

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Realism in Art



Realism in art history began in the _____ century. This movement was a reaction against _____, which emphasized emotions and imagination. Realist artists focused on depicting _____ life as it truly was. They showed the beauty in ordinary scenes and _____. One of the most famous realist painters was _____ Courbet. His painting "The Stone Breakers" is a great example of realism. It shows two _____ breaking stones on the road. This painting doesn't glorify the subject; it shows the _____ reality of their life.

Another important aspect of realism was its focus on _____ issues. Artists used their work to comment on the conditions of the working _____. They wanted to draw attention to the struggles and _____ in society. For example, the painting "The Gleaners" by Jean-François _____ highlights the poverty of peasant women collecting leftover _____. These paintings were often controversial because they showed the _____ realities that many preferred to ignore.

Realism was not just limited to _____. It also influenced literature and _____. Writers and playwrights began to create stories about ordinary people and _____ situations. This was a big change from the heroic and romantic _____ that were popular before.

In conclusion, realism in art was about showing the truth, no matter how _____. It was a significant movement that changed how people viewed art and the _____ around them. Realism continues to influence artists and remains an important part of _____ history.

mid-19th tales real-life everyday Millet harsh art hard
romanticism people unpleasant inequalities Gustave world social
workers grains paintings class theater