

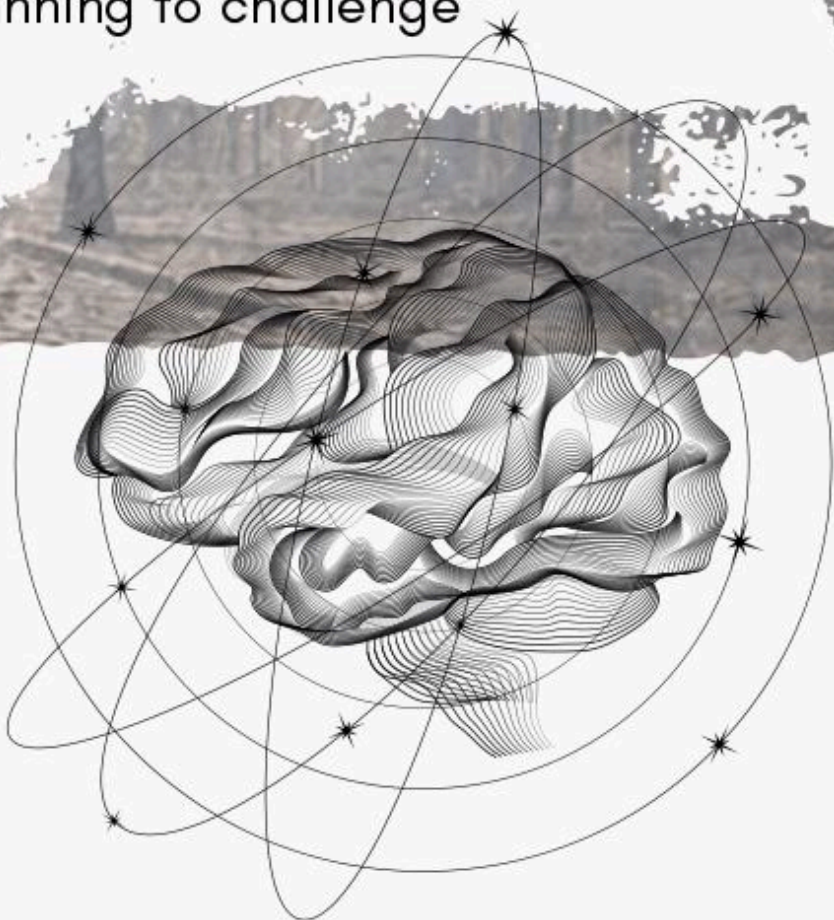
LITERARY NATURALISM

Historical background

- Emerged in the second half of the 19th century as a harsher form of Realism;
- Influenced by industrialization, urbanization, and rapid social change;
- Poverty, overcrowding, and difficult living conditions created by large-scale migration from rural areas to cities.

Intellectual foundations

- Influenced by scientific progress and the rise of positivism;
- Based on the ideas of Charles Darwin and evolutionary theory;
- Human beings increasingly viewed as part of nature rather than as purely spiritual beings;
- Scientific explanations beginning to challenge traditional religious beliefs.



Main Principles of Naturalism

Objectivity

- Writers are allocated the role of observers of reality;
- Narratives are presented in a detached and scientific manner;
- Everyday life is described in great detail.

Pessimism

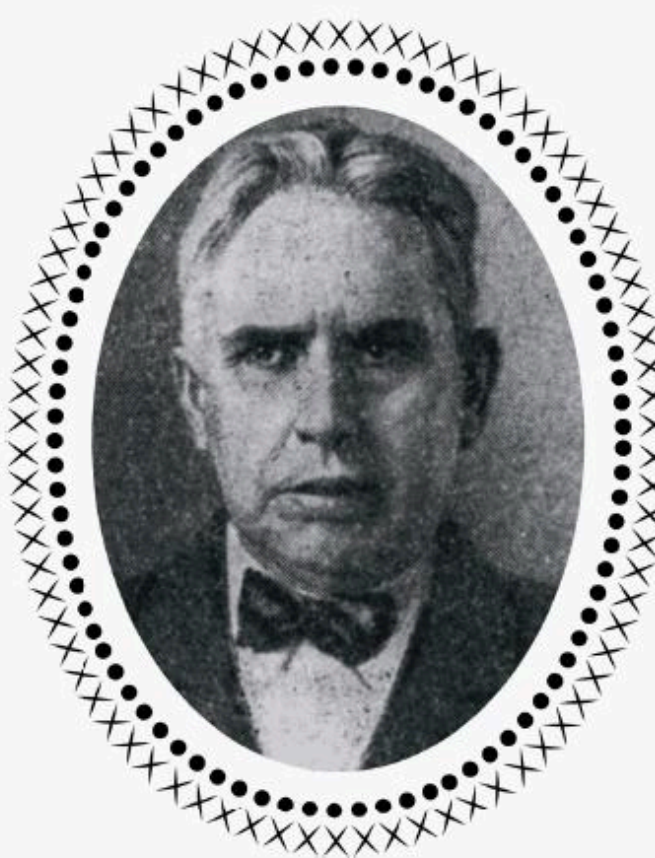
- Naturalist literature often portrays suffering and social inequality;
- Characters struggle against forces they cannot control;
- Happy endings are uncommon.

Typical Themes

- Poverty and social injustice
- Urban life and industrial society
- Disease and alcoholism
- Crime and violence
- Survival and human struggle
- The influence of heredity and environment

Determinism

- Human behavior shaped by heredity and environment;
- Free will limited;
- Individuals often failing to escape their social and biological conditions.



Theodore Dreiser



Émile Zola



Jack London

MAJOR REPRESENTATIVES

Коротко
о проекте

Дизайн информационного постера
на английском языке для студентов
лингвистического ВУЗа