19-3 Notes

* Urbanization – the movement of people from rural areas to cities.
* Cities grew quickly because farms began to use more machines therefore fewer workers were needed.
* The growth of industry and cities created a large working class.
* Entire working class families (children and adults) had to work to make enough money to live.
* Working conditions varied from barely acceptable to dreadful.
* During the 1800s women began to demand equal rights with men.
* Liberalism – political belief which stressed progress, the essential goodness of humankind and individual freedom
* Laissez-faire – to let be
* Socialism – social system based on shared or governmental ownership of businesses, factories, land and raw materials
* Labor union – an association of workers who untie to improve wages and working conditions
* Romanticism – artistic movement which valued feelings and the imagination as the best way to find truth
* Romantics – Wordsworth, Goethe, Delacroix and Beethoven
* Realism – artistic movement which tried to show life as it truly was.
* Realists – Charles Dickens and Gustave Courbet
* Modernism – the study of social problems (crime, alcoholism and women’s rights)
* Impressionism – a modernist movement in painting where artists were especially interested in the effect of light on different outdoor objects and surfaces.
* Impressionists – Monet, Renoir, Degas, Cassatt and DeBussy
* Louis Pasteur – discovered bacteria (germs); proved they cause diseases and that killing the bacteria would prevent many diseases.
* Albert Einstein – a German scientist who’s Theory of Relativity stated that space and time were relative and changing (not permanent and unchanging)
* Charles Darwin believed plants and animals change very slowly over time