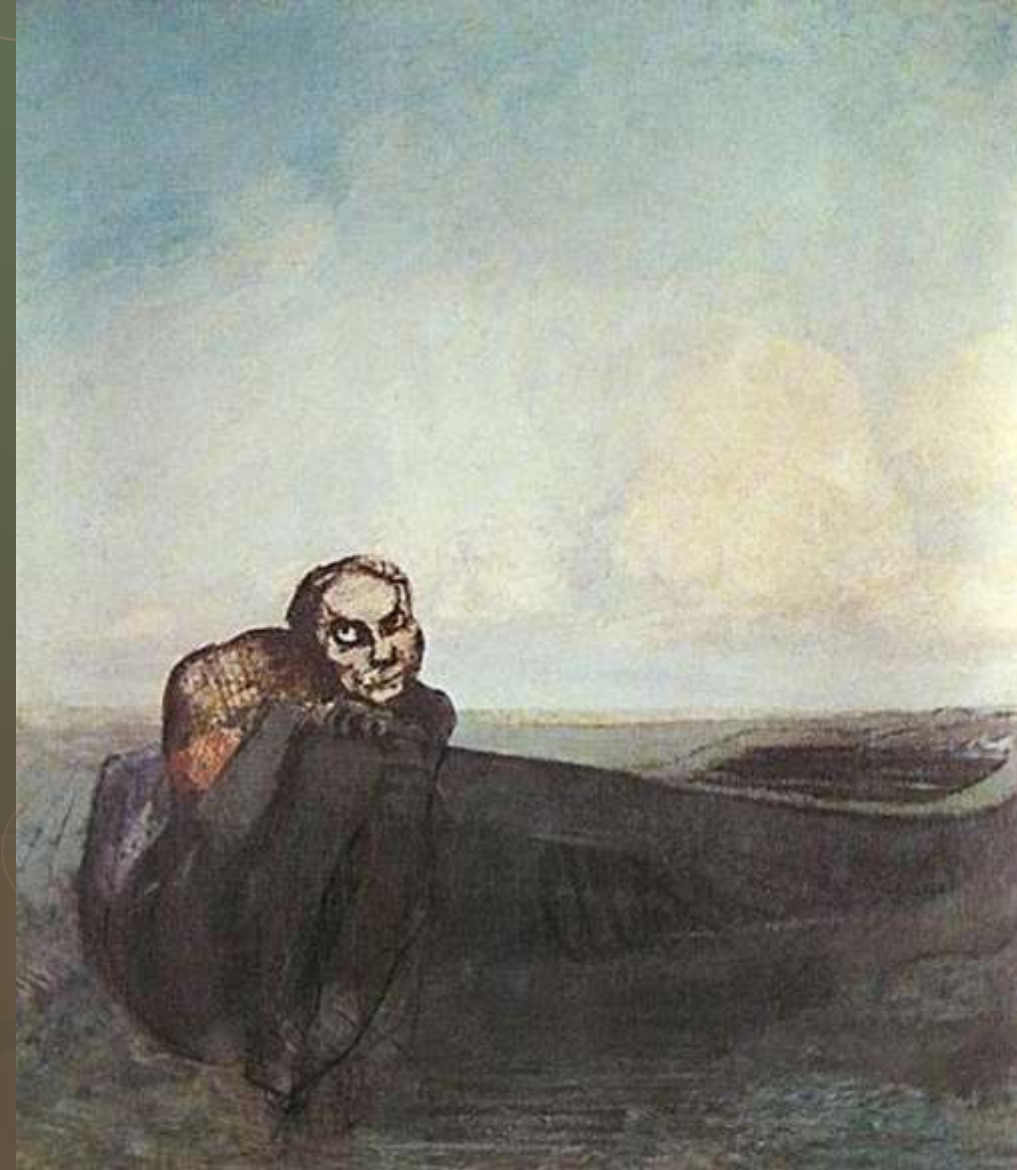
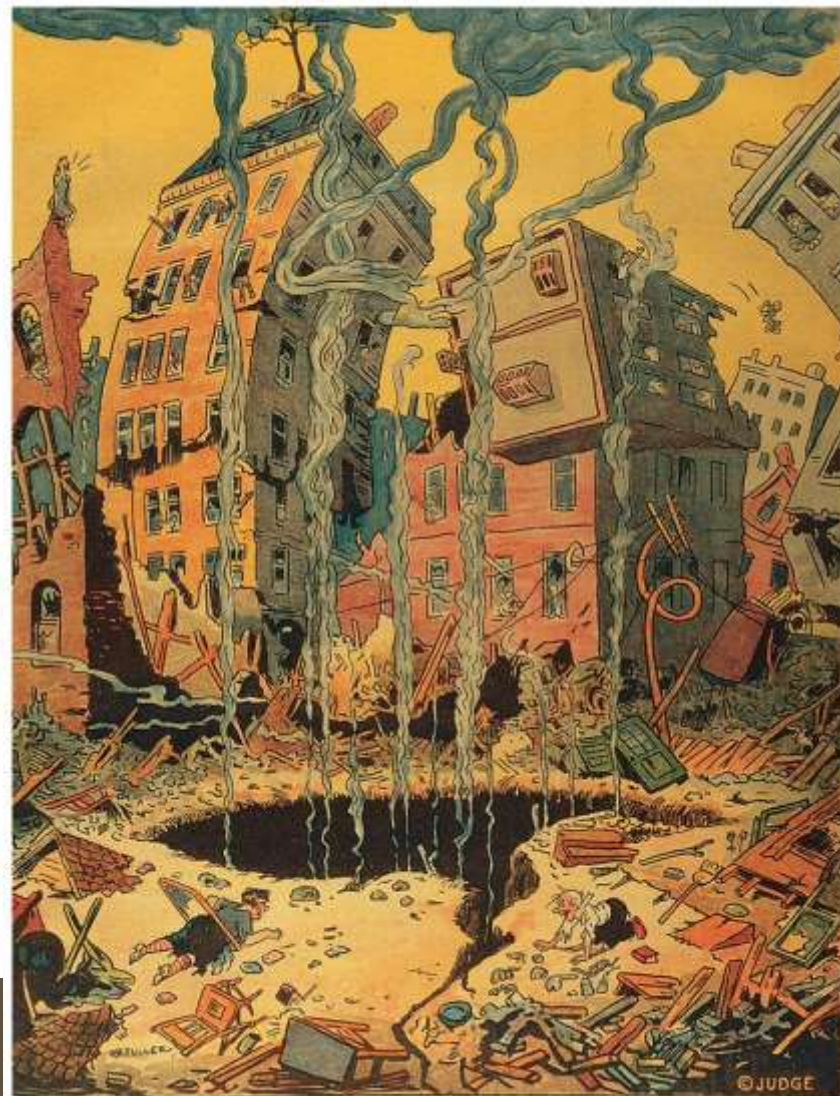


The age of Anxiety





George Grosz's *Drinnen und Draussen*



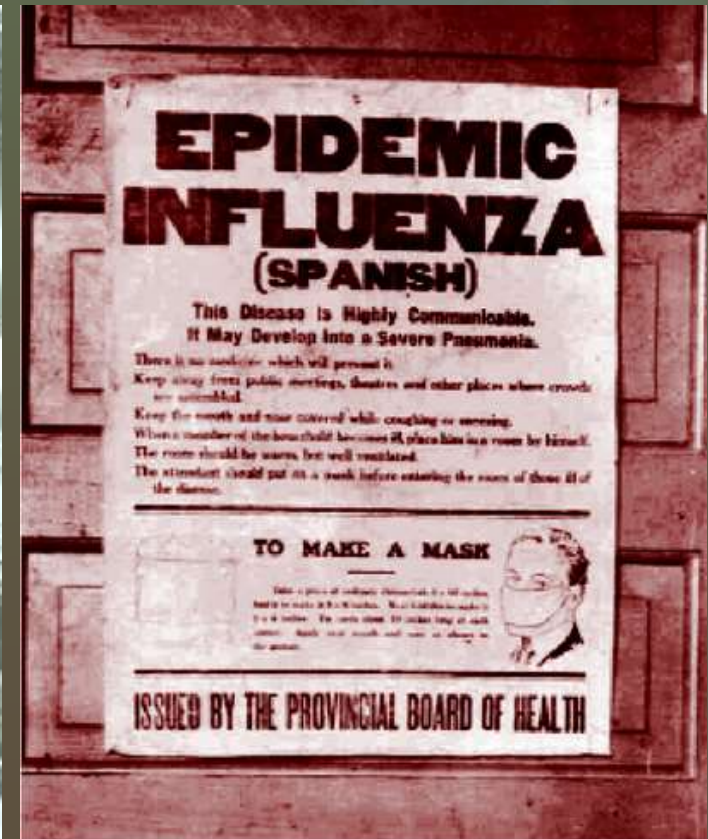
Unlocking the Power of the Atom

era of uncertainty, less optimistic, and less faith
in rational thinking and modern philosophy



1918-global epidemic “Spanish flu”

summer and fall 1918 pandemic over 20
million dead on all inhabited continents

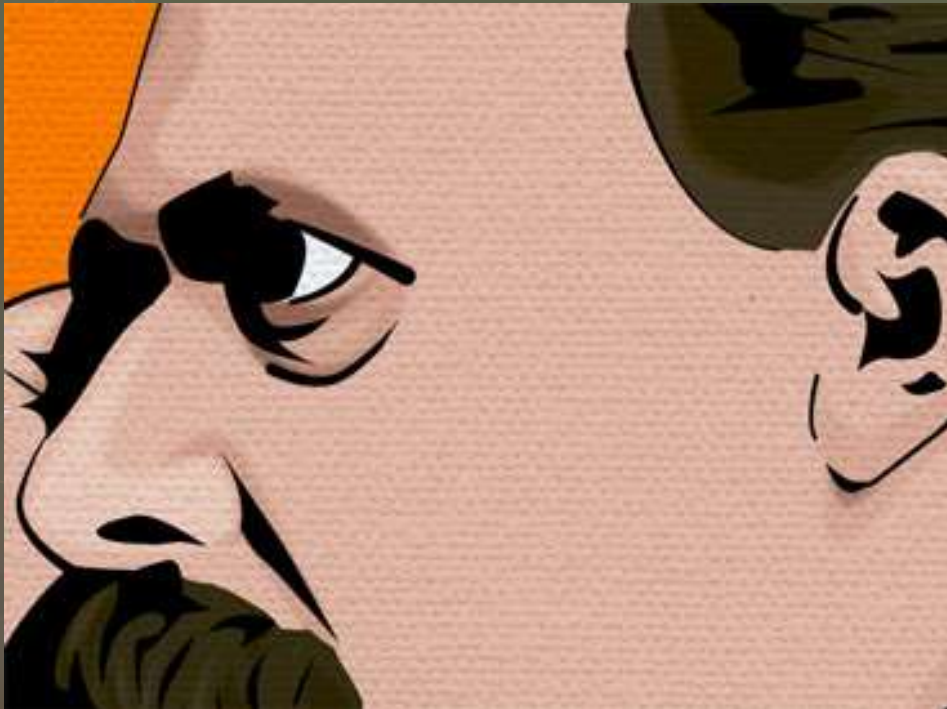


Friedrich Nietzsche-(1844-1900)

Rejected Christianity "God is dead"

"The only way for the individual was to accept the meaninglessness of human existence"

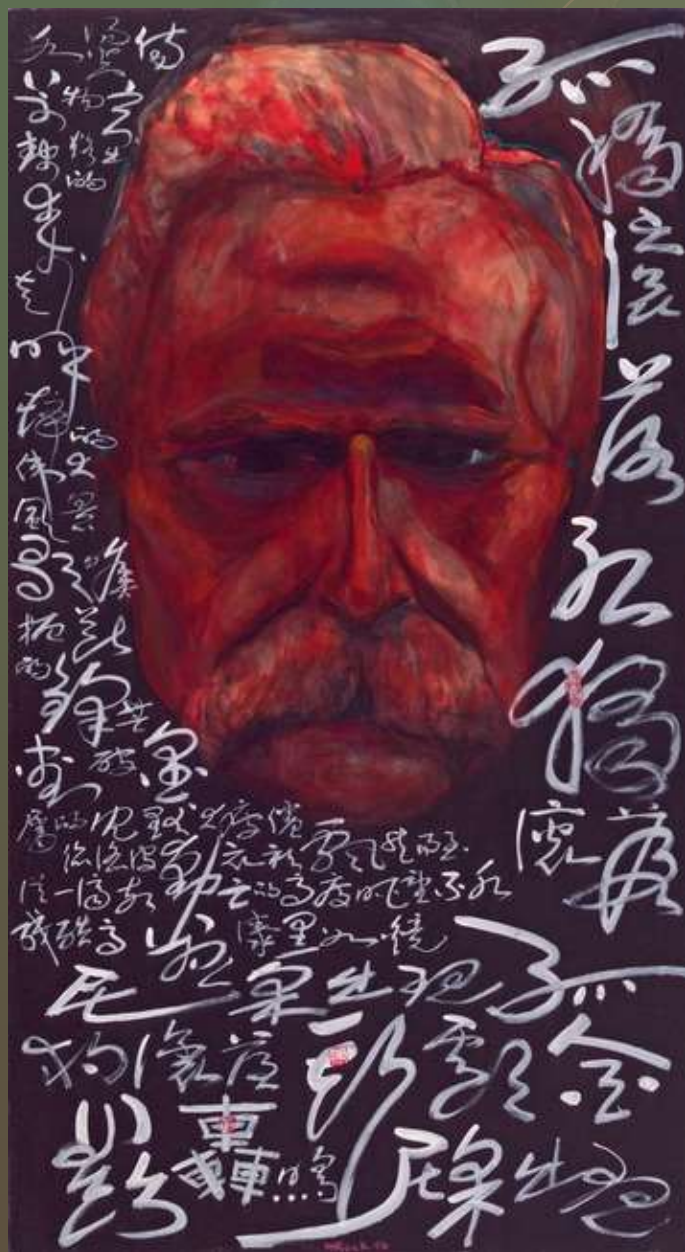
Believed few superior supermen had to become the leaders



Nietzsche- Christianity equals slave mentality- glorified weakness, envy and mediocrity

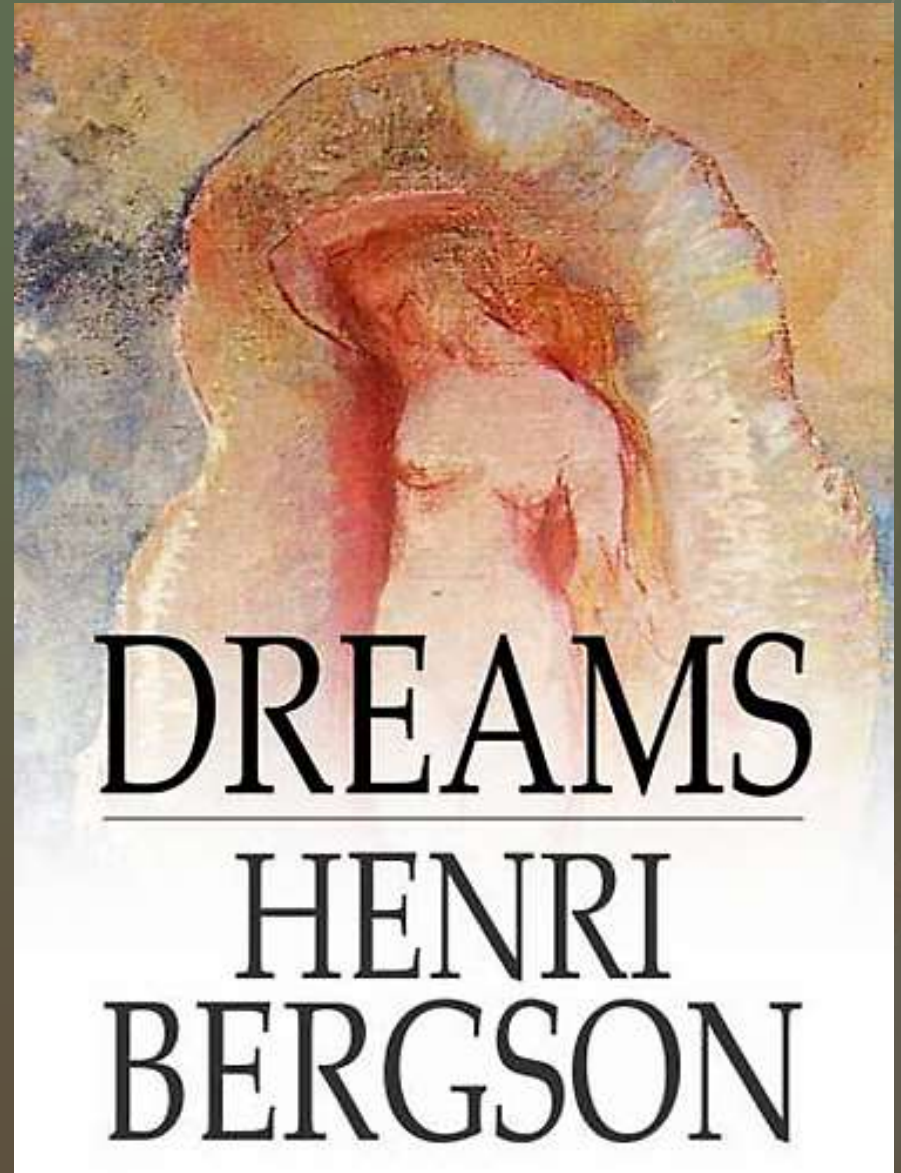
Before WW1 Nietzsche proclaimed that the optimistic Christian order of the west was absolute and that it stifled creativity and excellence. He called for superior individuals to recognize the emptiness of social convention and meaninglessness of individual life

Nietzsche was the son of a Lutheran minister





Henri Bergson (1859-1941)



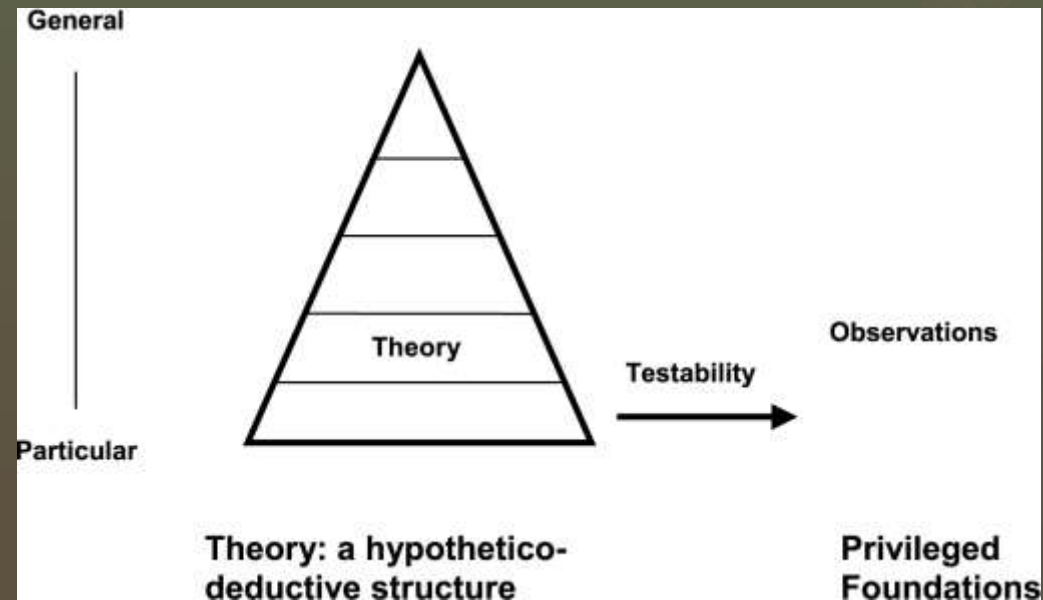
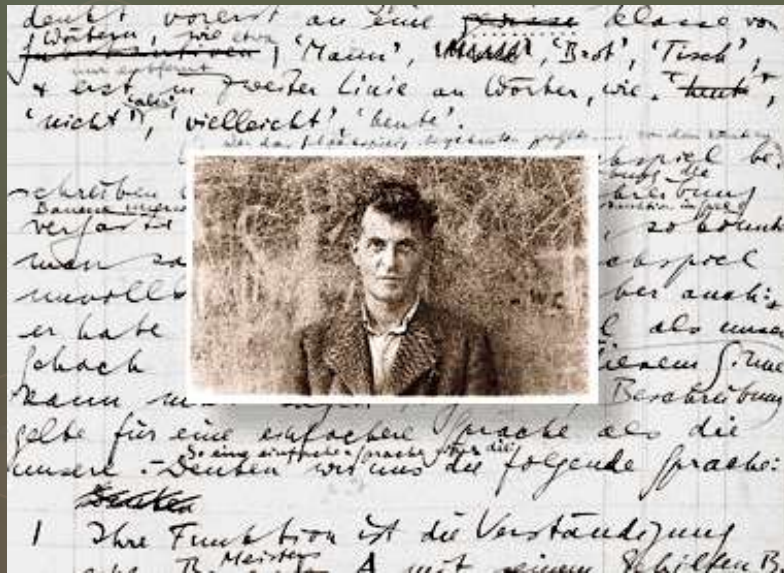
George Sorel (1847-1922)

“characterized Marxian socialism as an inspiring but unprovable religion rather than a rational scientific truth”



Logical empiricism

- Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951)
- Philosophy was nothing more than the logical clarification of thoughts (could not answer the meaning of life)
- Philosophers could not make meaningful statements about God, freedom, morality, and so on.



Existentialism

search for moral
values in a world
of terror and
uncertainty



Jean Paul Sartre (1905-1980)

**"man is
condemned
to be free"**

existentialists argued
Human beings can
overcome life's absurdity

Humans can overcome
the meaninglessness of
life by individual action

Humans are forced to
define themselves by
their choices

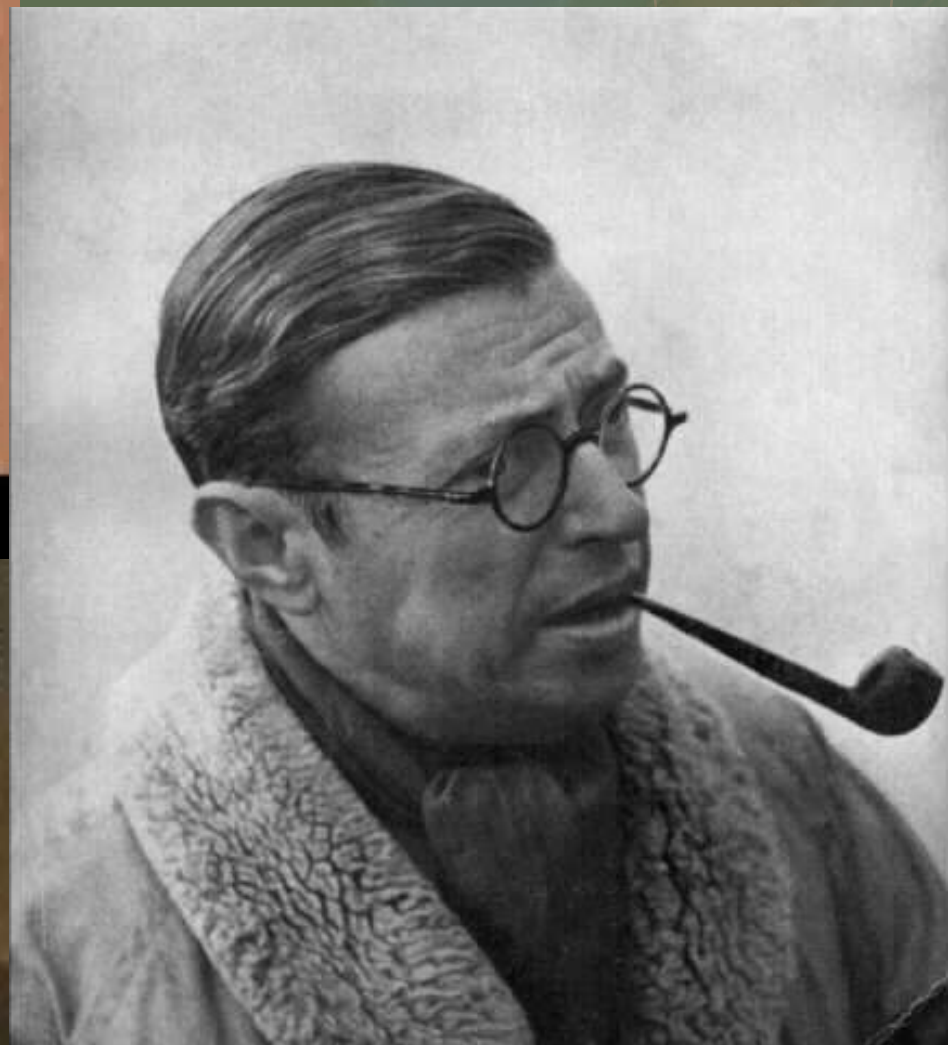




**Every existing
thing
is born without
reason,
prolongs itself
out
of weakness,
and
dies by chance**

Do you think that I count the
days? There is only one day
left, always starting over: it
is given to us at dawn and
taken away from us at dusk.

Jean-Paul Sartre
in *The Devil and the Good Lord* (1951)



Albert Camus- (1913-1960)

“Christianity had been on the defensive since the enlightenment”





The only way to deal with
an unfree world is to
become so absolutely free
that your very existence is
an act of rebellion.

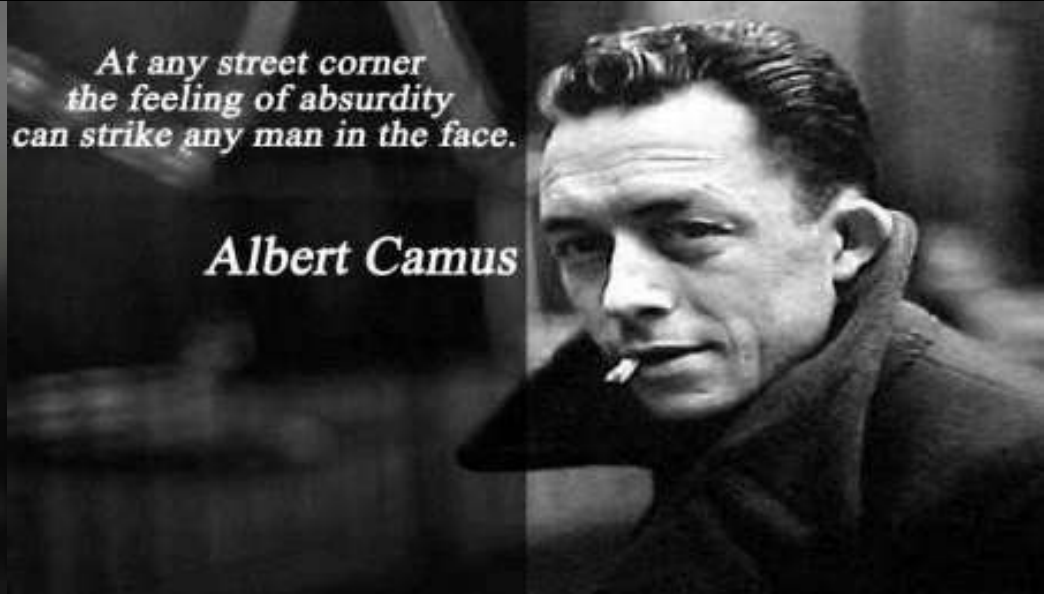
~ Albert Camus



I rebel - therefore I exist.

*At any street corner
the feeling of absurdity
can strike any man in the face.*

Albert Camus

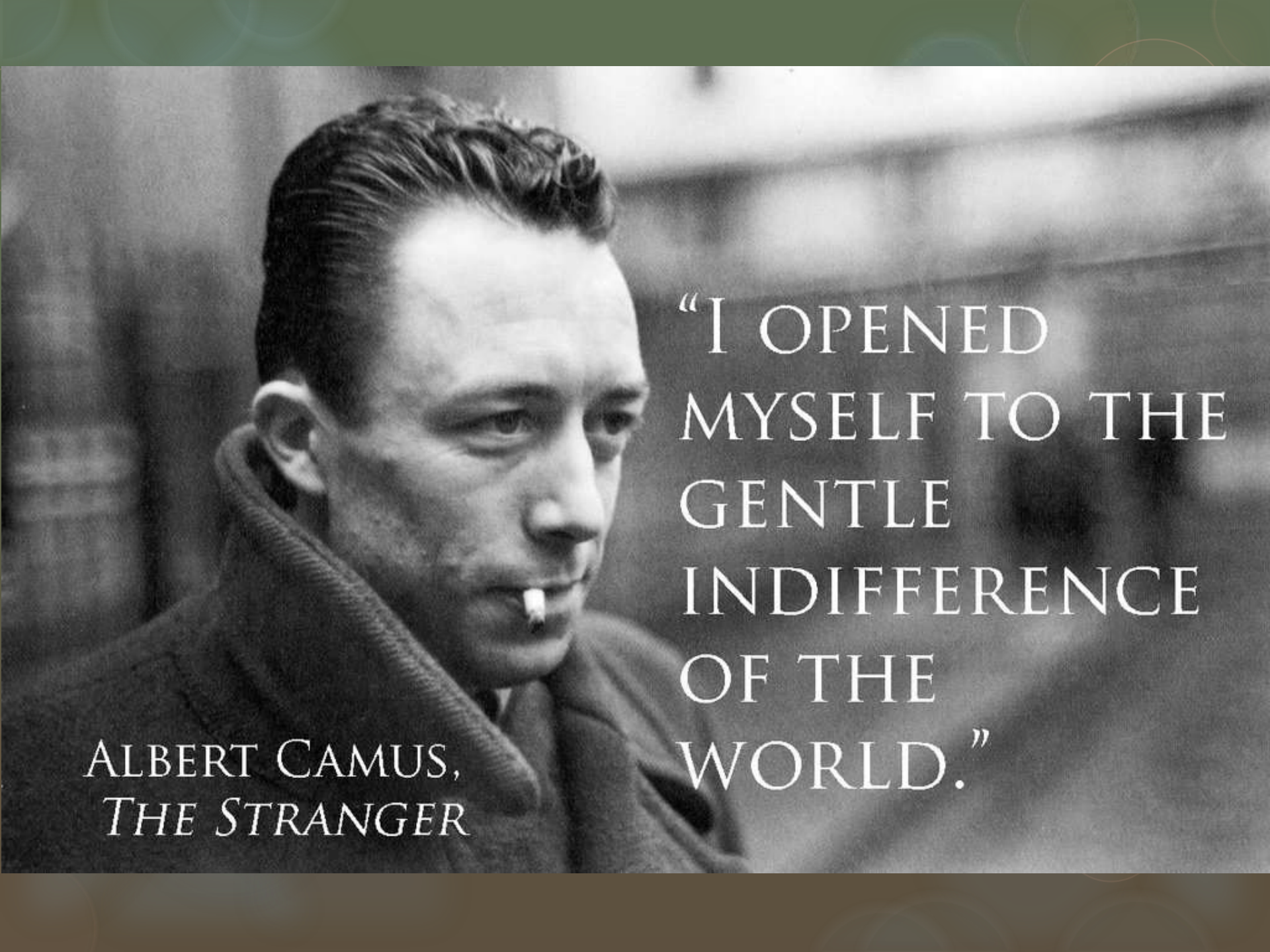


*Don't walk behind
me; I may not lead.
Don't walk in front
of me; I may not
follow. Just walk
beside me and be
my friend.*



I sometimes think of what future historians will say of us. A single sentence will suffice for modern man: He fornicated and read the papers. After that vigorous definition, the subject will be, if I may say so, exhausted.

*Albert Camus
The Fall*

A black and white photograph of Albert Camus, looking slightly to the right with a cigarette in his mouth. He is wearing a dark, textured coat. The background is blurred, suggesting an outdoor setting. The image has a dark green header at the top and a dark brown footer at the bottom.

“I OPENED
MYSELF TO THE
GENTLE
INDIFFERENCE
OF THE
WORLD.”

ALBERT CAMUS,
THE STRANGER

Soren Kierkegaard (1813-1855)

KIERKEGAARD



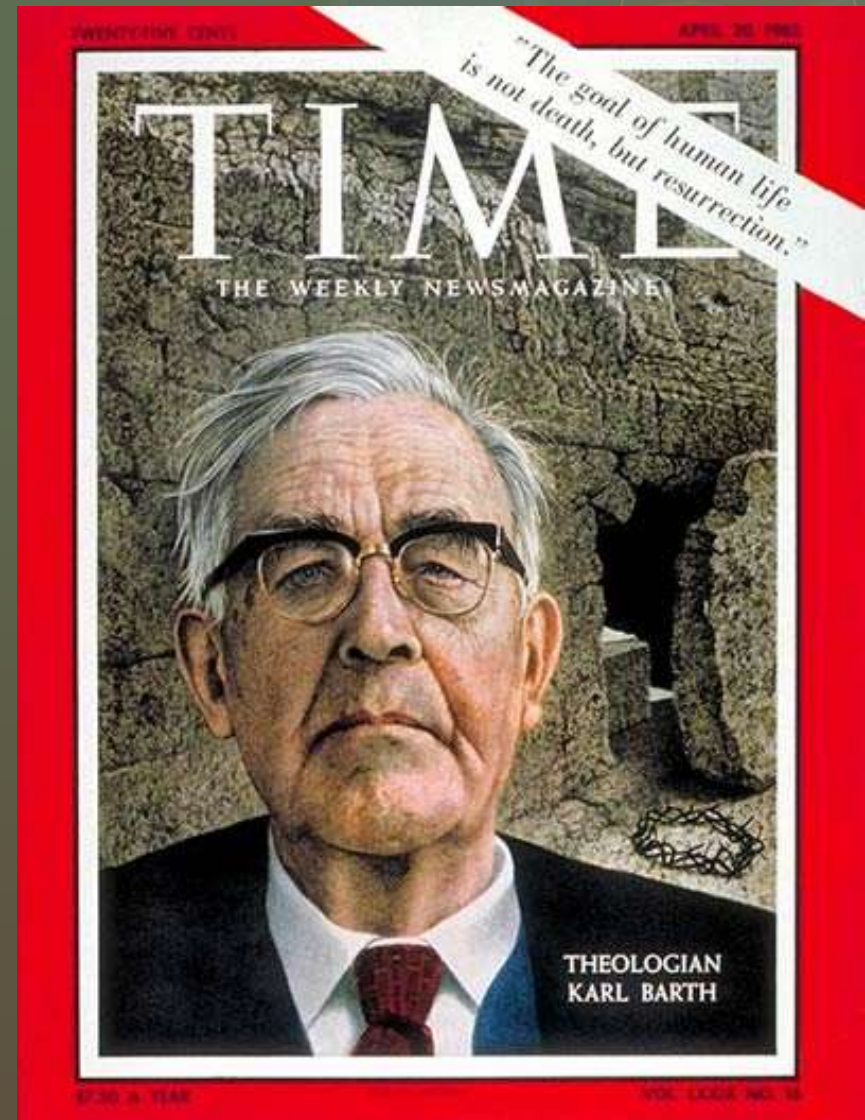
What I really lack is to be clear in my mind what I am to do, not what I am to know... The thing is to understand myself, to see what God really wishes me to do; the thing is to find a truth which is true for me, to find the idea for which I can live and die.

Journals 8/1/35

Criticized the worldliness of the church and stressed commitment to a remote and majestic God.

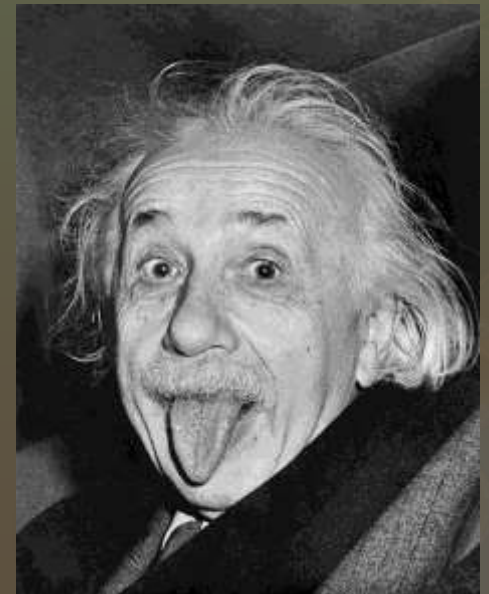
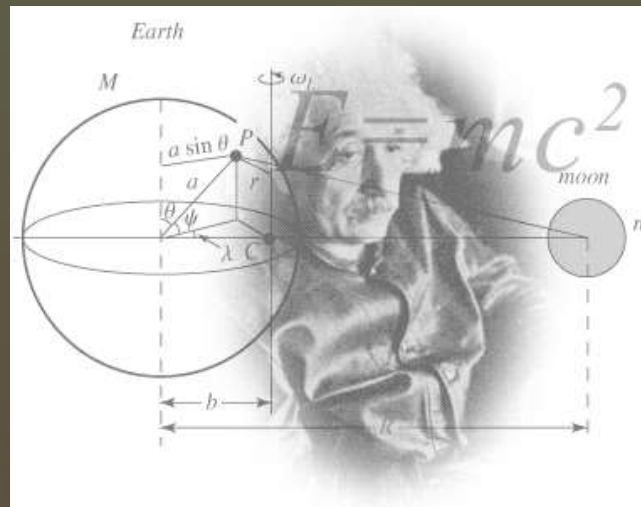


- Karl Barth (1886-1968)
Swiss Protestant theologian
- Religious truth is made known through God's grace
- Barth stressed the imperfect and sinful nature of man and the need to accept God's truth through trust, not reason



Physics

- Max Planck showed that atoms were not the basic building blocks of nature
- Einstein- time and space are relative the universe is infinite matter and energy are interchangeable
- Ernest Rutherford split the atom



En amerikansk teknikers bekymmer för framtiden.



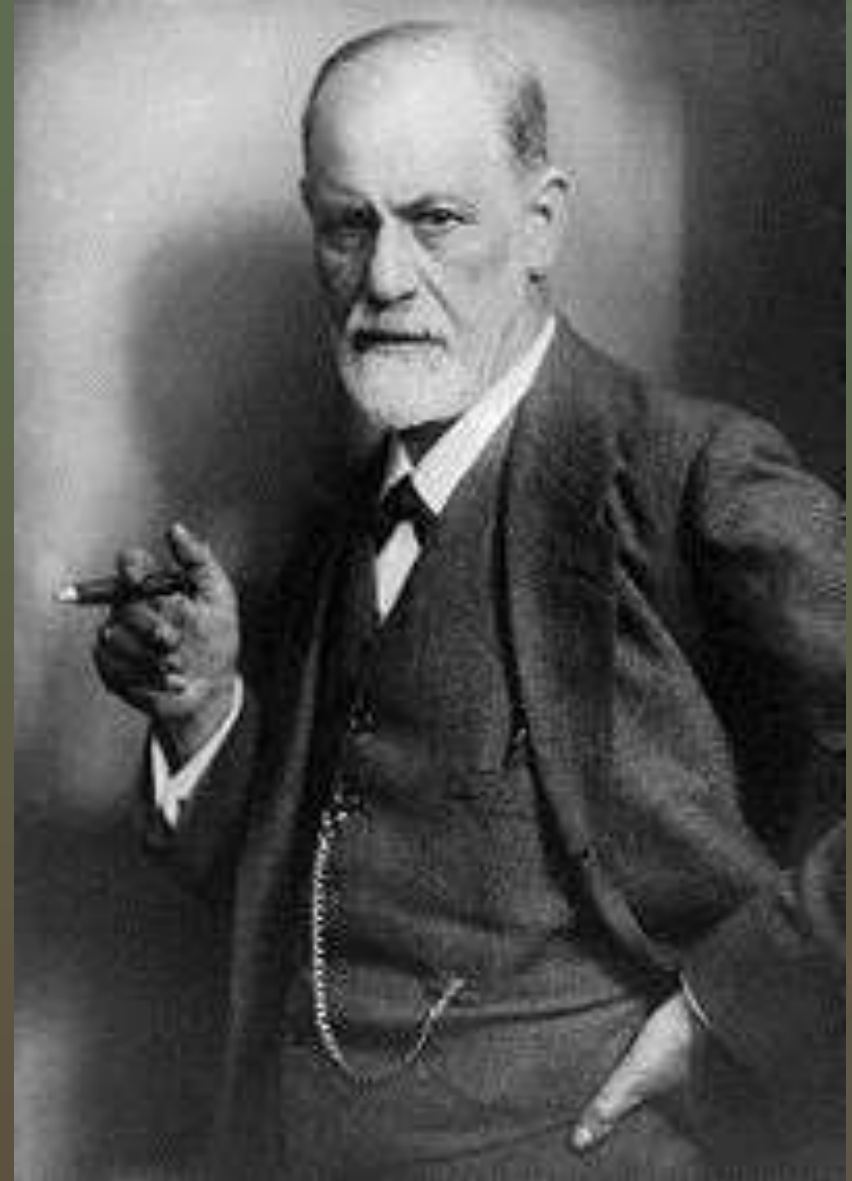
En professor i fysik efter det senaste upptäckandet kunnat splittra en atom.

○ Cartoon: Unlocking Power of Atom

Many of the fanciful visions of science fiction came true in the twentieth century, although not exactly as first imagined. This 1927 cartoon satirizes a professor who has split the atom and unwittingly destroyed his building and neighborhood in the process. In World War II the professors harnessed the atom in bombs and decimated faraway cities and foreign civilians.

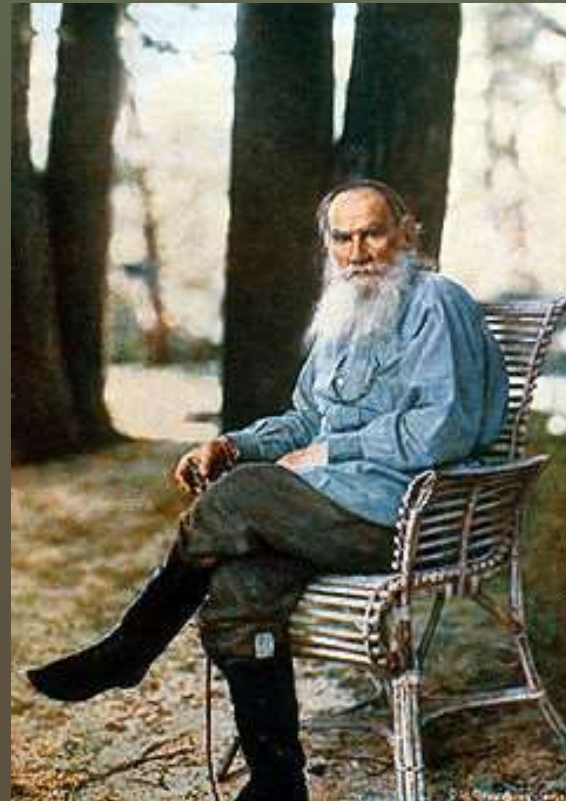
Sigmund Freud

- Freudian Psychology
- According to Freud human behavior is basically irrational
- Id- unconscious (driven by desires)
- Ego- rationalizing conscious
- Superego- tells what a person should do

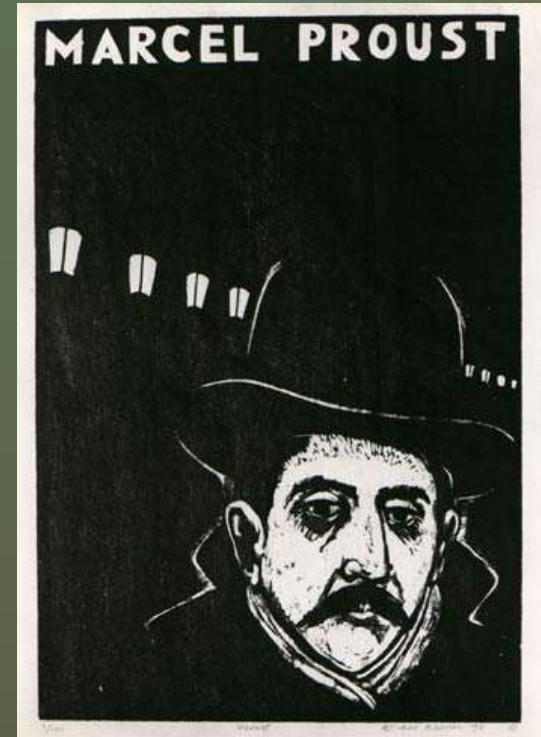


Literature

- Pessimism relativism and alienation
- Novelists focused on the complexity and irrationality of the human mind.



○ French novelist **Marcel Proust** (1871-1922) embraced psychological relativity- the attempt to understand oneself by looking at one's past



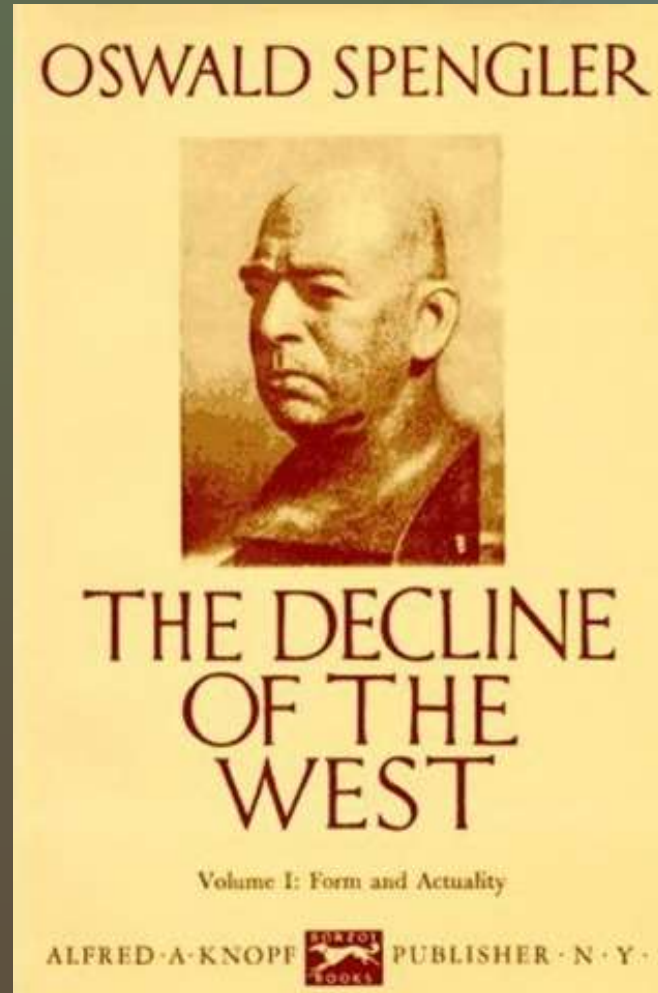
Stream of consciousness

- Woolf, Joyce and Faulkner-
stream of consciousness-
different time periods come
up randomly



OSWALD SPENGLER (1880-1936)

German – Decline of the west



Czech- Franz Kafka (1883-1924)

surrealism

Every revolution evaporates and leaves behind only the slime of a new bureaucracy. [Franz Kafka](#)





FRANZ KAFKA



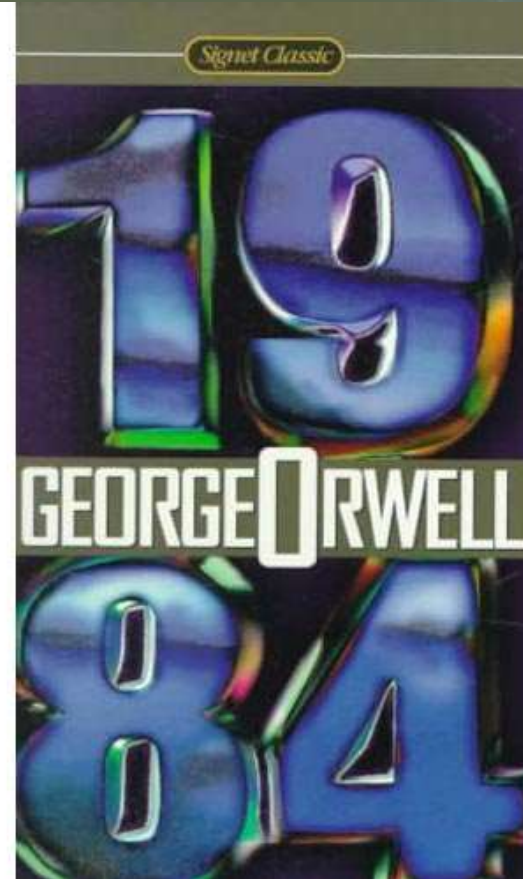
◆ PRAGUE ◆

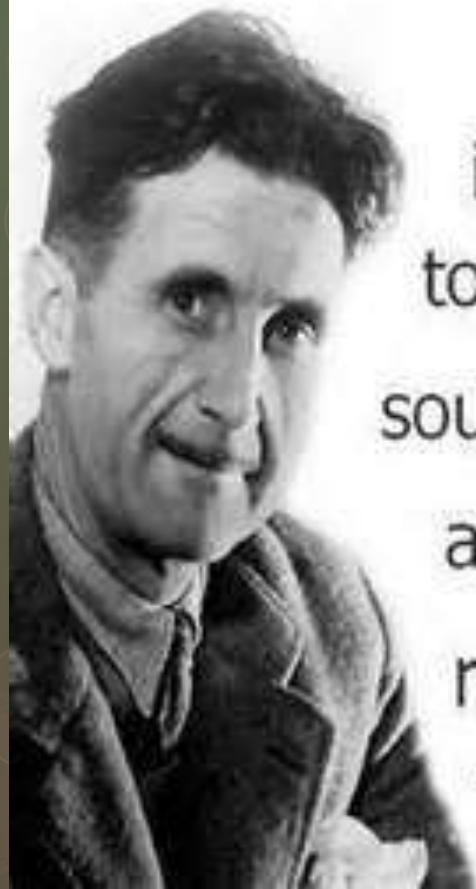
George Orwell Englishman (1903-1950)

Anti-Utopian predicted
a future of doom

If you want a vision of
the future, imagine a
boot stamping on
a human face – forever.

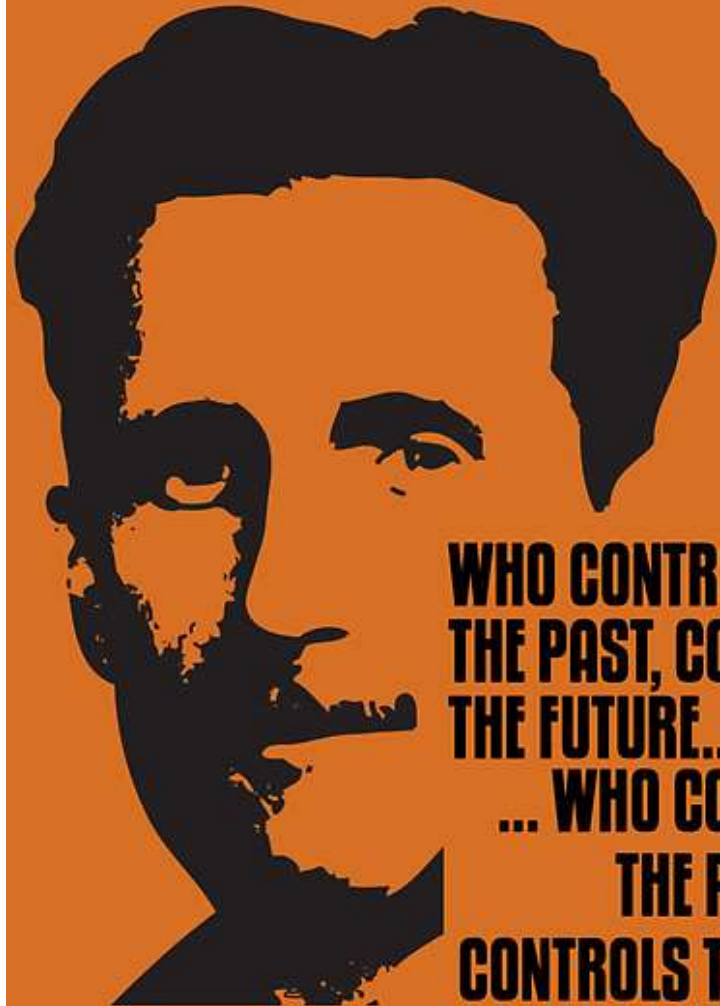
- George Orwell
(1903 - 1950)





Political
language
is designed
to make **Lies**
sound **Truthful**
and **Murder**
respectable

- George Orwell,



**WHO CONTROLS
THE PAST, CONTROLS
THE FUTURE....
... WHO CONTROLS
THE PRESENT,
CONTROLS THE PAST.**

Modernism- in art and music meant constant experimentation and a search for new forms of expressions



DEL
-TERIK



PARIS
STOCKHOLM
KONSTGALLERIE
STRANDV

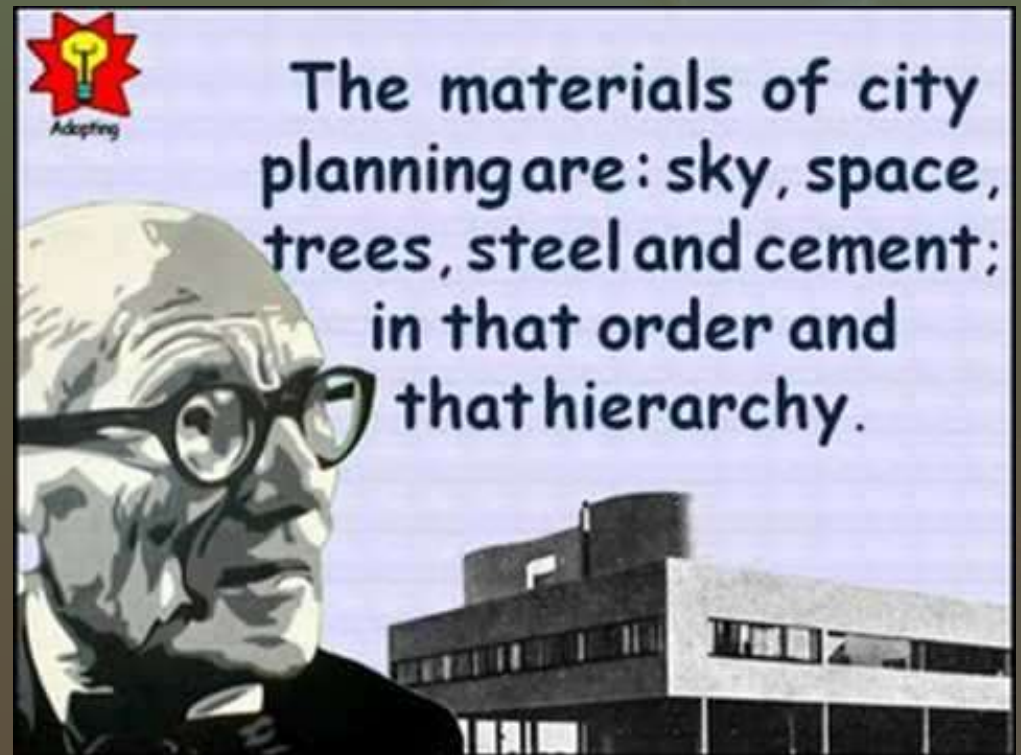


OSTRAVINSKY-THE RIGHT OF SPRING (1915)



○Architecture-

○Functionalism- buildings should be useful and functional



Walter Gropius (1883-1969)

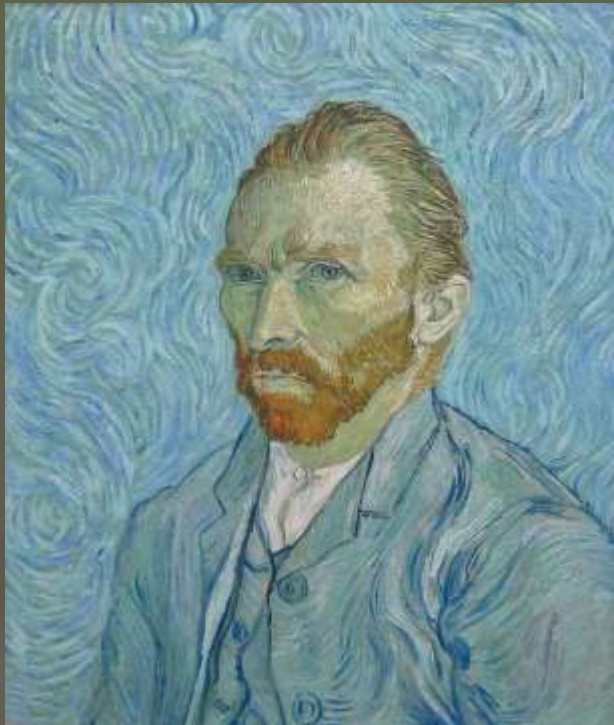
- **The Bauhaus** school under Gropius became the major proponent of functional and industrial forms
- The Bauhaus brought together architects, designers and theatrical innovators
- The Bauhaus stressed good design for every day life





MODERN PAINTING

- Van Gogh (1853-1890) Dutch expressionist
- Cezanne (1838-1906)
- Matisse (1869-1954)





Paul Cezanne



Henri Matisse





George Grosz- Draussen und Drinnen

Expressionism

○ Pablo Picasso- cubism (1881-1973) concentrated on Zigzagging lines and over lapping planes

Guernica- brutality and darkness of the 20th century



Dadaism

- Dadaism- 1920's and 30's
- French word dada meaning "hobby horse"
- Dadaism delighted in outrageous conduct







Surrealism

20's and 30's-wild dreams and complex symbols





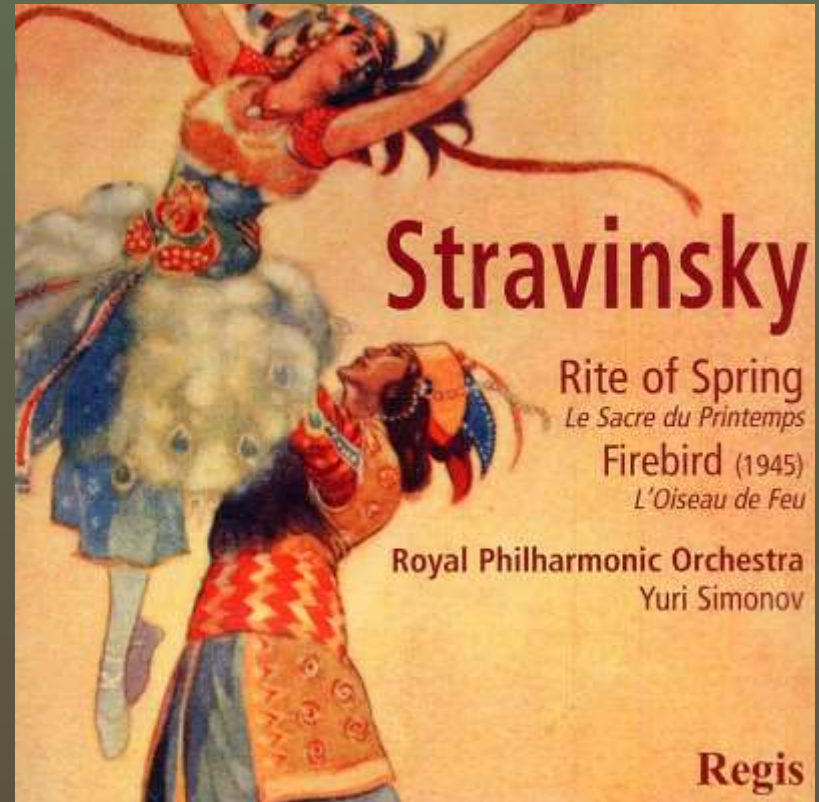


George Grosz The Pillars of Society (1926)

The Pillars of Society and was completed in 1926. It is a deeply sarcastic portrait of the German elite classes who supported Fascism. Like many of his paintings of this era it satirized what he believed was the corrupt and bourgeois society of Germany. In this painting Grosz uses his skills as a caricaturist to produce vivid, grotesque, nightmarish, portrayals of those who controlled society. Businessmen, clergy and generals, are all portrayed not as the polished, fine, refined gentlemen of Academy art, but as vicious, selfish, and uncaring individuals. In the painting we can see four main characters. In the foreground we have the old beer-drinking aristocrat with his head full of the pageant of war with a dueling scar on his left cheek and a swastika on his necktie. In one hand he holds a glass of beer and in the other a foil. His monocle is opaque and he has difficulty in seeing. His skull is open and from it rises a war-horse. On the left of the picture stands the journalist, Alfred Hugenberg with a chamber pot on his head, symbolizing his lack of intelligence, claspng newspapers in one hand and a bloodied palm branch in the other. On the right hand side we have a Social Democrat, probably a caricature of Friedrich Ebert, the German president, holding a flag and a socialist, pamphlet stating "Socialism must work", with his head opened to expose a steaming pile of dung. Behind these three characters is a pro-Nazi clergyman, bloated and preaching peace, choosing to ignore the murderous actions of the military seen in the background. Through the windows we can see the city in flames and in the background chaos reigns unchecked.

Music

○ Expressionism- Stravinsky (1882-1971)



Richard Wagner (1813-1883)

- Used his music to express his vision of a revolutionary and nationalist Germany



Movies and Radio

- Movies form of escapism for the masses
- Radio was used for propaganda



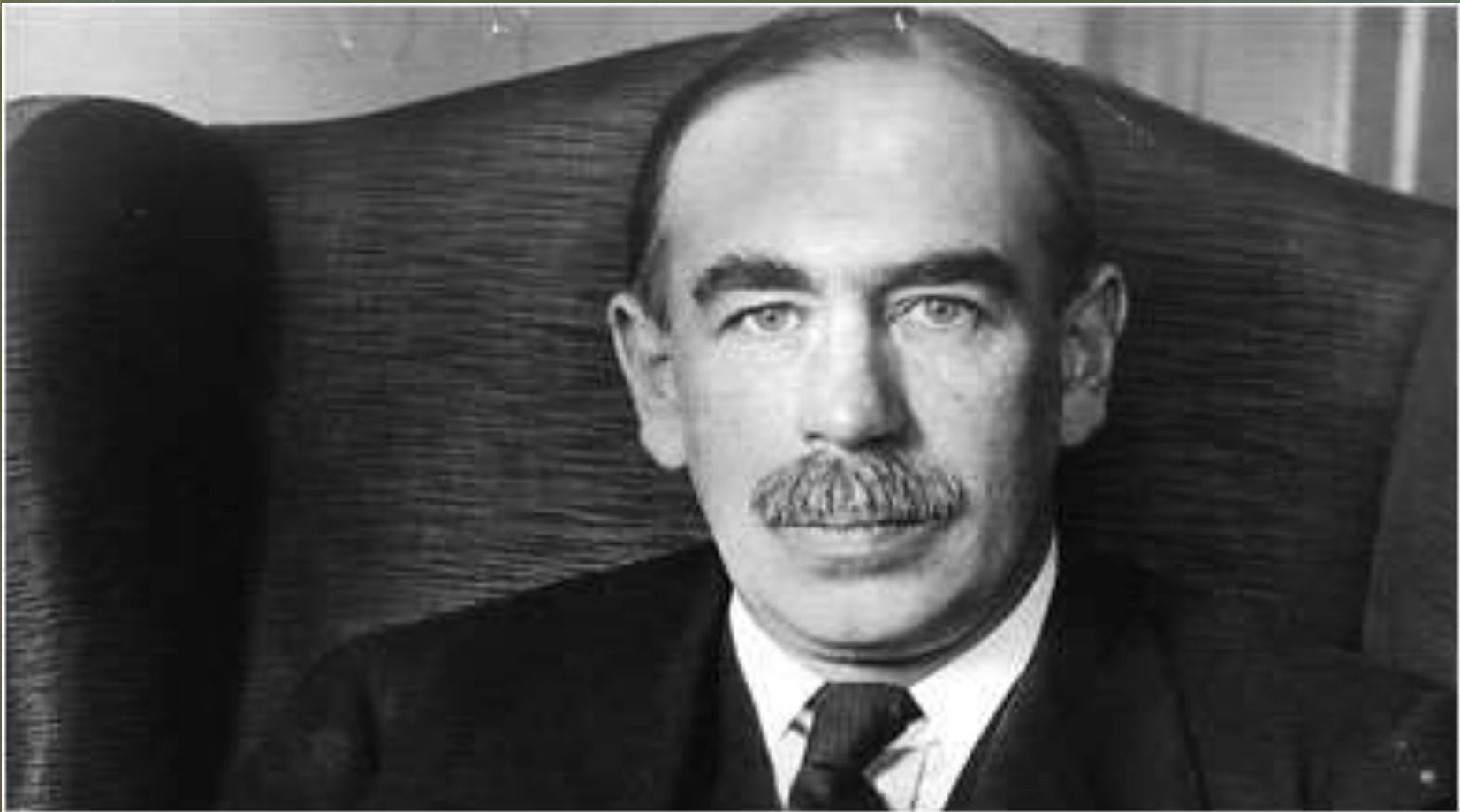


The search for peace

- Germany hated the Treaty of Versailles
- France was fearful and isolated
- Britain undependable
- U.S. Isolated
- Germany had to pay large reparations payments
- France wanted to keep Germany economically weak
- Britain needed a prosperous Germany to support the British economy

John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946)

- Denounced the Treaty of Versailles



France occupied the German Rhineland until 1935





France and Britain drifted apart

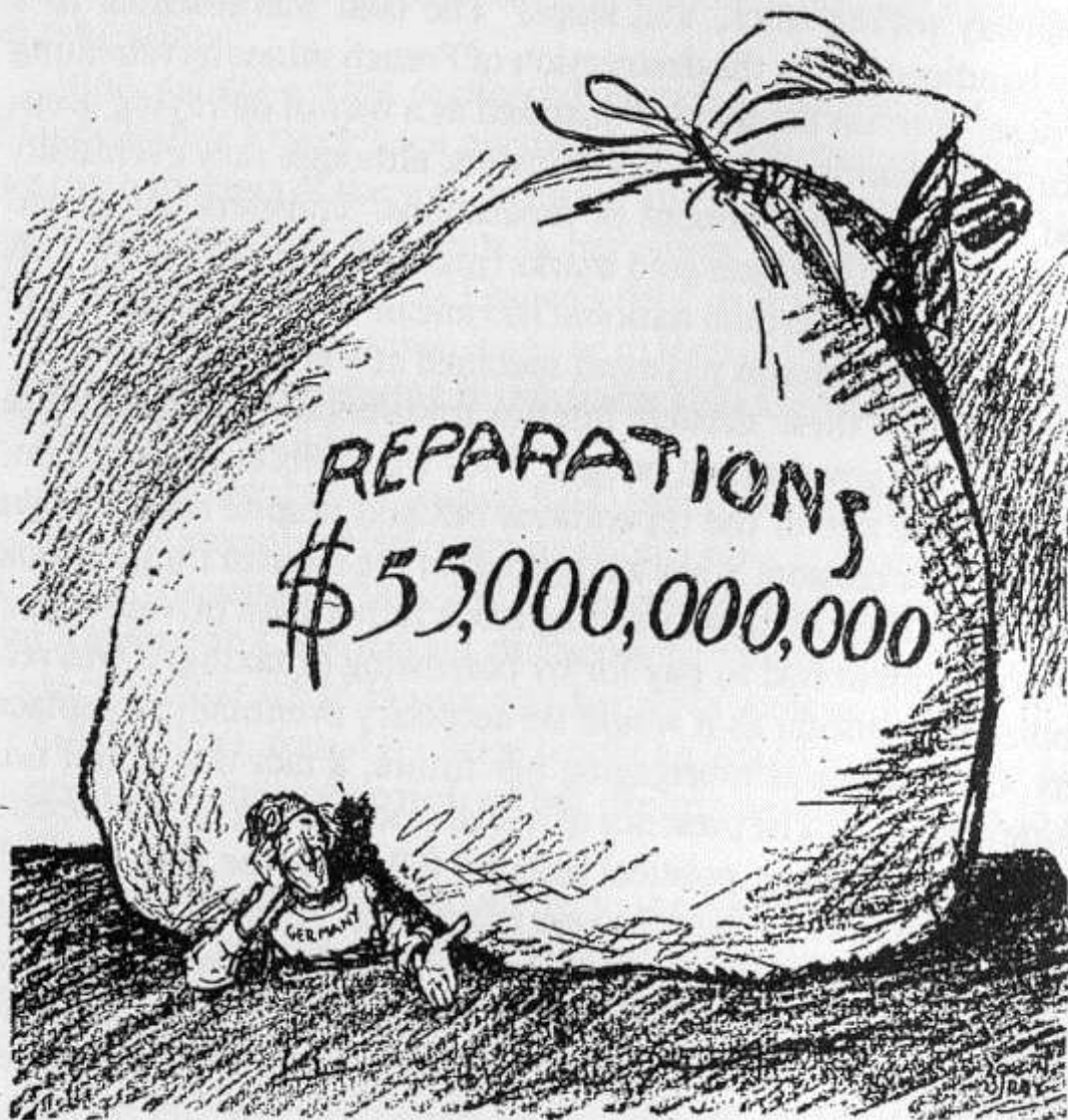
1921 France allied with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia





- April 1921 reparations set at 132 billion gold marks (\$33 billion dollars)
- Weimar Republic made its first payment in 1921
- 1922 announced its inability to pay
- The British accepted the moratorium but the French did not

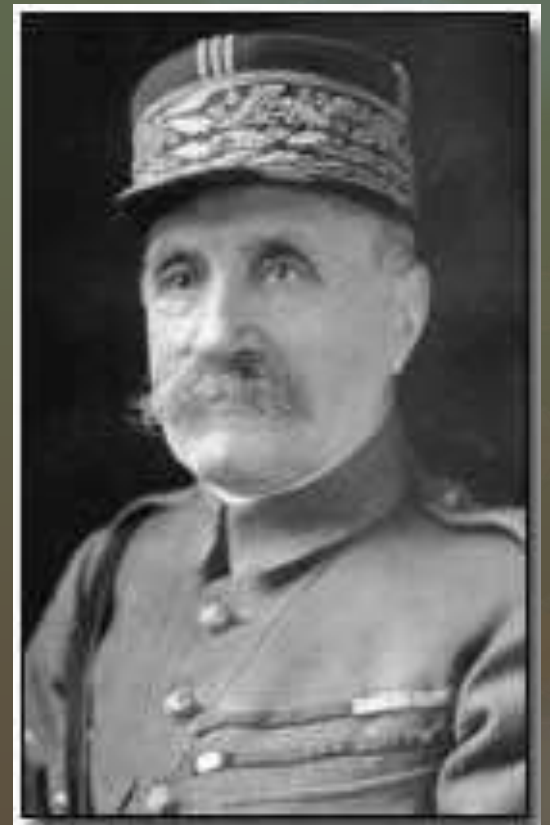




"Let's see
you collect
it."

—New York
World.

Raymond Poincaré (1860-1934)

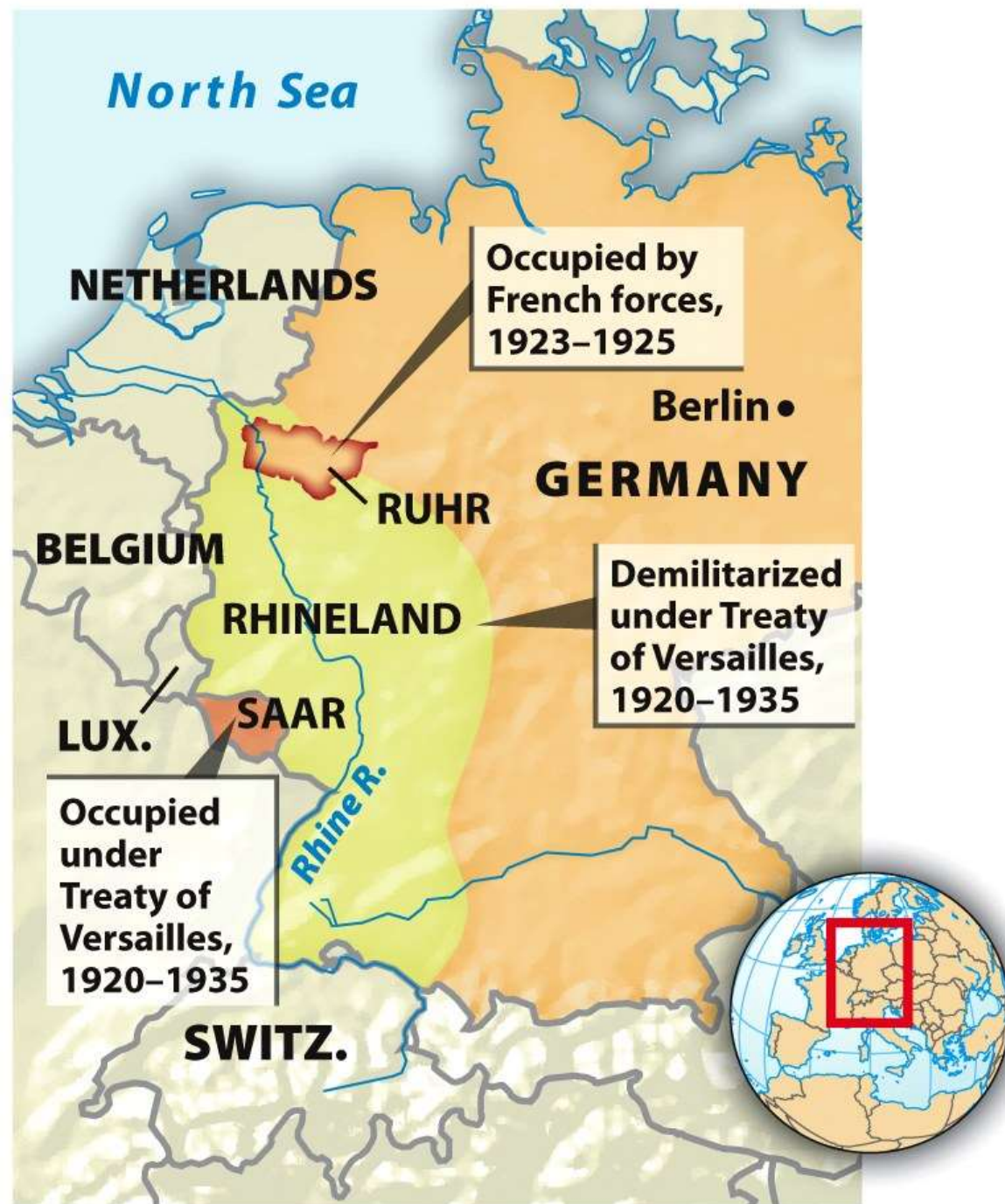


France and Belgium occupied the Ruhr

Anti-French poster "Hands off the Ruhr"

The French occupation of the Ruhr to collect reparations payments raised a storm of patriotic protest in Germany. This anti-French poster of 1923 (Hands Off the Ruhr) turns Marianne, the personification of French republic virtue, into a vicious harpy. (*International Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis*)

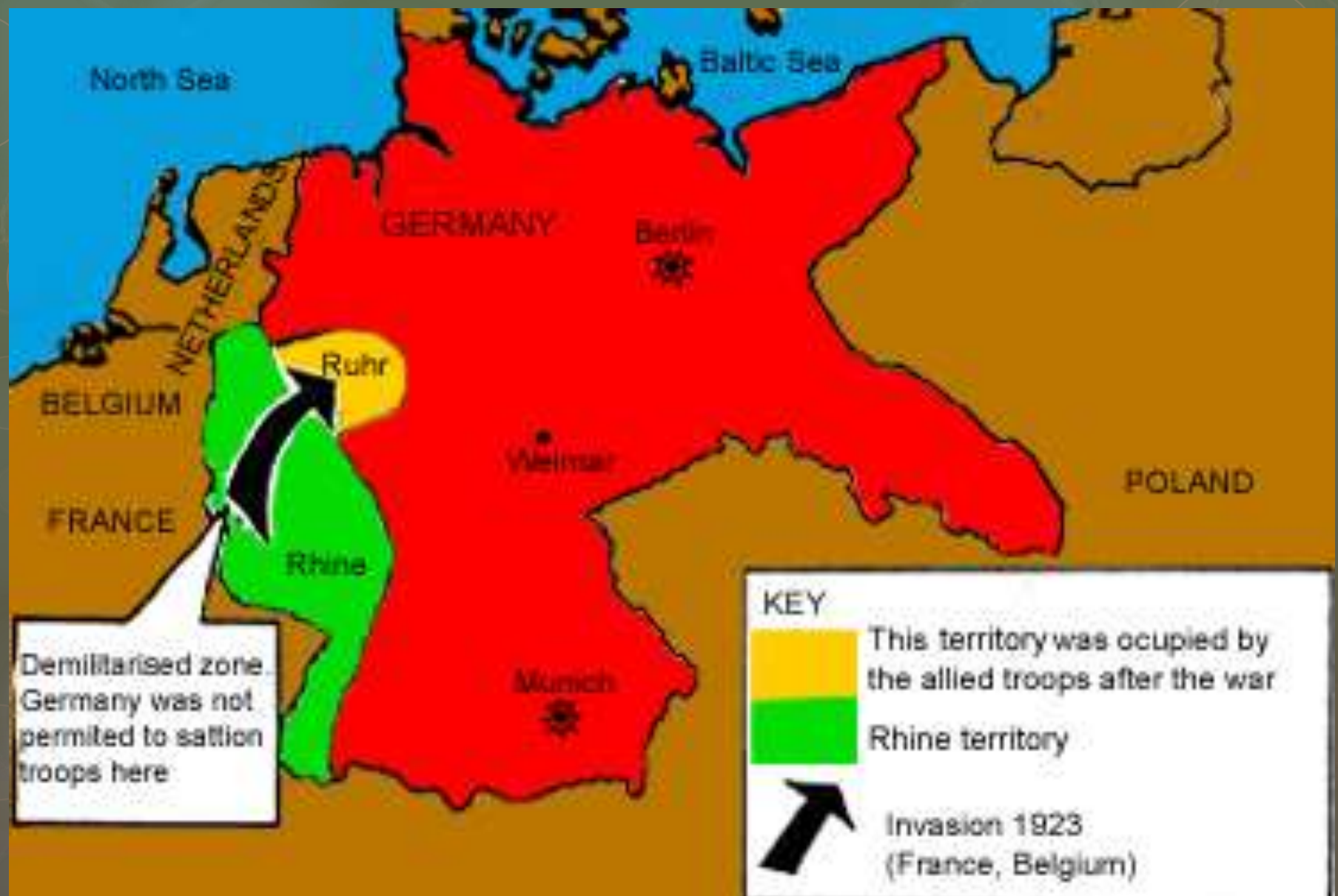




French Occupation of the Ruhr, 1923-1925

- The people of the Ruhr stopped working in the coal mines and steel mills
- France sealed off the Ruhr and Rhineland from the rest of Germany





- Run away inflation: the savings of the retired and middle class was wiped out
- Germans blame their Government, big business, western governments, Jews, workers, and communists







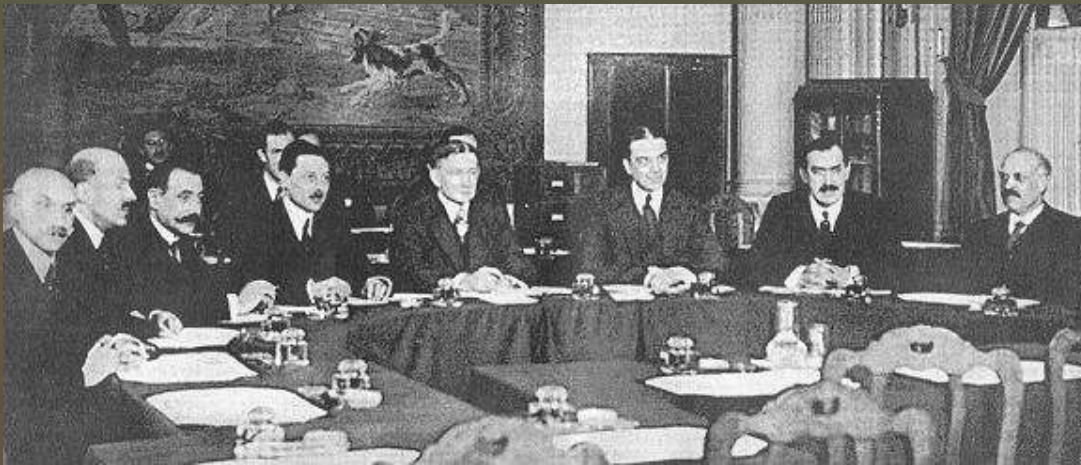
Gustav Stresemann
(1878-1929)-
called off passive
resistance agreed to
pay reparations and
asked France to re-
examine Germany's
ability to pay



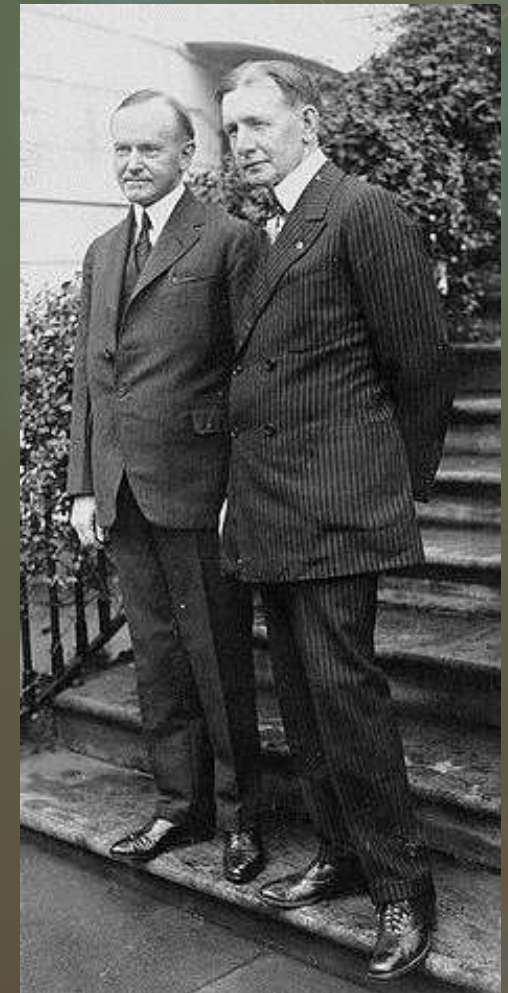
Gustav Stresemann and Aristide Briand

Dawes Plan

- **Dawes Plan** (1924) American Banker Charles G. Dawes- yearly reparations were reduced based on German economic prosperity
- Germany would get private loans from U.S.
- Circular flow of payments



The International Financial System Under the Dawes Plan and Young Plan 1924-30



Germany

- Right- nationalists and monarchists
- Left-communists
- Working class-social democrats (socialists)



Hungary

- Hungary was the great territorial loser of WW1. 3million Magyars were minorities in Romania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.
- October 1918 union with Austria was dissolved.
- Hapsburg Dynasty collapsed.
- Aster Revolution- 1918

France

- 1936-Popular Front, Leon Blum Premier
- Democratically elected government (multi-party)-Poincare





Great Britain

- Major problem unemployment
- State-sponsored welfare programs
- Labour Party replaced Liberals as the main opposition to the conservatives
- 1924-1929 Ramsay MacDonald (Labour) the first socialist government in Britain.
- (1866-1937) moved toward socialism
- Conservative Leader Stanley Baldwin- Prime Minister 1923, 1924 to 1929, and 1935 to 1937.





The Great Depression (1929-1939)

worldwide and long-lasting depression began in U.S. with stock market crash



Scandinavia

- Socialist parties
- High taxes, deficit spending, and public works projects to create jobs



France

- Popular Front- communists, socialists, and radicals formed an alliance led by socialist Leon Blum.
- (paid vacations and 40 hour work week)





Spanish Civil War



1936-1939



Civil War in Spain (1936-1939)

- Second Republic (1931-1939)
- King Alfonso XIII left in 1931
- Nationalists led by General Francisco Franco
- Republicans held most of the major cities
- Franco was supported by Mussolini and Hitler
- U.S.S.R. sent aid to the republicans

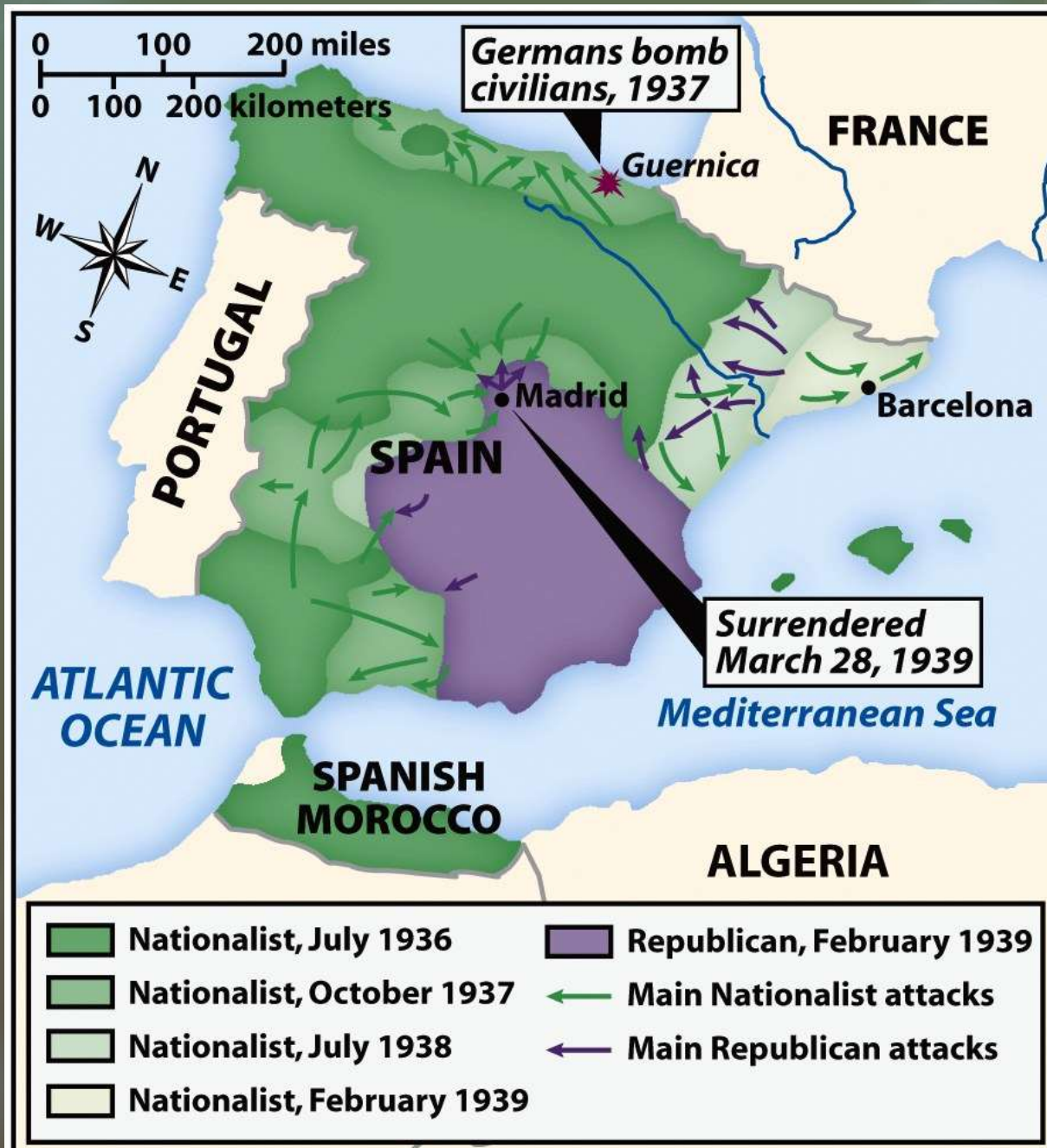








- **"No pasaran" poster**
- "No pasaran!" ("They shall not pass"), proclaimed the charismatic Spanish communist Dolores Ibarruri (1895-1989), whose impassioned speeches and radio broadcasts helped inspire the heroic defense of Madrid during the civil war that gripped Spain during the later 1930s. This poster depicts Spanish soldiers defending the democratic republic against the antidemocratic nationalists seeking to overthrow it



Civil War ended in 1939- more than 700,000 killed 100,000 civilians

Franco ruled Spain as a dictator until 1975





The New Woman: Image or Reality?



The New Woman: Image or Reality?







FRANZ KAFKA



◆ PRAGUE ◆



George Grosz's *Draussen und Drinnen*