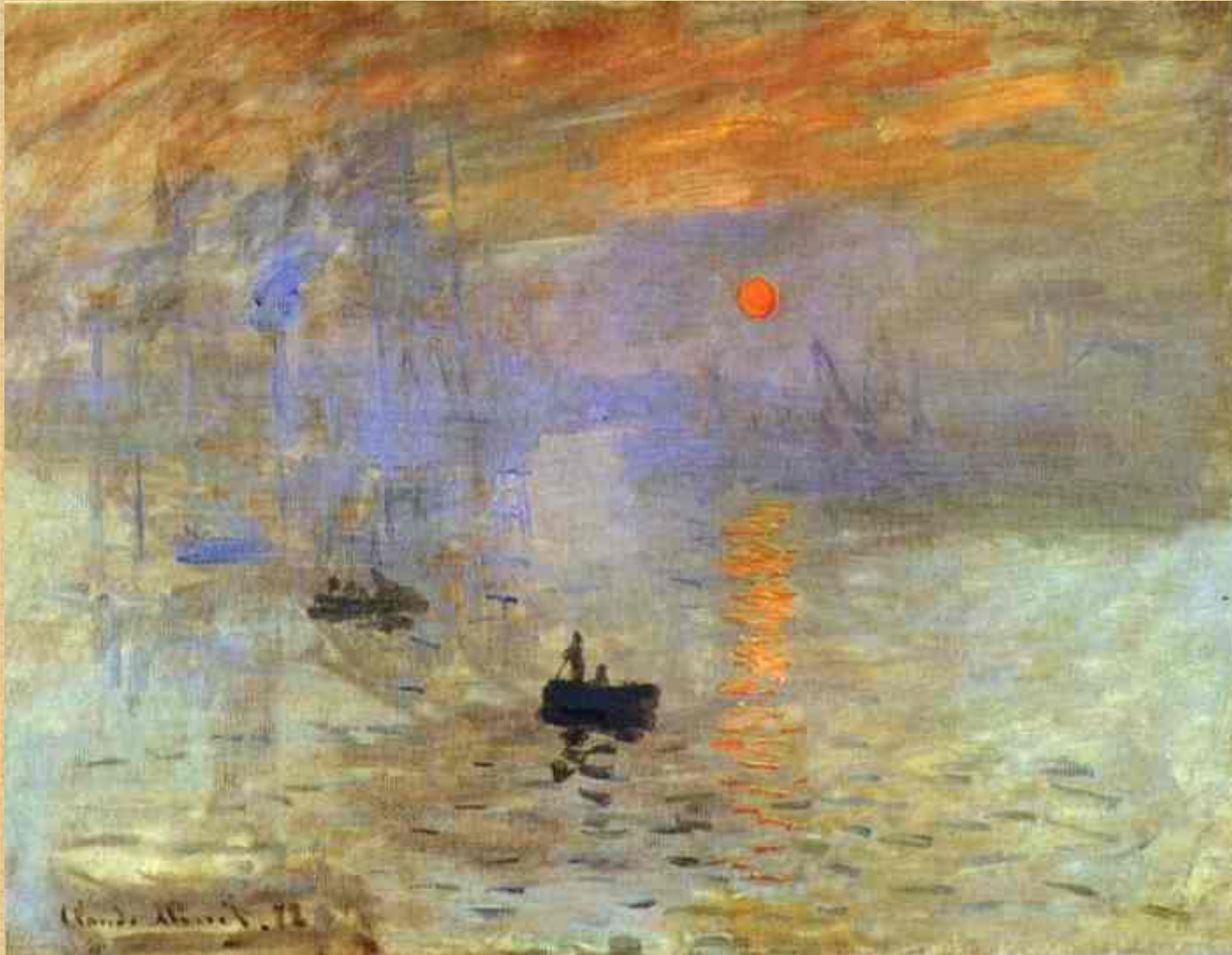


Chapter 13—The Working Class and the Bourgeoisie



The Times—1850 to WWI

- **The world was on the move across borders. This included the great migrations to America and social unrest within borders.**
- **Science expanded: Planck, Einstein, Roentgen, Mendel.**
- **Thought: Nietzsche and Freud**
- **In the arts, there was the argument of functionalism vs. aestheticism: Does art have to have a purpose or is it enough that it is?**

The Times—1850 to WWI (cont.)

- **Cities were growing horribly with garbage, illness, death, and poverty.**
- **The banking system was as chaotic as life in general.**
- **Cities of leisure produced suburbs for industry and people.**
- **The Gilded Age, robber barons, ostentatious behavior of a very few rich and poverty for the masses**

THE NEW REALISM

- **Realism covered the middle years of the 19th century.**
- **Adam Smith and less government control**
- **Marxism: Marx and Engel + Hegel = dialectical process**
- **Communism developed in London, England due to the Industrial Revolution.**

Literary Realism--England



Charles Dickens writes of the poor city dwellers of especially London's Drury Lane.

Literary Realism--France



Honore de Balzac

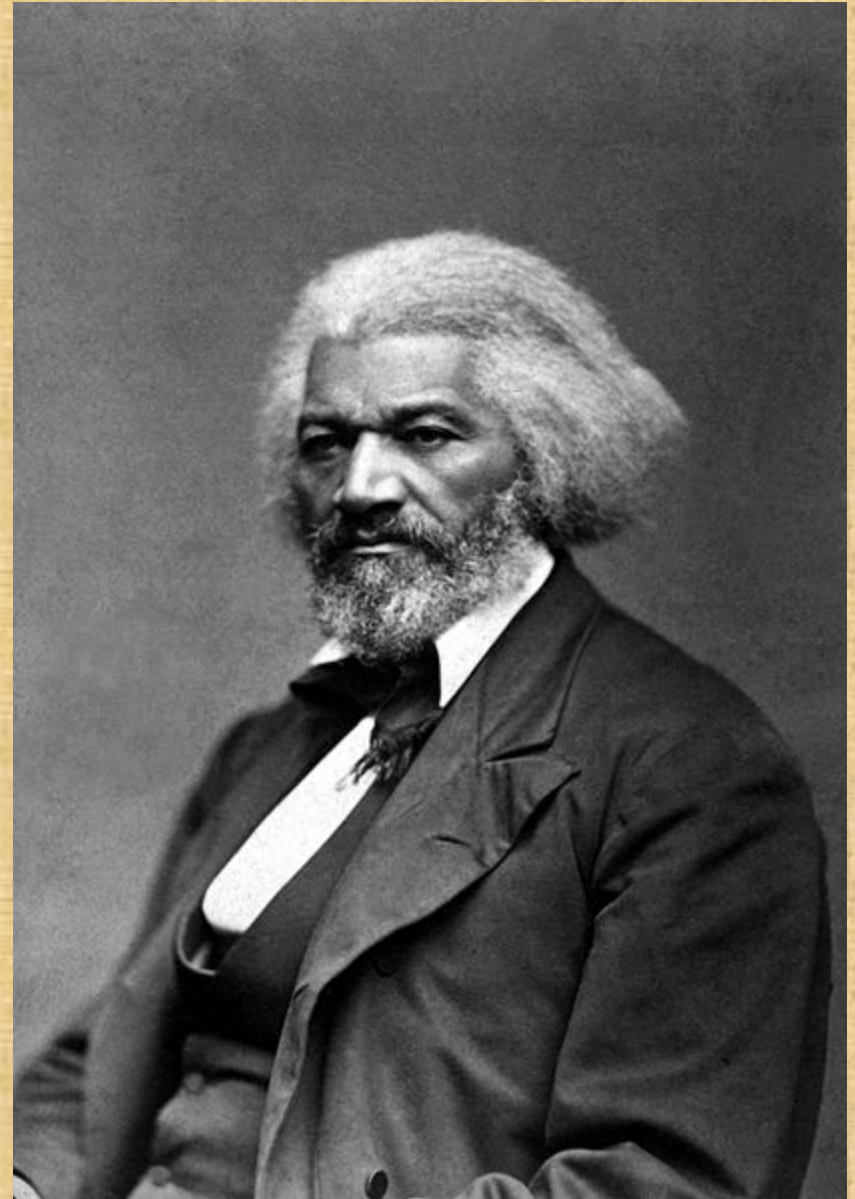


Gustave Flaubert

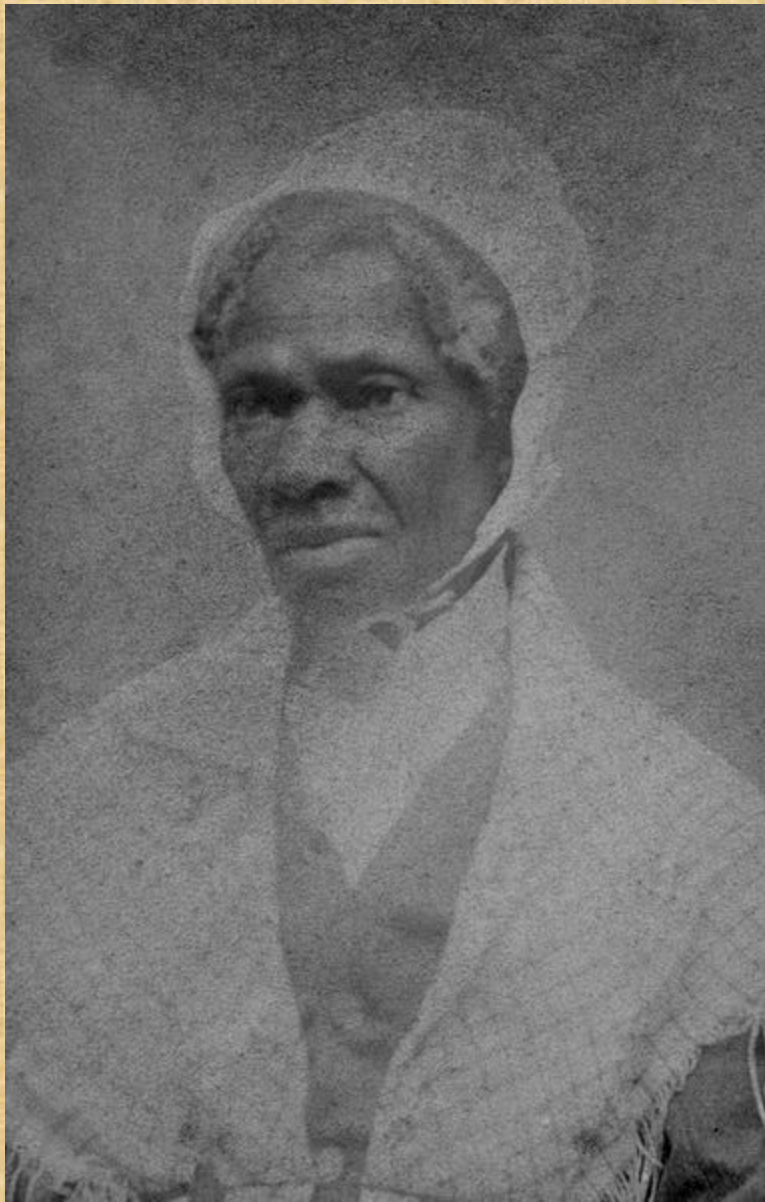
Literary Realism--US

Slavery was the central issue for America during that time period. *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* was his autobiography of life as an American slave.

“You have seen how a man was made a slave; you shall see how a slave was made a man.”



Frederick Douglass



It is interesting that the sermon/speech, “Ain't I a Woman?”, by Sojourner Truth doesn't contain that phrase. It might have been added years latter by Frances Gage.

Regardless, it was a powerful speech on equality of women ...whether black or white.

Oliver Gilbert



Harriet Beecher Stowe

Stowe was a social activist especially regarding slavery. She wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1852.

A decade later, she met with Lincoln in the White House, and he was alleged to have said, "... so you are the little woman who wrote the book that started this great war."

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR,
LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

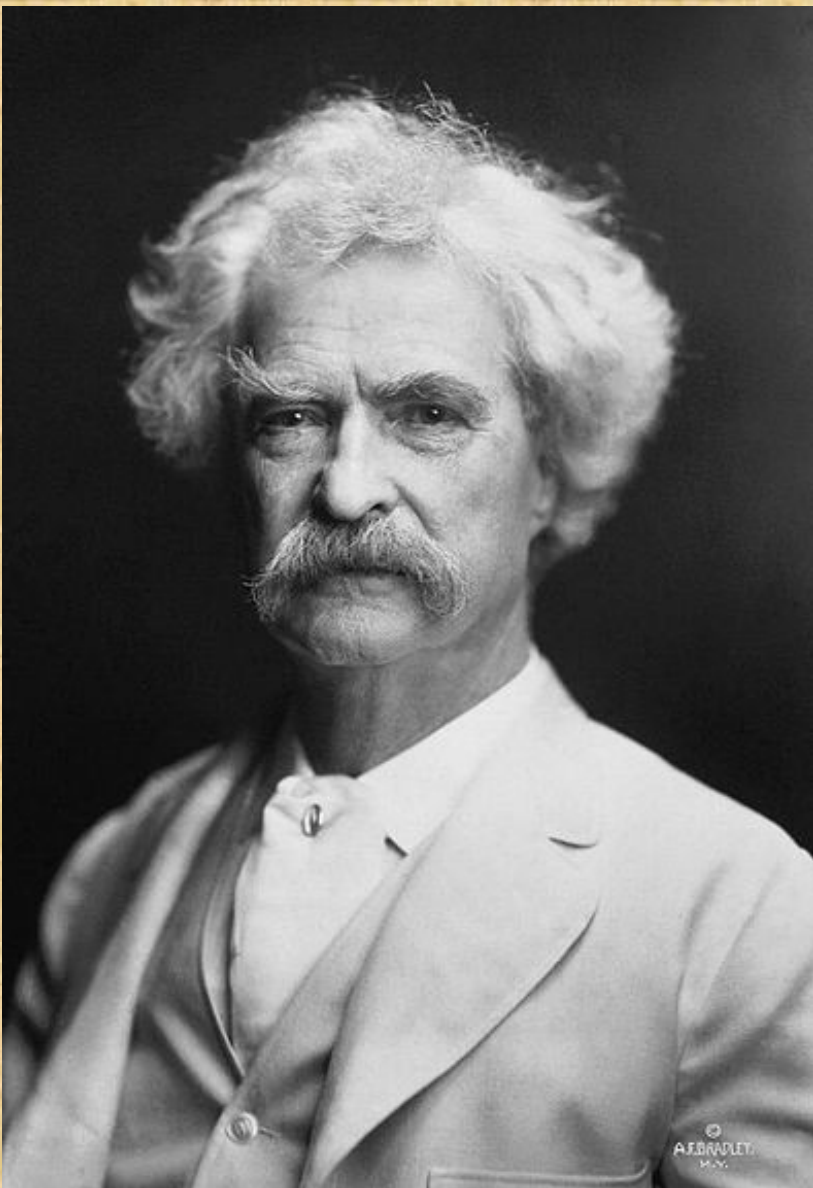
BY
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.



VOL. I.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH THOUSAND.

BOSTON:
JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO:
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON.
1852.



**Samuel Clemens
aka Mark Twain**

Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
was a Stephen Colbert-esque
novel about slavery.

**Unfortunately, many missed
the entire message.**

Adventures of
**HUCKLEBERRY
FINN.**



(Tom Sawyer's Comrade)
BY

MARK TWAIN.

ILLUSTRATED.

Realist Art: The Worker as Subject

Lithography is essentially a process of engraving on stone or metal.

Daumier mastered the art form.





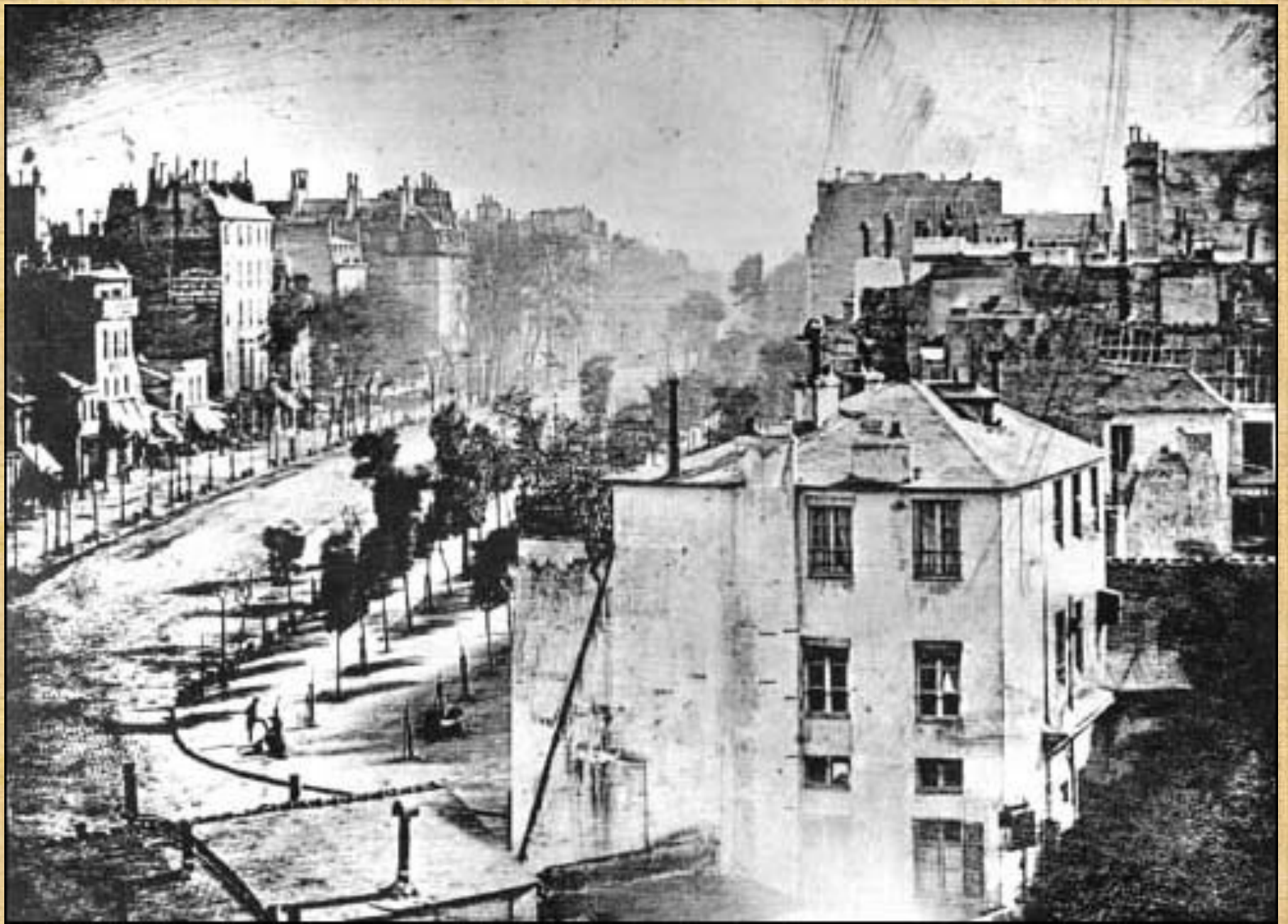
Daumier *The Fugitives* 1868



Courbet *The Stone Breakers* 1849



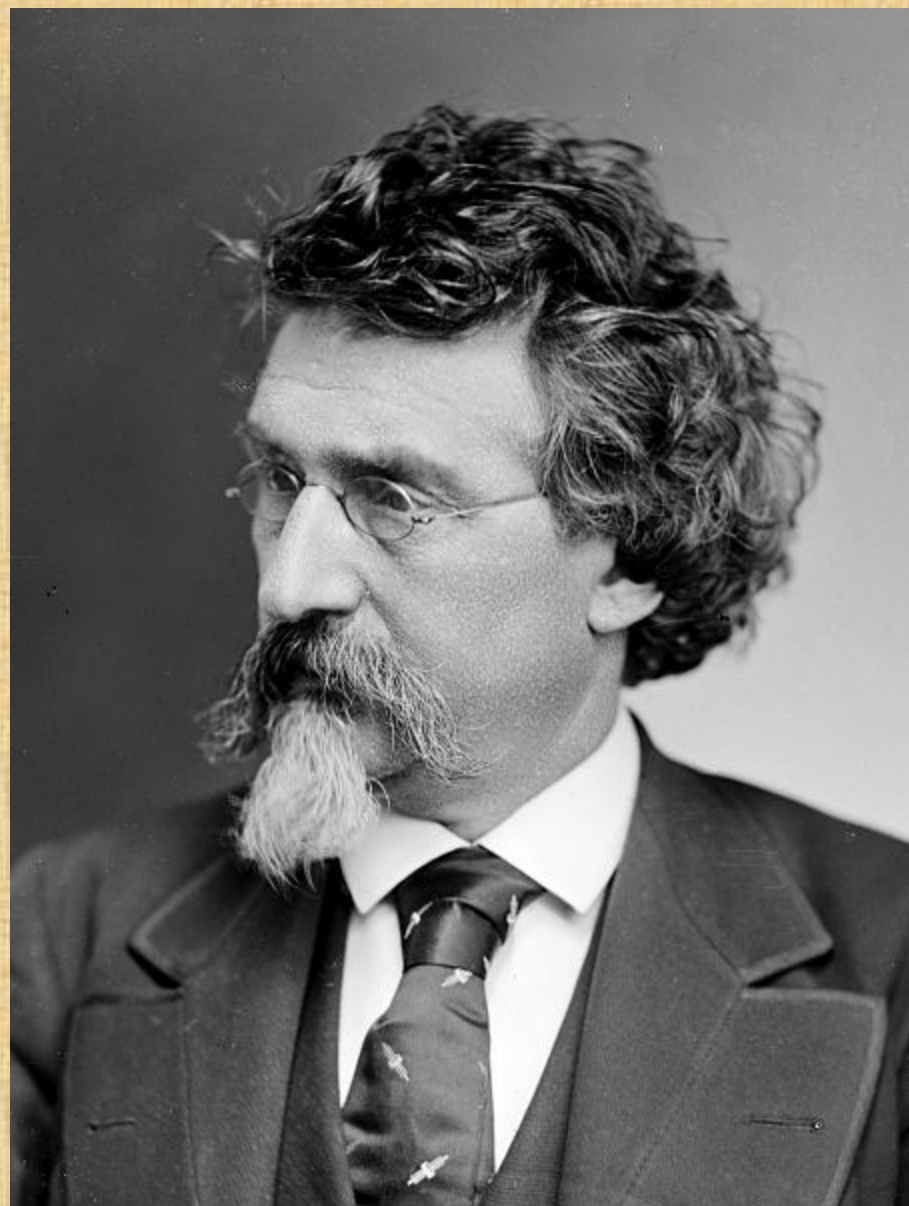
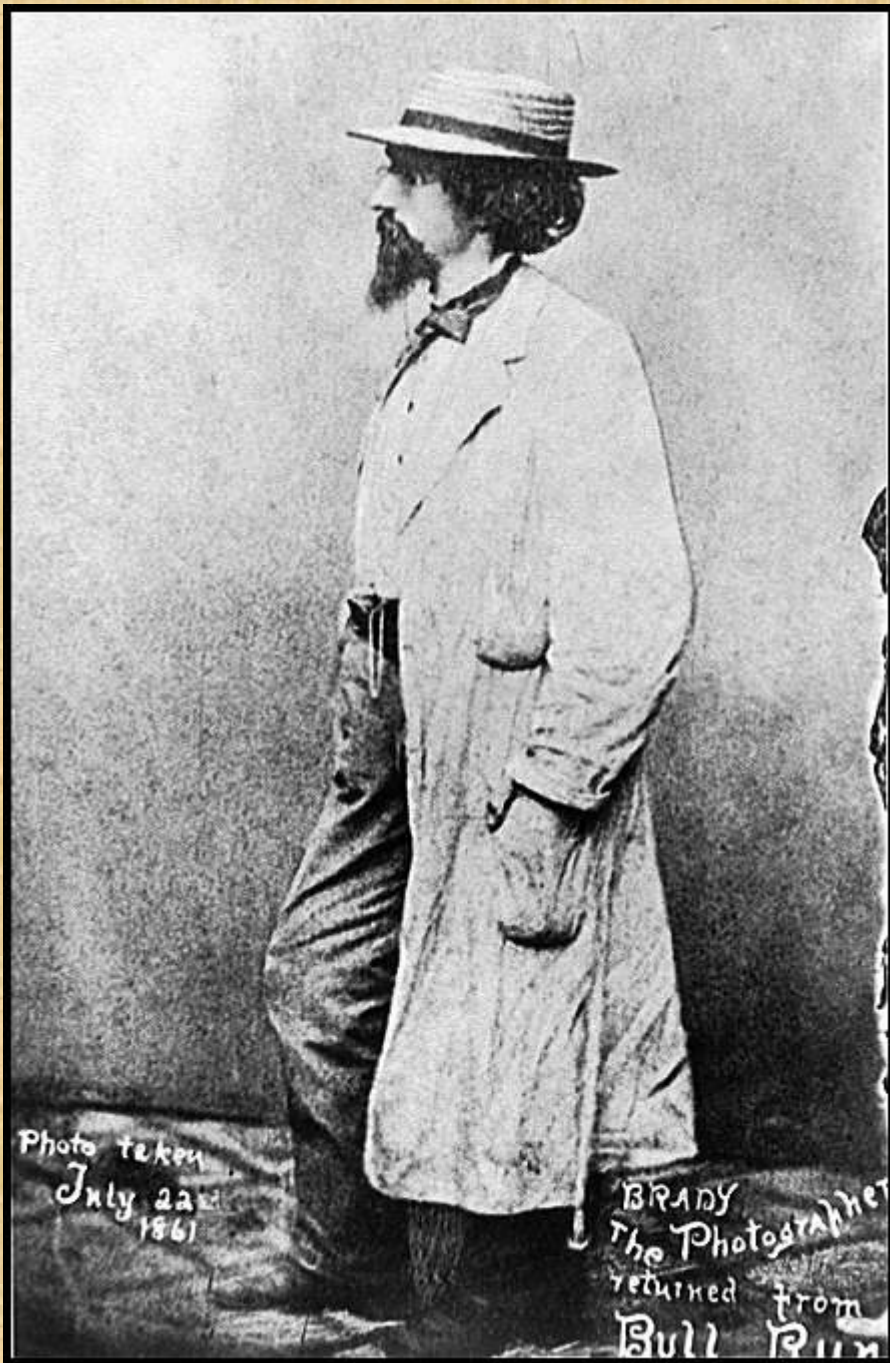
Courbet *Woman with a Parrot* 1866



Daguerre *Le Boulevard du Temple* 1838

**Paul Delaroche was a French painter
who said of the daguerreotype,
“From now on, painting is dead!”**

**At one level, Delaroche was correct.
However, what happened was
that painting changed...
enter Impressionism.**



Mathew Brady





Brady's vision of the Civil War







Tanner
The Banjo Lesson
1893



Tanner *The Thankful Poor* 1894

In Pursuit of Modernity: Paris in the 1850-60s

Edouard Manet: The Painter of Modern Life

**It was an age of painting everyday life
of the everyday person in the modern city.**

He certainly was dissing the bourgeoisie lifestyle.

Flaneur = a person observing life



Manet *Luncheon on the Grass* 1863



Manet
Café Concert



Manet Le Bar aux Folies-Bergère



Manet Moonlight Harbor



Manet *Grand Canal*



Manet Street Flags



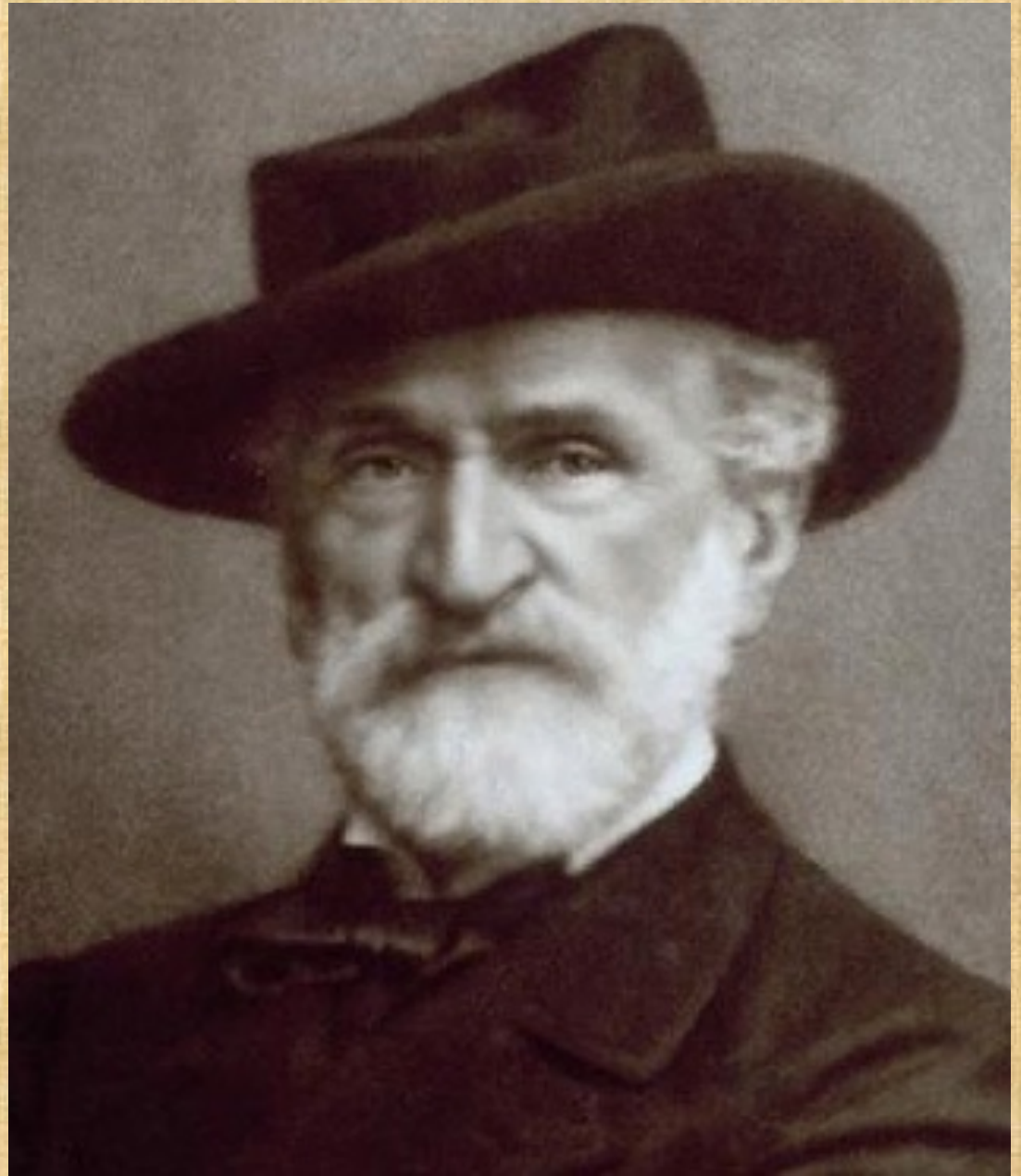
Manet *Olympia* 1865—a result of the American Civil War

Nationalism and the Politics of Opera

Nationalism and aristocracy
became a part of art in Europe.



**Verdi was into drama,
spectacular, and
realism in opera.**

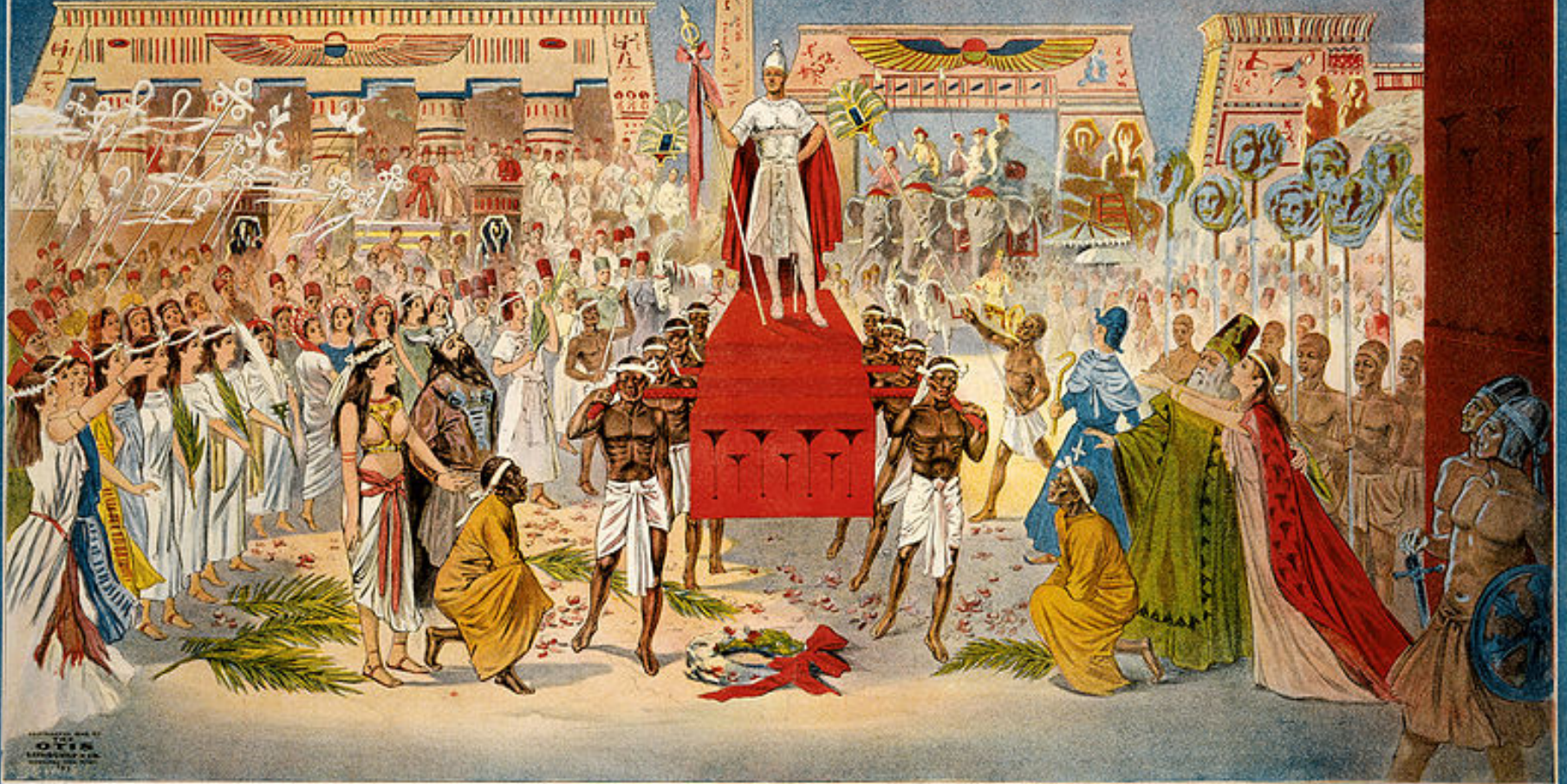


Giuseppe Verdi

HIPPODROME OPERA CO.

MANAGEMENT MAX FAETKENHEUER.

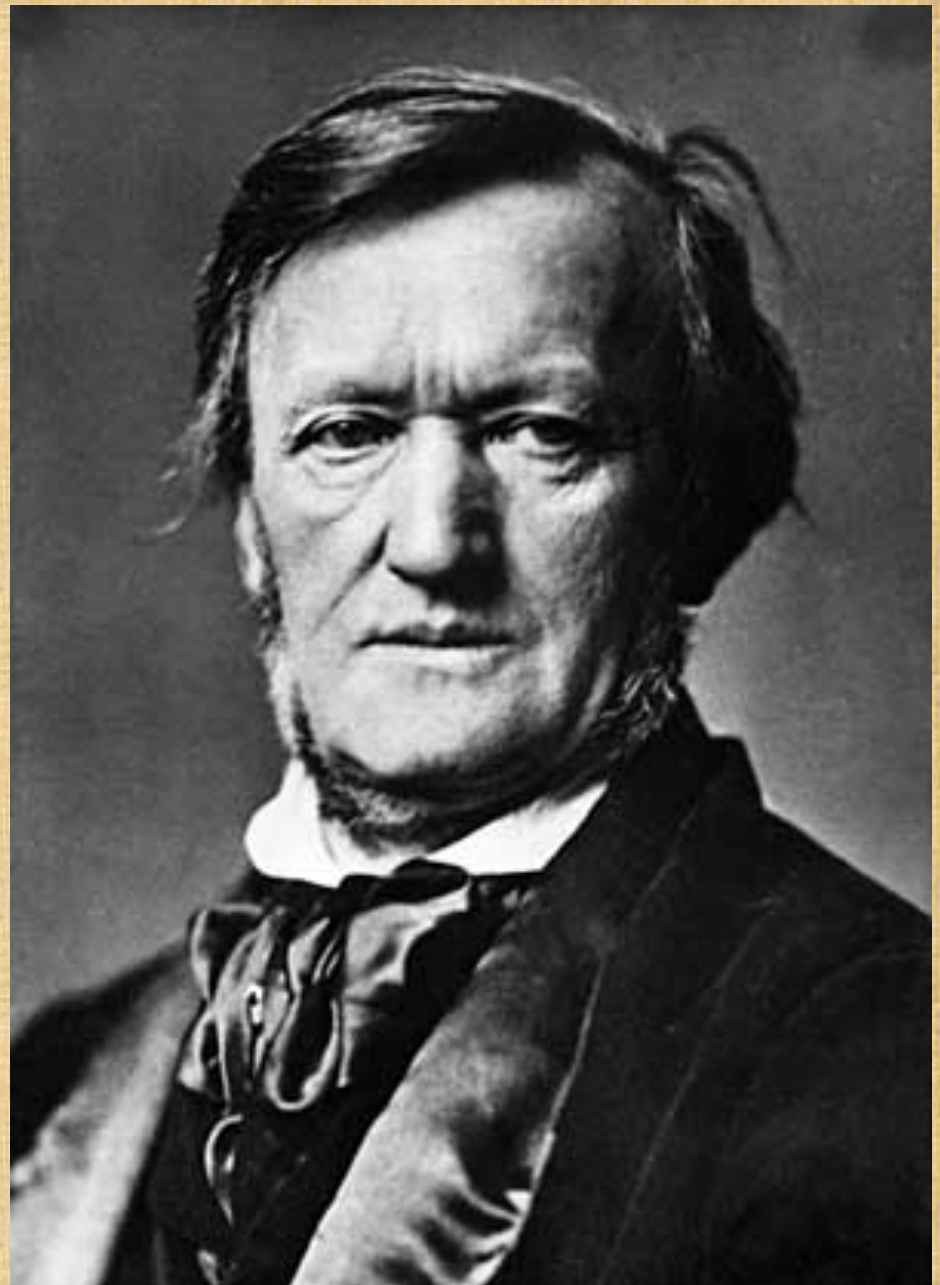
AIDA



Verdi *Triumphal March of Aida*

**Wagner was into was
on the cutting edge
and opulence.**

**He emphasized music
over voice.**



Richard Wagner



Wagner *Ride of the Valkyries* / William Maud's painting

Impressionist Paris

- In 1874, Impressionism was named.
- Impressionism—concerned with subjectivity, realism of light, not camera pictures, fingers point to subject in realism and in impressionism light points to feelings or impressions.
- Looked for the *impression* at the very moment of sight
- The camera freed artists from competing with realism.

Manet was the inspiration for a group of artistic young Turks: Monet, Renoir, Caillebotte, Degas, Morisot.

However, note the similarities with the British painter Turner.

Monet's Plein-Air Vision-- *open air* painting

Light was essential and the tubes of paint allowed them to paint outside with light. Monet attempted to stay away from the city and pollution.

He moved to Argenteuil and finally to Giverny to avoid crowds. This gave him unimpaird light.

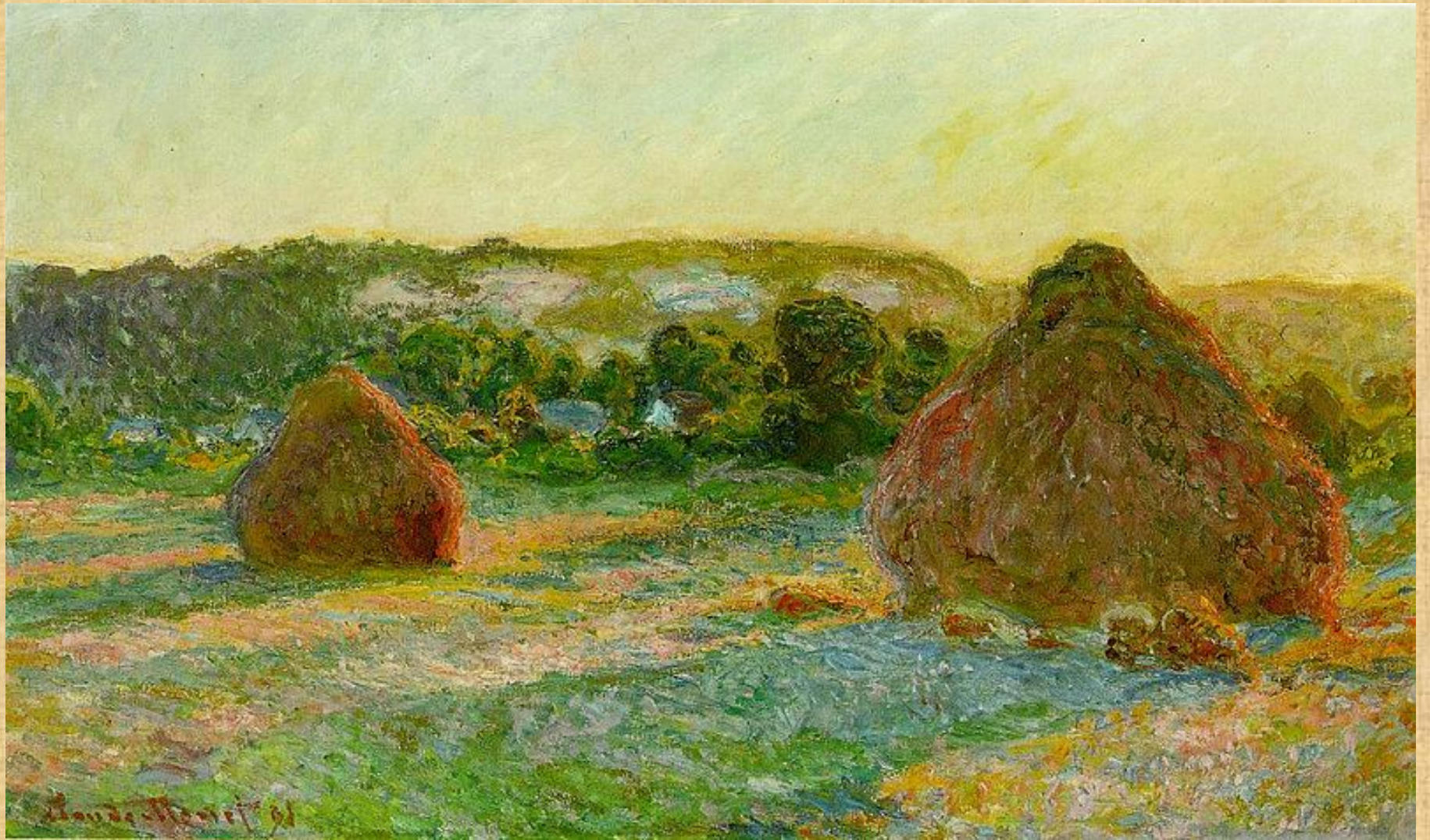
**This can be seen in Monet's interest in haystacks—
trust me.**

From 1888-91, Monet painted different haystacks—in different light.

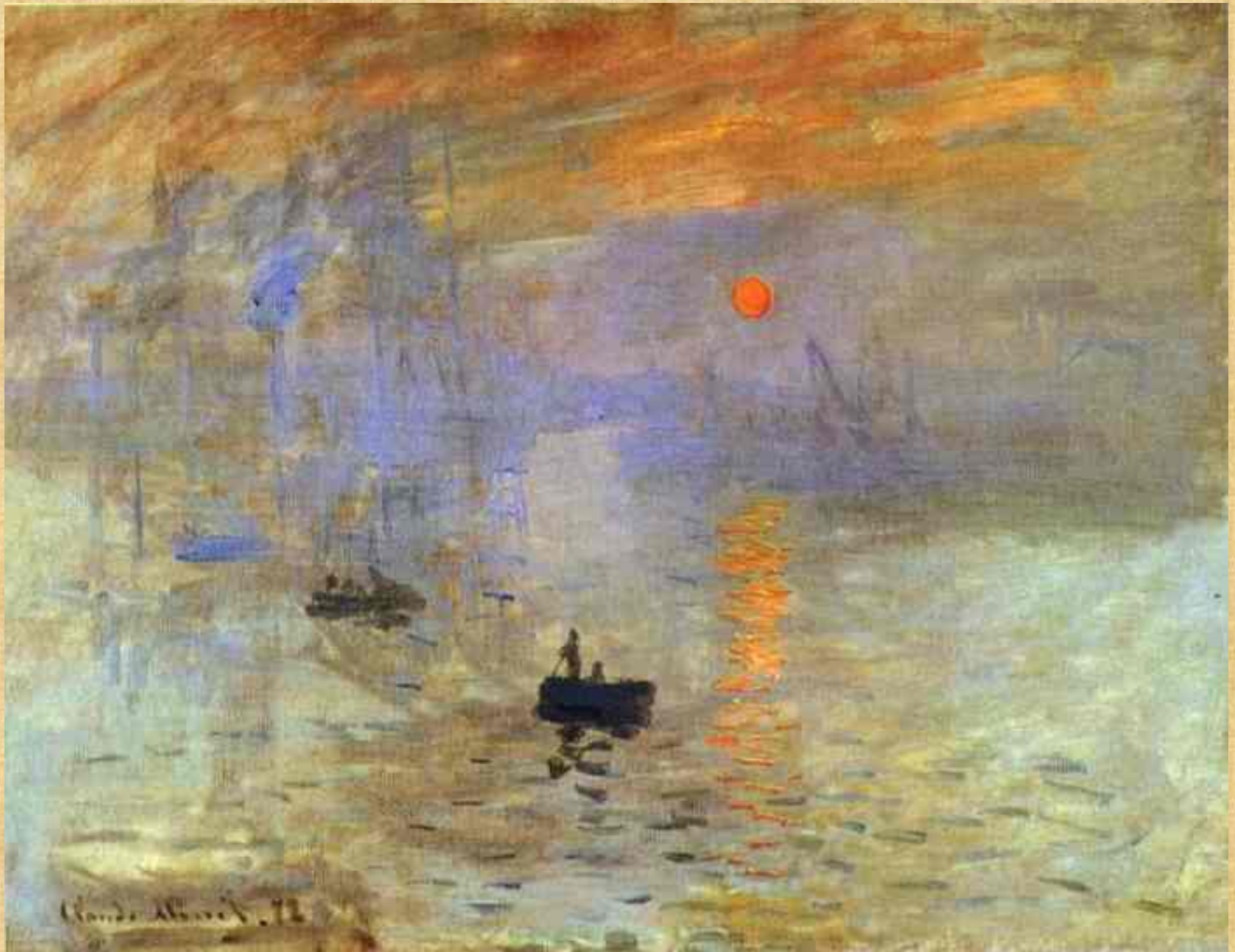




Monet Haystacks, At the End of Summer 1890



Monet *Wheat Stacks* 1890-91



Monet *Impression: Sunrise* The first impressionistic painting.



Monet Garden at Sainte-Adresse



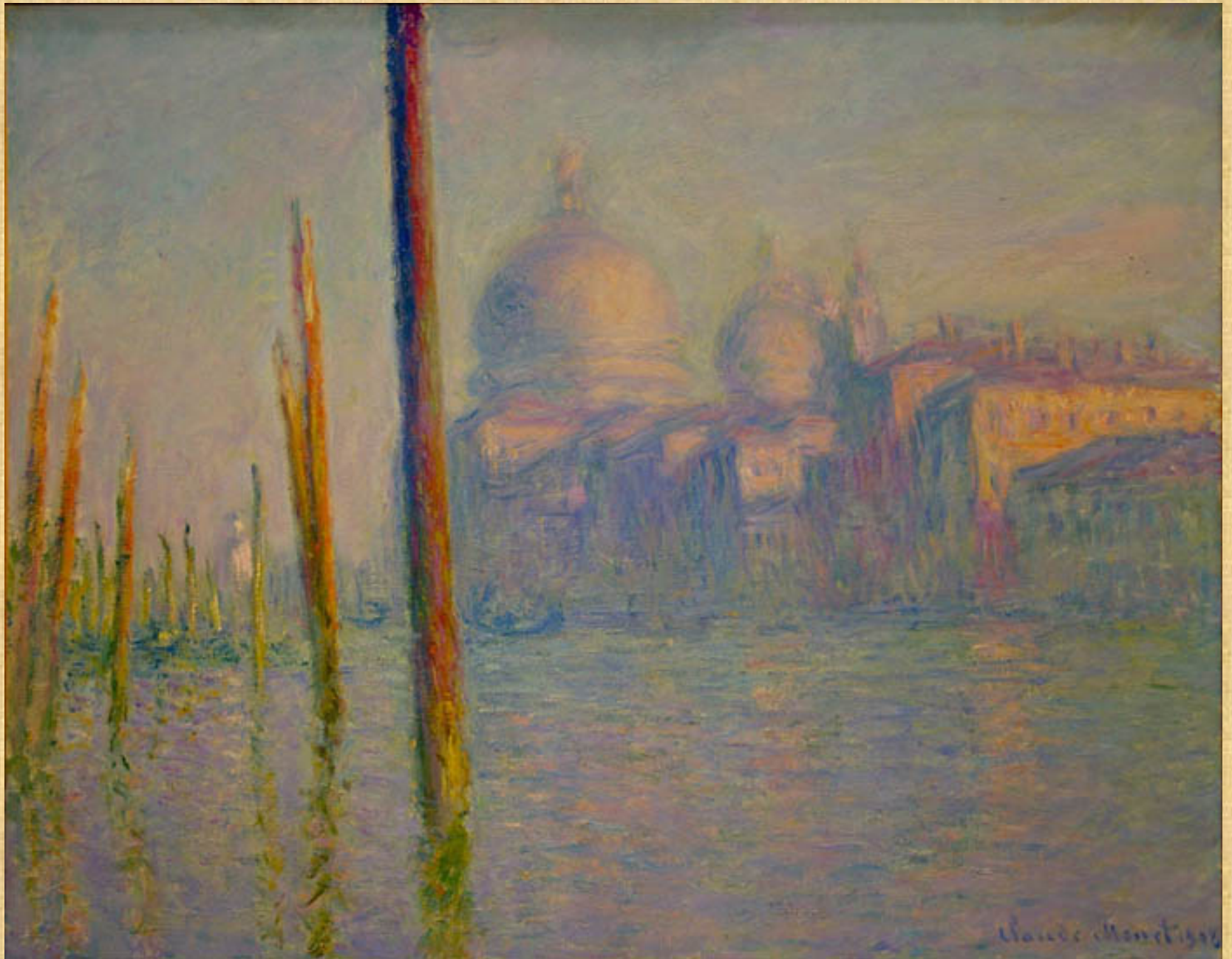
Monet
La Rue Montorgueil, 30th June
1878



Monet Poppies near Argenteuil



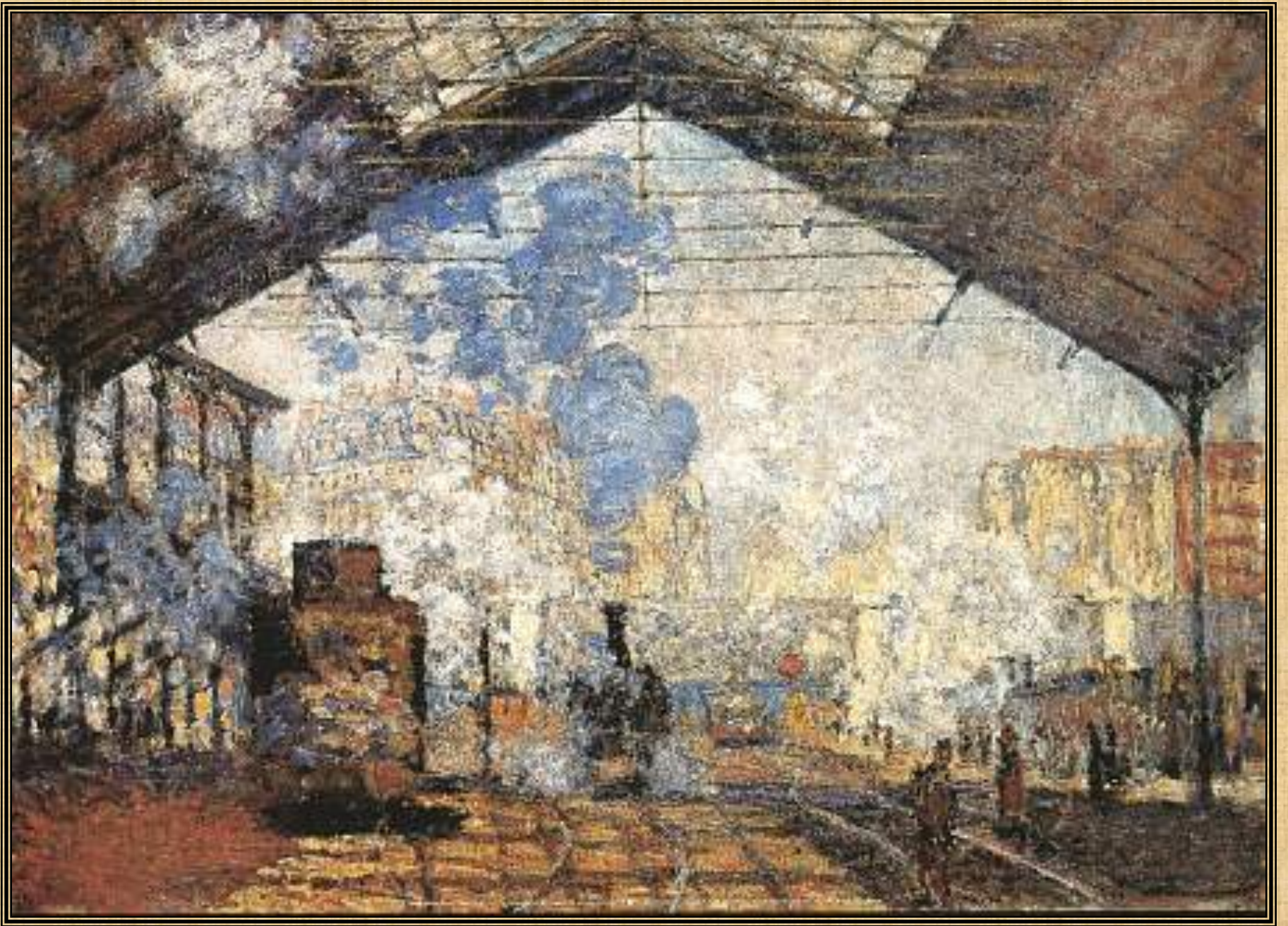
Monet
Boulevard des Capucines
1873



Monet *Grand Canal* 1908



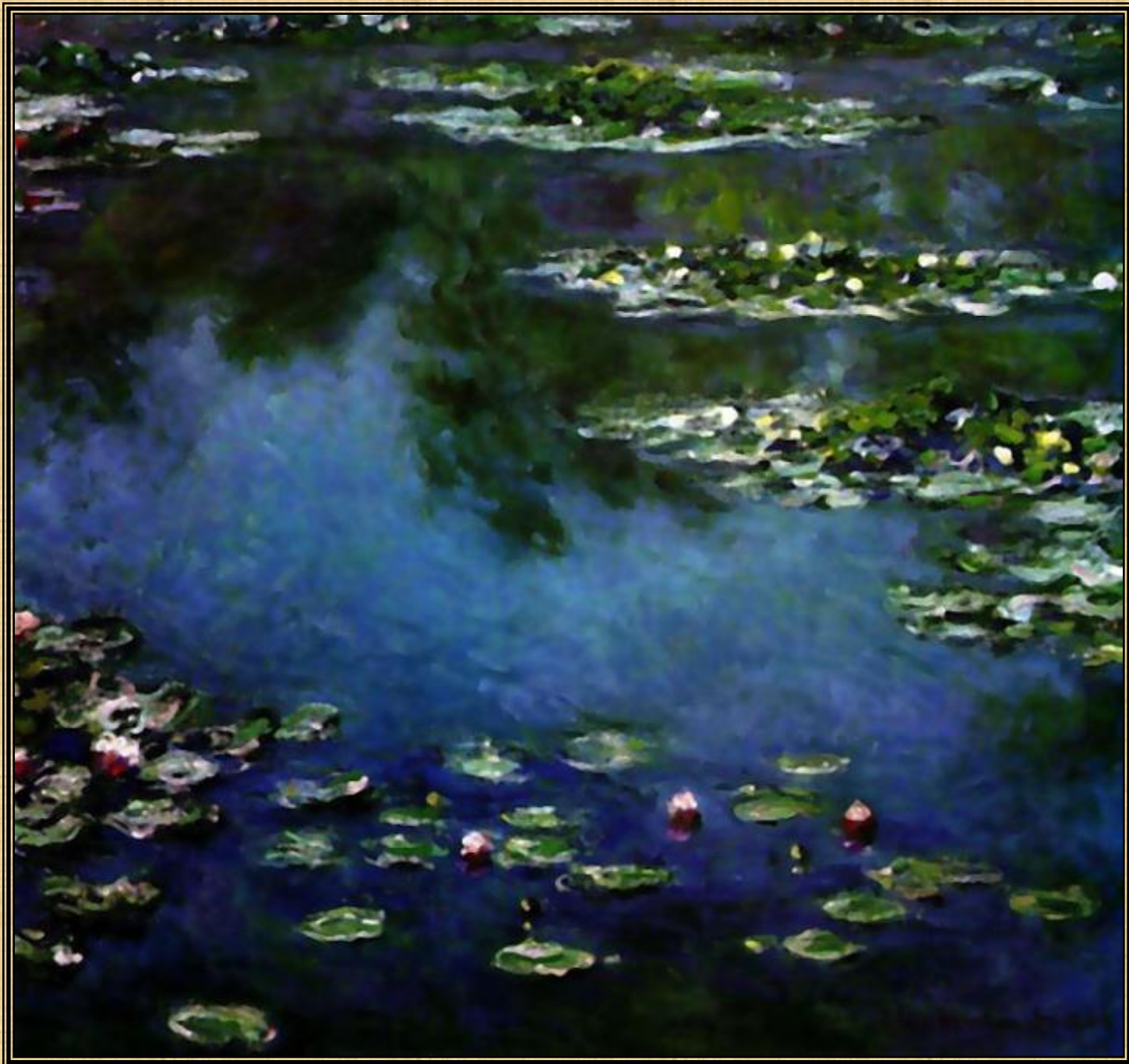
Monet Saint-Lazare Station



Monet Saint-Lazare Station



Monet
*Houses of
Parliament*
1904



Monet
Water Lilies



Monet Water Lilies and Clouds



Monet *The Thames at Westminster*



Monet *Willows*



Monet Antibes, The Mountains of Esterel

Monet
The Japanese
Bridge
1905



Monet

Woman with a Parasol





Monet In the 'Norvégienne'



Monet *Water Lilies*



Monet *Argenteuil* 1875



Monet



Morisot Summer's Day 1879



Morisot Manet and His Daughter at Bougival



Pissarro *Red Roofs* 1877



Pissarro *The Road to Louveciennes*

**Renoir and Degas liked
the Parisian scene and crowds—
as opposed to Monet, Morisot, and Pissarro.**

**Renoir suffered from arthritis. However, he said,
“The pain passes, but the beauty remains.”**



Renoir



Renoir Le Moulin de la Galette



Renoir
Claude Monet Reading
1872



Renoir Dance at Bougival 1883



***Renoir Claude Monet Painting in His Garden at Argenteuil
1873***



Renoir

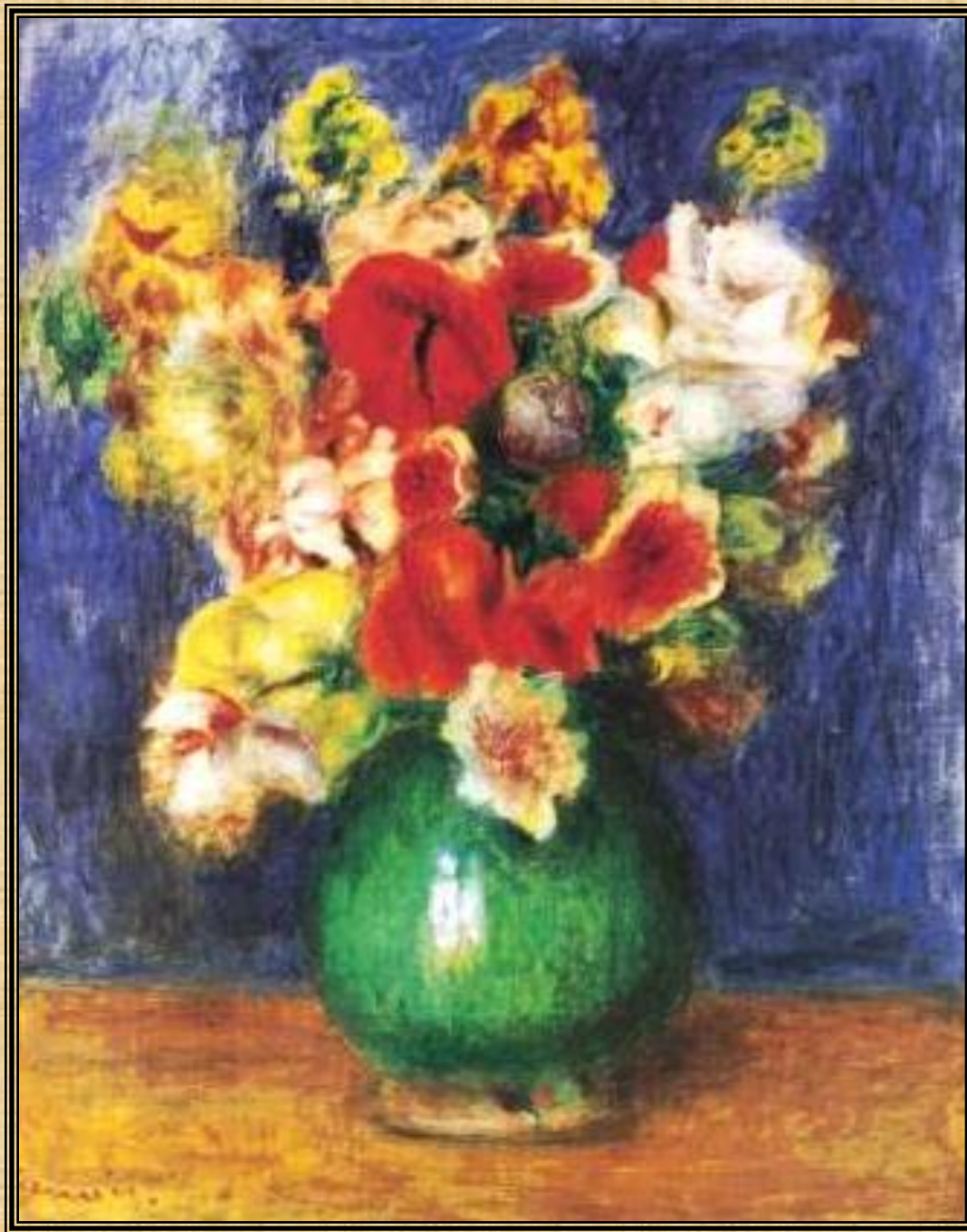
Renoir



Renoir
Girls Reading



Renoir





Renoir

Renoir



Renoir





Renoir

Degas
*The Star, or Dancer
on the Stage*





Degas



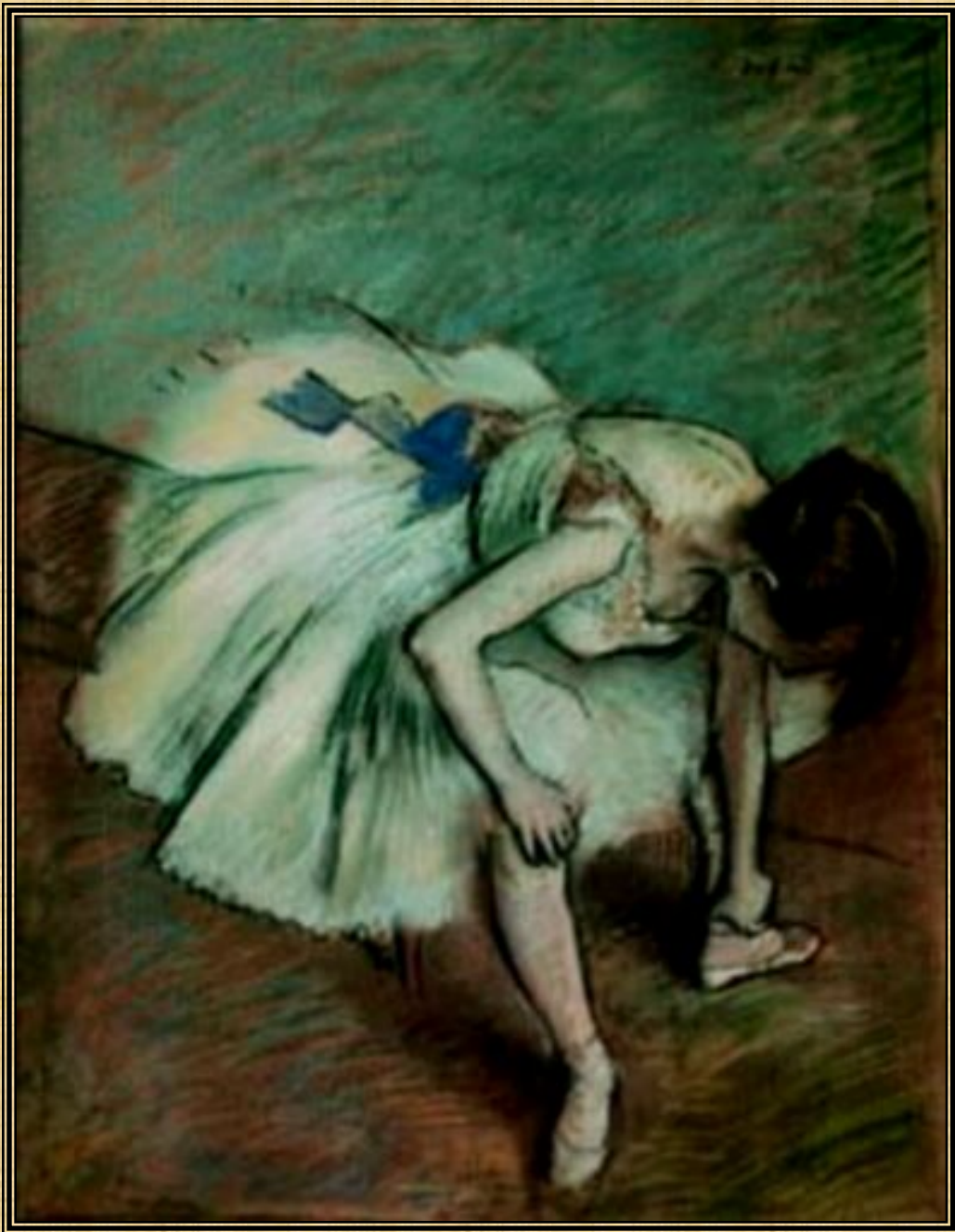
Degas - *Dancer When Lacing the Ballet Shoes Up*

Degas





Degas



Degas



Degas Frieze of Dancers

Degas





Degas



Degas

Degas





Degas

The Gilded Age in America

**Central Park in New York
attempted to bring sanity and
culture to a crowded metropolis.**

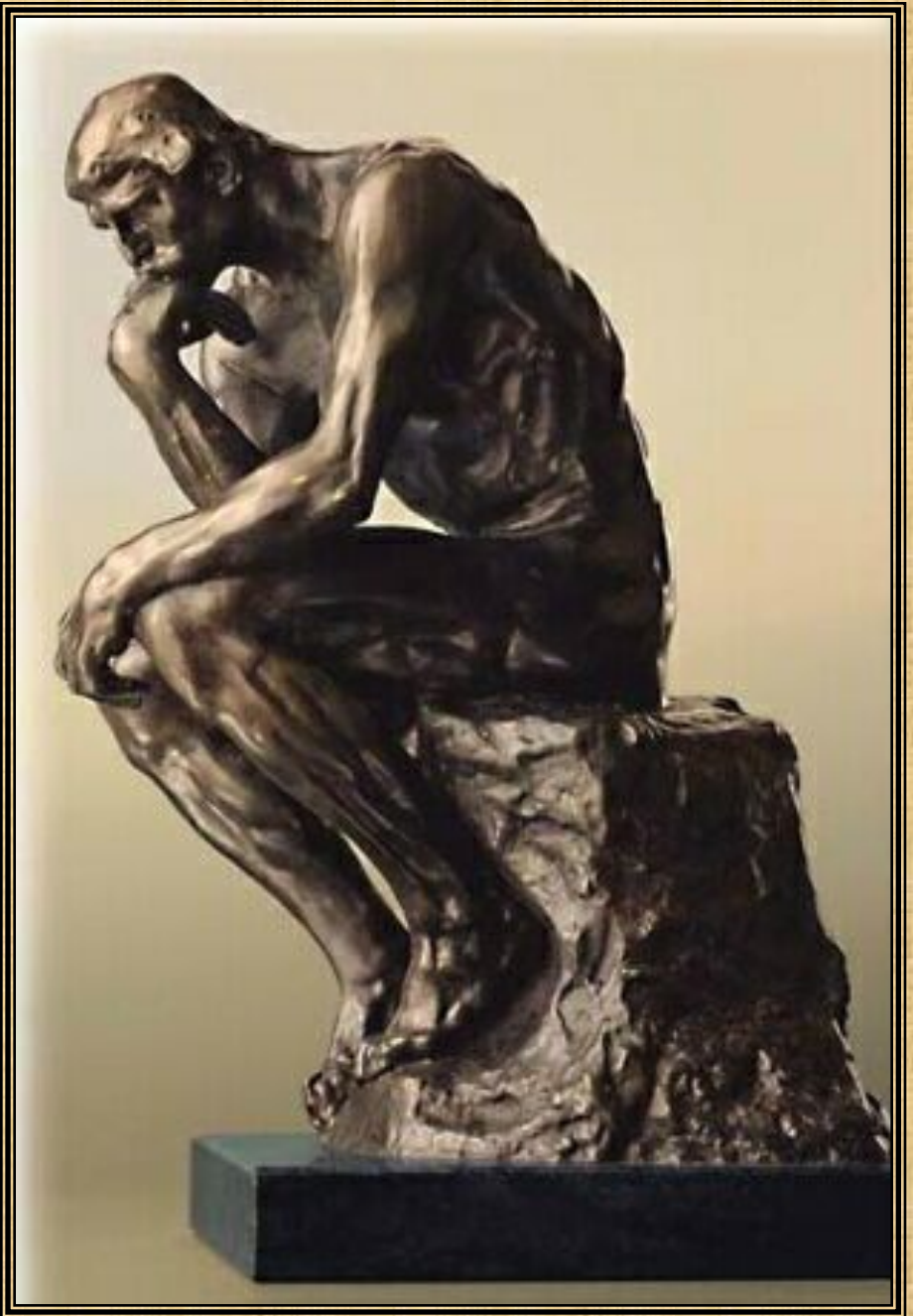
**Nevertheless, poverty ran rampant
and as a consequence, social unrest
resulted.**



Koehler *The Strike* 1880

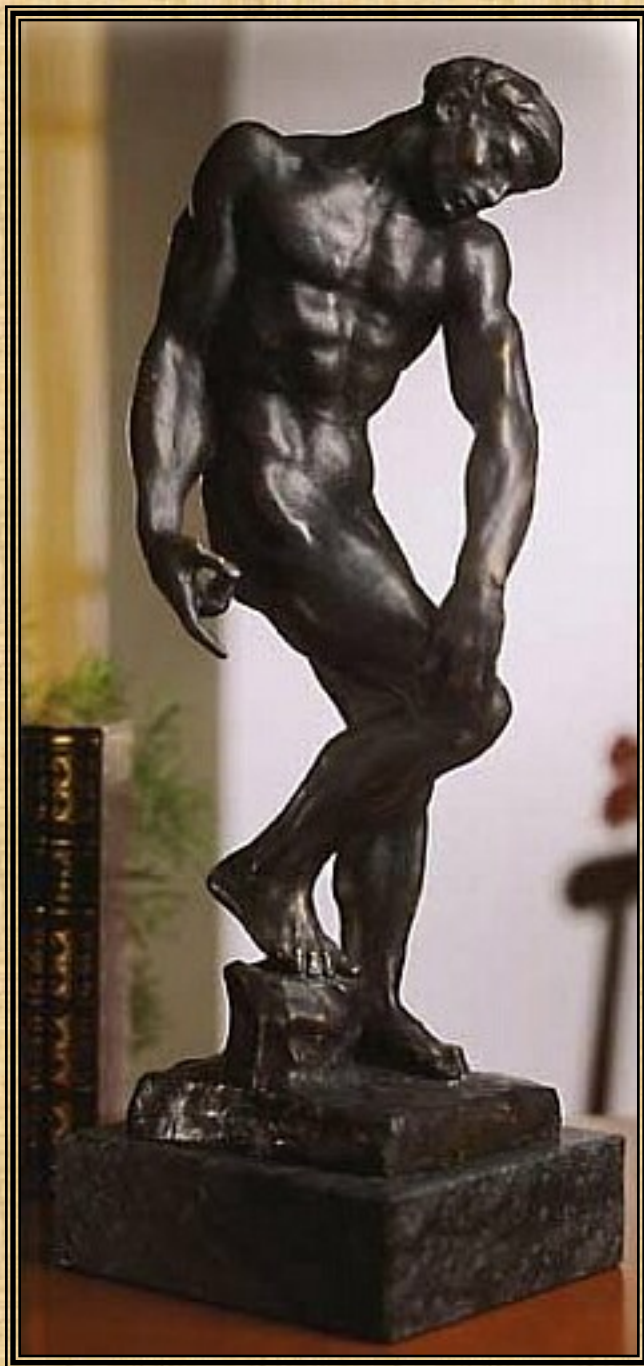


Rodin and his sculpture
The Thinker



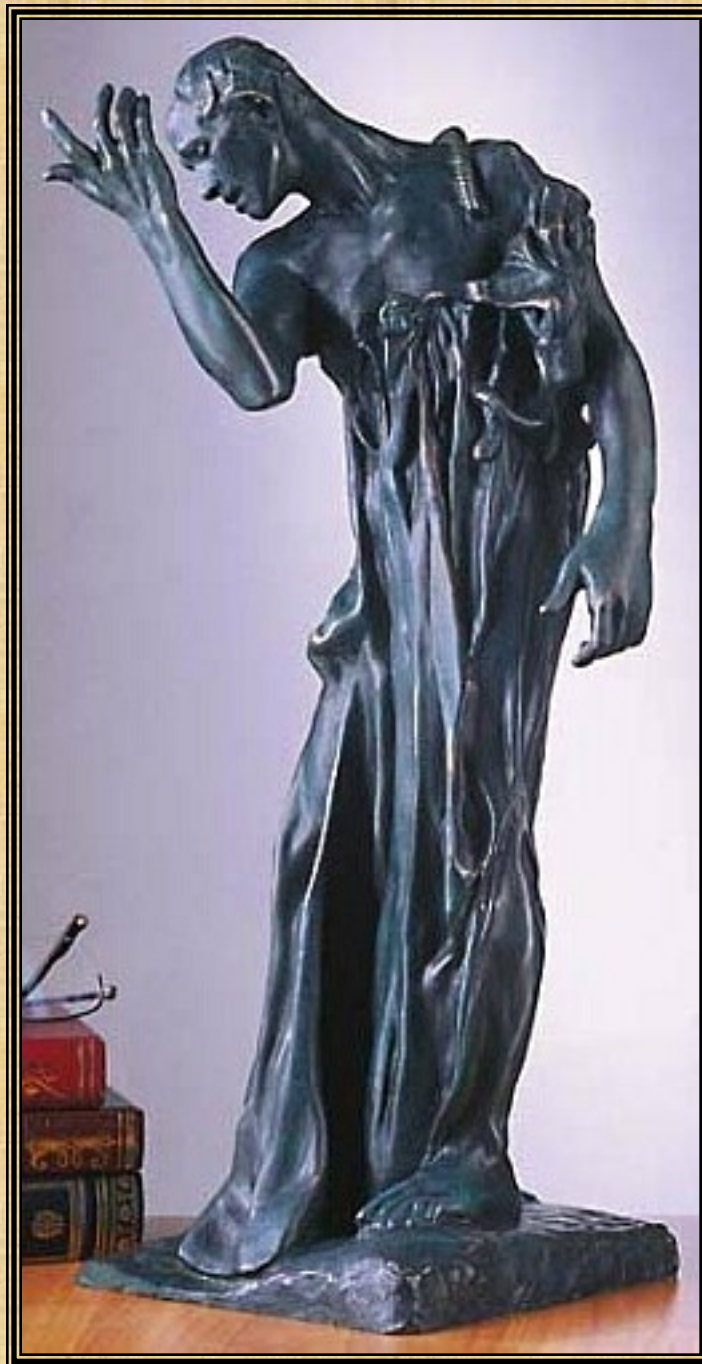


Rodin
Gates of Hell
1879-1889



Rodin *Adam*

Rodin
Burgher of Calais

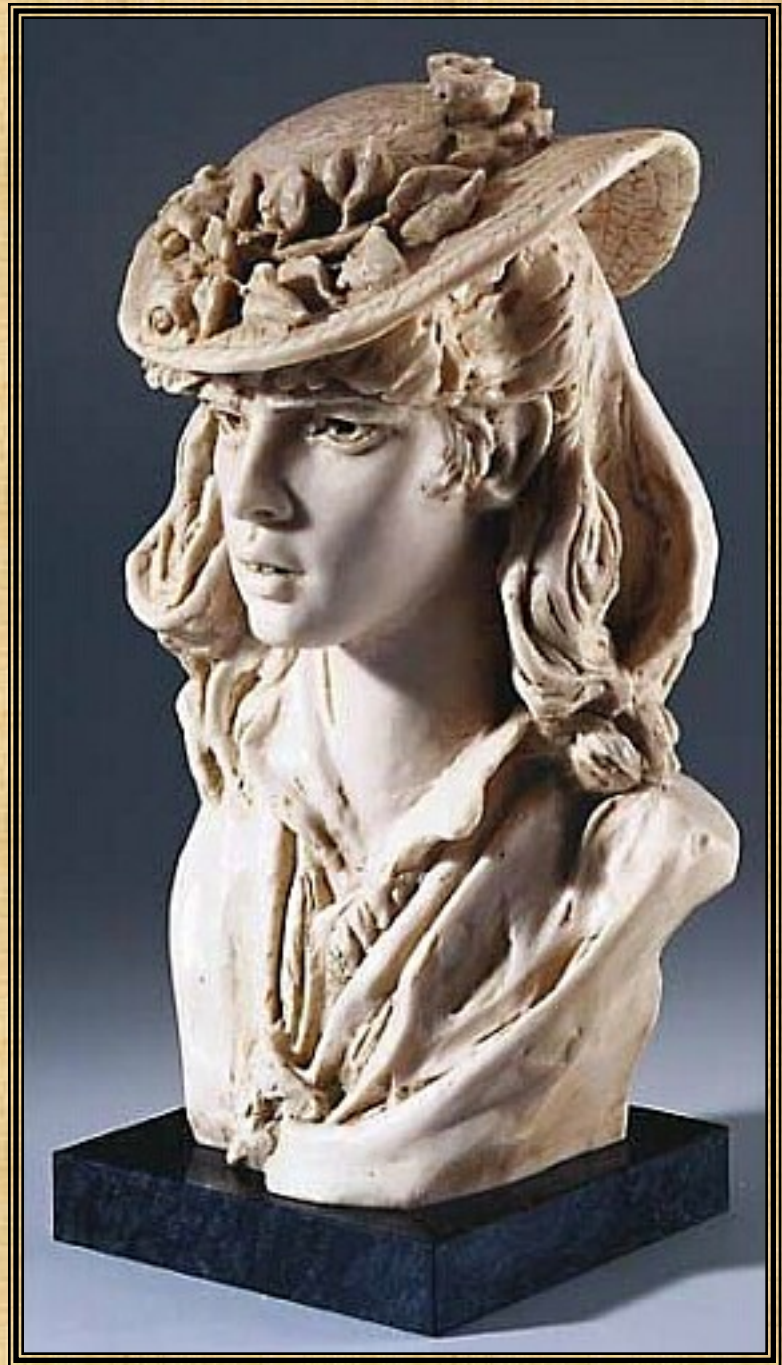


Rodin





Rodin
Woman
in a
Red
Hat





Rodin
The Kiss

Rodin



Rodin

