

:: STRUCTURE ::

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13.0 OBJECTIVES

In this unit, we shall

- discuss the literary movements such as Realism and Naturalism.
- Understand origin, development, characteristics and impact of Realism and Naturalism.

On completing the unit, you should be able to

- distinguish and compare different features and tendencies related to Realism and Naturalism.
- develop a better understanding of origin, development, characteristics and impact of Realism and Naturalism.

13.1 INTRODUCTION

The literary movements are very useful to distinguish literature into categories of similar philosophical, topical, political or aesthetic features, as opposed to divisions by genre or period. The literary movements help to compare and discuss the different genres of literature so as to understand anthologies. Literary movements describe a collective upsurge of an ideological or critical approach to literature that is different from the others before it and leads to new directions after it. Thus, we can conclude that a literary movement can be defined by a group of writers with shared ideas on various things such as: style, content, philosophy, sociological concerns, art, culture, etc.

I. Check your progress

Fill in the blanks

- a) The literary movements divide literature into categories of _____ interests.
- b) The literary movements help to _____ and _____ literary works.

13.2 ORIGIN OF REALISM AND NATURALISM

Realism is a literary movement that occurred in mid of nineteenth century beginning with French literature and Russian literature and extending to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. It focused on giving a view of what was occurring at that time, and on providing insight into what was really going on in society. Broadly speaking it is "the representation of reality." Realism is a form of writing that reflects an actual way of life. Realism is an attempt of a writer to portray human action and environment precisely as it appears in everyday life. It depicts everyday activities and experiences, and avoiding a romanticized or stylized presentation. It attempts to represent subject matter truthfully, without artificiality and avoiding artistic conventions and supernatural elements. The realist movement introduced the idea of average working class people, contemporary setting and everyday life as artistic subjects.

According to a famous theorist, Jules-François Champfleury, realism as a movement in literature was a post 1848 phenomenon. It aims to reproduce 'objective reality', and focused on showing everyday activities and life, primarily among the middle or lower class society.

A literary critic, Ian Watt also states in *The Rise of the Novel*, modern realism begins from the position that truth can be discovered by the individual through the senses. The nineteenth century realism was in its turn a reaction to Romanticism, and it is also commonly referred as traditional or 'bourgeois realism.'

Thus, Realism is often recognized as the first modern movement in art, which rejected traditional forms of art, literature, and social organization as outmoded in the wake of the Enlightenment and the Industrial Revolution. It began in France in the 1840s, and revolutionized painting, as well as other forms of art. Realism is broadly considered the beginning of modern art. Philosophically, Realism embraced the progressive aims of modernism, seeking new truths through the re-examination and overturning of traditional systems of values and beliefs.

On the other hand, Naturalism is a form of realism that particularly focuses on how technology and science affect society as a whole, as well as how society and genetics affect individuals. The term 'naturalism' was coined by Emile Zola, a French writer who contributed greatly towards the development of theatrical naturalism. He described it as a literary movement which emphasizes observation and the scientific method in the fictional portrayal of reality. Naturalism is commonly regarded as a literary movement that started in the late nineteenth century (1865-1900) in film, art, literature and theatre that shares common values of an ordinary individual. It does not only depict real life but also explores the basic tenants of Romanticism as well.

The core theme of Naturalist literature is that persons are fated to whatever situation in life; their heredity, environment, and social conditions prepare them for it. The other characteristics of naturalism are determinism, the opposite of free will and pessimism. It is also depicted by detachment from the story in literary works.

The prominent literary figures associated with this movement are Emile Zola, Stephen Crane, Frank Norris, Jack London and Theodore Dreiser. It is also regarded as one of the varieties of extreme realism. It also suggested the role and involvement of environment, family, social conditions, heredity in forming the human character. The majority of naturalistic writers were of the view that environment determines and governs human character and they were influenced by the theory of evolution of Charles Darwin that propagates the principle of the survival of the fittest. They were of the view that a person's character is determined by ones heredity and environment. The controlling forces are society and the surrounding environment. There are philosophers who equate naturalism with materialism. However, naturalism denies the existence of supernatural realities but it makes allowance for the supernatural as well. Naturalists declare that nature is reality, the whole of it. There is nothing beyond, nothing "other than," no "other world" of being.

- **Check your progress-1**

- 1. Fill in the blanks**

- Realism is a literary movement that occurred in _____ of nineteenth century.
- Naturalism in Literature began in the late _____ century.
- Naturalism originated as a _____ movement.

- d) Naturalists were highly influenced by the theory of evolution of _____.
- e) The term 'Naturalism' was coined by _____, an influential French writer.

2. What is Realism?

3. Define Naturalism.

13.3 DEVELOPMENT OF REALISM AND NATURALISM

Realism is developed in the middle of the nineteenth century in France and then it reached Europe, all the way to Russia and then overseas to The United States. There have been various Realism movements in arts such as opera style of verismo, Literary Realism, Theatrical Realism and Italian Neorealist Cinema. It focuses on showing everyday quotidian activities and life, primarily among the middle or lower class society without romantic idealisation or dramatization. Literary realism represents known things as they are in reality. Realist writers try to portray ordinary activities and experiences, instead of using a romanticized presentation.

The Realist movement began as a reaction to Romanticism and History painting. The Realist painters such as Gustave Courbet, Jean-François Millet, Honoré Daumier, Rosa Bonheur and Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot, in order to depict the real life used common labourers, farmers and ordinary people in ordinary surroundings engaged in real activities as subjects for their works. The realists used ungratified details depicting the existence of ordinary contemporary life, coinciding in the contemporaneous naturalist literature of Émile Zola, Honoré de Balzac, and Gustave Flaubert.

Theatrical realism first emerged in European drama in the nineteenth century as an offshoot of the Industrial Revolution and the age of science. The achievement of realism in the theatre was to direct attention to the social and psychological problems of ordinary life. The pioneering playwrights boldly presented their characters as ordinary, impotent, and unable to arrive at answers to their predicaments. Realistic drama is an attempt to portray life on stage. It is depicted in theatre through the use of symbolism, character development, stage setting and storyline. The arrival of realism proved to be a boon for theatre as it promoted greater

audience involvement and raised awareness towards contemporary social and moral issues. It also provided a medium to playwrights to express their views about societal values, attitudes and morals and tradition. The prominent examples of theatre of realism are Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House*, Anton Chekhov's *The Three Sisters*, G.B. Shaw's *Pygmalion* and so on and so forth.

Realism in Visual Arts became prominent with the arrival of photography and changed the world of Visual Arts. The first photo portrait was made by Samuel F.B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. By 1858, photographers were able to prove at last how living beings really look in motion, to the great discomposure of artists in the classic tradition with their contrived poses.

Naturalism was a late nineteenth century movement in theater, film, art and literature that seeks to portray common values of the ordinary individual, as opposed to such movements as Romanticism or Surrealism, in which subjects may receive highly symbolic, idealistic, or even supernatural treatment. Naturalism is often shown as a Western phenomenon, but matter of fact an equivalent idea has long existed in the East. In Indian classical philosophies, naturalism appeared at first and held responsible for the foundation of two (*Vaisheshika*, *Nyaya*) of six orthodox schools and one (*Carvaka*) heterodox school of Hinduism. The *Carvaka*, *Nyaya*, *Vaisheshika* schools originated in the seventh, sixth, and second century BCE, respectively.

Zola took the scientific method by Auguste Comte, a French philosopher, and advocated that naturalism in literature should be like controlled experiments in which the characters function as the phenomena. He further argued that Naturalism began as a branch of literary realism, and realism had favoured fact, logic, and impersonality over the imaginative, symbolic, and supernatural. The early theorists found naturalism thematically and considered it as a literary technique. The history of idea critics labelled it as an expression of the central ideas to an era. The European critics viewed it in much the same way as Zola and contemporary theorists have either re-conceptualized naturalism as a narrative form, or denied its existence entirely. Naturalism was heavily influenced by both Marxism and evolutionary theory. Naturalism attempted to apply what they saw as the scientific rigor and insights of those two theories to artistic representation of society, as a means of criticizing late nineteenth century social organization.

In theater, the naturalism movement developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Naturalism in theater was an attempt to create a perfect illusion of reality through detailed sets, an unpoetic literary style that reflects the way ordinary people speak, and a style of acting that tries to recreate reality. Konstantin Stanislavski, co-founder of the Moscow Art Theater and an eminent practitioner of the naturalist school of theater, unequivocally challenged traditional notions of the dramatic process, establishing himself as one of the most pioneering thinkers in modern

theater. He coined phrases such as "stage direction," laid the foundations of modern opera and instantly brought fame to the works of such talented writers and playwrights as Maxim Gorky and Anton Chekhov. Film, on the contrary, permits a greater scope of illusion than is possible on stage.

The term naturalism describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings. Unlike realism, which focuses on literary technique, naturalism implies a philosophical position. Naturalistic writers were influenced by the evolution theory of Charles Darwin. They believed that one's heredity and social environment decide one's character. Naturalistic works exposed the dark harshness of life, including poverty, racism, prejudice, disease, prostitution, filth, etc. They were often very pessimistic and frequently criticized for being too blunt.

- **Check your progress-2**

Fill in the blanks

- a) Realism is developed in the middle of the nineteenth century in _____.
- b) Zola took the _____ method by Auguste Comte.
- c) The Naturalistic movement came about when Zola embraced a method created by Auguste Comte, _____ philosopher.

13.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF REALISM

Following are the main characteristics of Realism:

- Realism is a genre of true and honesty and reality.
- Realism provided readers with a fresh breath of air with a certain degree of truth telling or sober factuality.
- Realist writing is clear of idealisation poetic language and exaggeration.
- Realism has inspired authors and artist alike to create a sense of honesty and reality within their work of fiction.
- It is about ordinary character in ordinary situations; real life.
- Realist character are brutally honest able to deal with their problem in a realist way.
- Character is more important than action and plot; complex ethical choices are often the subject.
- Character appears in their real complexity o temperament and motive.

- **Check Your Progress-3**

Fill in the blanks

- a) _____ is about ordinary character in ordinary situations; real life.
- b) In realistic writing, _____ is more important than action and plot.

13.5 CHARACTERISTICS OF NATURALISM

Following are the main characteristics of Naturalism:

- It is full of pessimism as character has the tendency to repeat the phrases which have pessimistic outlook and has more stress on death and darkness.
- The author also tries to be objective and impersonal in tone by bringing nameless characters. The focus here is not only on the character but also on the plot and character. Ernest Hemingway is a fine example of it.
- The author tries to make the reader believe that the fate of the character has already been predecided by certain external factors like environmental factors and he is helpless as he cannot do anything to change it.
- There is surprising twist at the end of the plot. The main themes are survival, determinism, violence, and taboo etc. and these have been ideally delineated in majority of works of this literature genre.
- Naturalist fiction aims to be an objective, almost scientific presentation of a given situation. The writer is simply a recorder and reader becomes witness to these events.
- Naturalism describes situations and settings that take away the free will of the characters that resembles Darwin's "survival of the fittest" (natural selection) theory that strong survive and thrive; the weak become prey to their environments and conditions. Characters often shown as desperate or of showing degrading behaviours so as to survive.
- The settings are commonplace and un-heroic; life for the characters is made up of mundane life.
- Naturalist characters often display one "fatal flaw"—a character flaw that affects the character's decisions and actions and usually leads to negative consequences.
- Characters' lives are conditioned and controlled by their environments and other factors and yet they fight to hold on to their lives, self worth and individuality.
- Characters in Naturalistic fiction possess qualities that make them seem heroic in their struggles to maintain their dignity and to survive in unforgiving or dehumanizing environments or situations.

• Check Your Progress-4

Fill in the blanks

- a) Naturalism is sometimes seen as an extreme form of _____.
- b) Pessimism is one of the main characteristic of _____.
- c) In Naturalist works, the life of the character is controlled by _____.
- d) Detachment and Determinism are the features of _____.

13.6 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN REALISM AND NATURALISM

Here are a few differences between Realism and Naturalism:

Points of Difference	Realism	Naturalism
Origin	Realism is a movement in art, which started in the mid nineteenth century in France, and later spread to the entire world.	The history of naturalism can be traced back to the nineteenth century where this movement was supposed to be the extreme form of realism. Naturalism is a more recent movement in the literary cycle.
Focus	Focus of realism is on literary technique.	Naturalism connotes a philosophical pessimism, where writers apply scientific method to their writings and depict human beings as an objective and impartial character.
Decision	Realism shows that a person's decision is based upon his response to the circumstances.	Naturalism advocates that a person's decision is predetermined by natural forces that make him act in a certain way.
Portrayal of People	It portrays real and typical contemporary people and situations with truth and accuracy.	Naturalist writers' often portrayed people as having no control over their fate.
Characters	It offers place to Middle-class characters.	Lower-class characters often find place in the works of naturalistic writers.
Themes	Society, Social Class and Mobility are the core themes.	Violence, poverty, corruption and prostitution are in the centre of Naturalistic works.

• Check Your Progress-5

1. Fill in the blanks

- _____ characters often find place in the works of Realistic writers.
- Violence, poverty, corruption and prostitution are in the centre of _____ works.
- Society, Social Class and Mobility are the core themes of _____ works.
- Realism is often contrasted with _____.
- Lower-class characters often find place in the works of _____ writers.

2. What are the main themes of Realism and Naturalism?

13.7 MAJOR REALISTIC WRITERS AND THEIR WORKS

Great realist works in English literature include

- George Eliot- *Middlemarch, A Study of Provincial Life* (1871-72)
- Thomas Hardy –*Tess of the D’Urbervilles: A Pure Woman Faithfully Presented* (1891)
- William Dean Howells – *The Rise of Silas Lampham* (1885)
- Henry James – *The Portrait of Lady* (1881)
- Ivan Turgenev – *Fathers And Sons* (1862)
- Henry Ibsen – *A Doll’s House* (1879)
- George Bernard Shaw – *Pygmalion* (1913)
- Anton Chekhov –*The Cherry Orchard* (1903-04)

- **Check Your Progress-6**

Match the column correctly:

Writers		Works	
1.	Thomas Hardy	A.	The Portrait of Lady
2.	Henry James	B.	A Doll’s House
3.	George Bernard Shaw	C.	Tess of the D’Urbervilles
4.	Henry Ibsen	D.	Fathers And Sons
5.	Ivan Turgenev	E.	Pygmalion

13.8 MAJOR NATURALIST WRITERS AND THEIR WORKS

There are many renowned naturalist writers who have created mesmerizing novels and short stories as:

- Ambrose Bierce - *The Fiend's Delight* (1873), *Cobwebs from an Empty Skull* (1874)
- Ernest Hemingway - *Indian Camp* (1924), *The Sun Also Rises* (1926), *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), *The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber* (1936)
- Edith Wharton - *The House of Mirth* (1905)
- Edward Eggleston - *The Hoosier School-Master: A Story of Backwoods Life in Indiana* (1871)
- Ellen Glasgow - *Barren Ground* (1925)
- Emile Zola - *The Human Beast* (1890), *Les Rougon-Macquart* (1871-1893)
- Frank Norris – *McTeague* (1899), *The Octopus: A Story of California* (1901), *The Pit* (1903)
- Hubert Selby, Jr. - *Last Exit to Brooklyn* (1964), *Requiem for a Dream* (1978)
- Jack London- *The Call of the Wild* (1903)
- John Dos Passos - *U.S.A. Trilogy* (1938)

- Norman Mailer - *The Naked and the Dead* (1948)
- Rebecca Harding Davis - *Life in the Iron Mills* (1861)
- Richard Wright - *Native Son* (1940), *Black Boy* (1945)
- Robert Herrick - *The Memoirs of an American Citizen* (1905)
- Saul Bellow - *The Adventures of Augie March* (1953)
- Stephen Crane - *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* (1893)
- William Faulkner - *The Sound and the Fury* (1929), *As I Lay Dying* (1930), *Light in August* (1932)
- William Styron - *Lie Down in Darkness* (1951)

- **Check Your Progress-7**

Match the column correctly:

Writers		Works	
1.	Emile Zola	A.	The Call of the Wild
2.	Stephen Crane	B.	A Farewell to Arms
3.	Jack London	C.	Les Rougon-Macquart
4.	Ernest Hemingway	D.	McTeague
5.	Frank Norris	E.	Maggie: A Girl of the Streets

13.9 KEY EXAMPLES OF REALISM IN LITERATURE

George Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion* (1913)

Pygmalion is a play by George Bernard Shaw that tells the story of a poor, young flower girl who has been disrespected and overlooked because of her appearance and the dialect she speaks. The play shows us how Eliza struggles to rise to a higher cultural level. It is a problem play that examines a social issue and thus, highlights the social realism. Shaw deals with the assumptions of social superiority and inferiority that underlie the class system. He demonstrates how speech and etiquette preserve class distinctions. As he wrote in the play's preface, "It is impossible for an Englishman to open his mouth without making some other Englishman hate or despise him." *Pygmalion* therefore tries to illustrate the arbitrariness of basing a person's worth on his or her pronunciation.

Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House* (1879)

A Doll's house is a realistic drama written by Norwegian dramatist Henrik Ibsen. The play describes real plea of a wife named Nora who wanted to have a world of her own and despite of her efforts to unite her family, she left everything towards the end of the story. The characters of the play use day to day vocabulary and colloquial expressions. They interrupts themselves and corrects each other, they speaks in incomplete sentence. *A Doll's House* is the tragedy of a Norwegian housewife who is compelled to challenge law, society and her husband's value system. It can be clearly recognized as a realistic problem drama, for it is a case where the individual is in opposition to a hostile society. Ibsen's sympathy with the feminine cause has been praised and criticized; as he

requires the audience to judge the words and actions of the characters in order to reassess the values.

In the act third of *A Doll's House*, Nora has always tried to make herself believe that she is more to Helmer than his little songbird. Though it gets to the point that she realizes that she has never been happy in the marriage and that it is time to move on and learn about life on her own, and without Helmer there to control her. Nora finally realizes that she has been an object of Helmer and that there are always two sides, thoughts and feelings to a relationship. If there is a difference or someone is not happy in the relationship it is sure that it won't last no matter how much one thinks it's a real partnership.

“HELMER: But this is disgraceful. Is this the way you neglect your most sacred duties?

NORA: What do you consider is my most sacred duty?

HELMER: Do I have to tell you that? Isn't it your duty to your husband and children?

NORA: I have another duty, just as sacred.

HELMER: You can't have. What duty do you mean?

NORA: My duty to myself.”

— Henrik Ibsen, *A Doll's House* (Act III)

The objectifying of women in the realist plays *A Doll's House* and *Pygmalion* is a feature that makes the plays real and both present a different view of reality of women place in a man's world. Both are realist plays and explore the objectifying of women in society. In both the plays, Nora and Eliza are treated like puppets in the hands of male dominated society.

• Check Your Progress-8

Fill in the blanks

- Pygmalion tells the story of a _____ girl.
- Henrik Ibsen is a _____ dramatist.
- The play *A Doll's House* describes real _____ of the female protagonist named _____

13.10 KEY EXAMPLES OF NATURALISM IN LITERATURE

William Faulkner's *A Rose for Emily* (1930)

This is a story about a woman, who killed her lover. This story presented a tale that highlighted the extraordinary and excessive features in human nature and the social environment that influences them. The protagonist, Miss Emily, was forced to lead an isolated life and that combined with her mental illness that made insanity her inevitable fate. The environment in the forms of a class structure based on slavery and social change, together with heredity, represented the forces beyond her control.

William Faulkner's *A Rose for Emily*, a story about a woman who killed her lover, is considered an example of a narrative within the naturalism category. This story also uses Gothic elements, presents a tale that

highlights the extraordinary and excessive features in human nature and the social environment that influences them. The protagonist, Miss Emily, was forced to lead an isolated life, and that combined with her mental illness made insanity her inevitable fate. The environment in the forms of a class structure based on slavery and social change, together with heredity, represented the forces beyond her control.

Emile Zola's *Les Rougon-Macquart* (1871-1893)

Emile Zola's most famous contribution to Naturalism was *Les Rougon-Macquart*, a huge collection of 20 novels that follow two families over the course of five generations. One of the families is privileged, the other impoverished, but they each stumble into decay and failure. The action takes place during the rule of Napoleon III, a time of great uncertainty for the French people. His main concern is not with character but how characters react to situations.

Frank Norris's Works

Frank Norris novels are Darwinian struggles played out in fiction, and he was sometimes criticized for making literature that was too scientific and lacking in sympathy. In *McTeague*, his most famous novel, he studies how ambition and greed derail the life of a moderately successful dentist.

• Check Your Progress-9

Fill in the blanks

- a) _____ is the protagonist in William Faulkner's *A Rose for Emily*.
- b) Faulkner's *A Rose for Emily* describes the influences of _____ on the characters.
- c) In the short story, *A Rose for Emily*, the environment takes the form of a class structure based on _____ and _____.
- d) In *Les Rougon-Macquart*, the action takes place during the rule of _____.
- e) *Les Rougon-Macquart* is a collection of _____ novels.

13.11 IMPACT OF REALISM AND NATURALISM

Realism attempts to portray illustrate life without romantic subjectivity and idealisation. It focused on actualities of life and truthfully treats the commonplace characters of everyday life. The purpose of using realism is to emphasize the reality and morality that is usually relativistic and intrinsic for the people as well as society. This sort of realism makes the readers face reality as it happens in the world, rather than in making in belief the world of fantasy.

The literary naturalism movement had a tremendous effect on twentieth-century literature, modern theatrical development, from its origins in the mid-nineteenth century until the present day. The impact that naturalism has left on literary writers is vast, leading to the evolution of the modern movement.

Naturalistic works exhibit dark sides of life such as prejudice, racism, poverty, prostitution, filth, and disease. The Naturalistic thinking is that certain factors, such as heredity and social conditions, were unavoidable determinants in one's life. Naturalism almost entirely dispensed with the notion of free will, or at least a free will capable of enacting real change in life's circumstances. The environment, especially the social environment, played a key role in how the narrative developed. It also affected the theatres and the way that productions were staged, acted and presented although it was not the only movement that affected the way that audiences thought. In the later work of writers such as Strindberg and Ibsen the effects of expressionism began to appear and by the start of the twentieth century, new technologies such as cinema and later television provided ways of perceiving and representing the world in a totally new way.

• **Check Your Progress-10**

Fill in the blanks

- a) Naturalistic works exhibit _____ sides of life.
- b) The environment, especially the _____ environment, played a key role in how the Naturalist narrative developed.
- c) Naturalistic factors such as _____ and social conditions are key determinants in one's life.
- d) The purpose of using realism is to emphasize the _____ and morality.

13.12 LET US SUM UP

In this unit, you have learnt

- distinguish and compare different features and tendencies related to Realism and Naturalism.
- develop a better understanding of origin, development, characteristics and impact of Realism and Naturalism.

13.13 KEY WORDS

Realism	It is "the representation of reality".
Social Realism	It is an international art movement that consists of the work of painters, printmakers, photographers and filmmakers.
Naturalism	advocates that social conditions, heredity, and environment are key forces in moulding human character.
Idealism	It is Pursuit of one's ideals, often without regard to practical ends.
Materialism	It is the attitude of someone who is money minded and wants to possess a lot of material things.
Environment	It is the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or functions.
Heredity	It is defined as the process by which characteristics are given from a parent to their child through the genes

13.14 BOOKS SUGGESTED

Dictionaries for Reference

- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (LDOCE)
- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (OALD)

Suggested Reading

- M. H. Abram: A Glossary of Literary Terms
- Emile Zola: The Dream
- William Faulkner: A Rose for Emily
- George Bernard Shaw: Pygmalion
- Henrik Ibsen: A Doll's House
- Pam Morris: Realism (The New Critical Idiom)
- Matthew Beaumont: A Concise Companion to Realism
- Kelly James Clark: The Blackwell Companion to Naturalism
- David Macarthur, Mario De Caro: Naturalism in Question
- Stewart Goetz: Naturalism
- William Lane Craig, J. P. Moreland: Naturalism: A Critical Analysis

Websites

- <https://literarydevices.net/naturalism/>
- <https://www.theartstory.org/movement-realism.htm>
- <http://www.online-literature.com/periods/realism.php>
- <https://mymodernmet.com/what-is-realism-art-definition/>
- <http://www.visual-arts-cork.com/history-of-art/realism.htm>
- <http://coursesite.uhcl.edu/HSH/Whitec/terms/R/Realism.htm>
- <https://www.allaboutphilosophy.org/naturalism.htm>
- <https://www.skyminds.net/19th-century-realism-naturalism/>
- <https://crossref-it.info/articles/518/naturalism-and-realism>
- [http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Naturalism_\(literature\)](http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Naturalism_(literature))
- <https://www.naturalism.org/worldview-naturalism/history-of-naturalism>
- <https://www.emporia.edu/socsci/research-and-teaching-links/philosophy-book/chp9.html>

❖ ANSWERS

Check Your Progress=1

A-Similar, B- compare and discuss

Check Your Progress-2

1. A-Middle, B- 19th, C-French, D- Charles Darwin, E- Emile Zola
2. Realism is a form of writing that reflects an actual way of life. Realism is an attempt of a writer to portray human action and environment precisely as it appears in everyday life.
3. Naturalism is commonly regarded as a literary movement that started in the late nineteenth century (1865-1900) in film, art, literature and

theatre that shares common values of an ordinary individual. It does not only depict real life but also explores the basic tenants of Romanticism.

Check Your Progress-3

1. A-France, B- Scientific, C-French

Check Your Progress-4

A-Realism, B-Character

Check Your Progress-5

A-Realism, B-Naturalism, C-Environment, D-Naturalism

Check Your Progress-6

1. A-Middle-class, B-Naturalistic, C-Realistic, D- Idealism, E-Naturalistic
2. Society, Social Class and Mobility are the core themes of Realistic works, whereas, Violence, poverty, corruption and prostitution are in the centre of Naturalistic works.

Check Your Progress-7

1-C, 2-A, 3-E, 4-B, 5-D

Check Your Progress-8

1-C, 2-E, 3-A, 4-B, 5-D

Check Your Progress-9

A-Flower, B-Norwegian, C- plea and Nora.

Check Your Progress-10

A- Ms. Emily, B- Social Environment, C- Slavery and Social change, D-Napoleon III, E- 20

Check Your Progress=11

A-Dark, 2-Social, 3-Heredity, 4-Reality