Regionalism

1.	Noun
2.	Noun
3.	Noun
4.	Noun
5.	Adverb
6.	Adjective
7.	Adjective
8.	Adjective
9.	Noun
10.	Adjective
11.	Noun - Plural

Regionalism

Regionalism is generally characterized by to a specific time and place, where the setting is an
integral part of the work as a whole. A work is meant to suggest that its could not
have taken place anywhere else, or at any other time. Regionalism is an idea centered on the common identity of
people who share a sense of place. While the genre itself is not restricted to one medium or another, its
representation tends to differ between artistic modes, just as the same subject might be captured very differently
in a painting than it would be in words. In the United States, regionalism took shape in and art at
different times: literature in the 1890s, and art in the 1930s and 40s during the Great Depression
In both cases, however, the artist or writer often presents a or or perspective
into a simpler way of life that is either long gone, disappearing, or a distance away. Many
works of regionalism in both art and literature were created by people who had at one point either grown up in or
spent time in the areas they portrayed, but were now looking in on these areas with an outsider's perspective.
Certain aspects of regionalism differ between art and literature, such as the gender of the or artist.
the time period in which the works were primarily created for each medium (and therefore theAdjective
conditions in which they were produced), and the heavier focus on time in literature and place in art. However,
these two seemingly different movements emerged from a common desire on the part of the artisans to bring
their audiences out of their current, to a different place and time. This essay will further
examine these similarities and differences through some of the most prominent figures of regionalism: in
literature, Willa Cather and Sarah Orne Jewett, and in art, Thomas Hart Benton, and John Steuart Curry.

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