

## ARTH-3573 | Intro to Modernism | Dates

The following is intended to help you refer to during the lecture to better comprehend all that is happening during this time. (This is by no means a list of the only major historical events at this time. A much more comprehensive timeline for Germany is available on my Jugend Magazine Project website: <https://jugendproject.weebly.com/>. Also all countries and borders below should be considered in relation to the borders at the time listed. That should be obvious in relation to history, but just in case that isn't clear. ) **Though we talk about many design and art movements, consider the similar ideologies in context of the time period/country/culture.**

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### World War 1 (WW1)

**July 28, 1914 – November 11, 1918\***

**Primary Central Powers†:** Germany, Austro-Hungarian Empire, Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria

**Primary Allied Powers†:** Britain, France, Russia, Italy and the United States.

*\* U.S. entered World War I on April 6, 1917. Russia laid down arms in November 1917 and was the country with the most TOTAL DEATHS at 3.8 million people, both military and civilian.*

*† It's not quite as simple as this list. They didn't collaborate at once and there were more countries involved. Also be aware that not all borders are the same as those today, especially for countries on the losing side of the war.*

### Russian Revolution: 1917

## THE GREAT DEPRESSION

9,000+ banks failed during the months following the stock market crash of 1929. It is far too simplistic to view the stock market crash as the single cause of the Great Depression, though this is often the cited genesis for ease of explanation. Though the epicenter of the Depression was in U.S., its effects were felt elsewhere. For example, The Great Depression on top of financial consequences from the Versailles Treaty of WW1 were both contributors to civil unrest in Germany.

**October 29, 1929 – 1939**

### World War 2 (WW2)

**September 1, 1939 – September 2, 1945\***

**Primary Axis Powers†:** Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria

**Primary Allied Powers†:** United States, Britain, France, USSR, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Yugoslavia

*\* Although the war began with Nazi Germany's attack on Poland in September 1939, the United States did not officially enter the war until after the Japanese bombed the American fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941. The U.S. declared war on the Empire of Japan. Then Italy and Germany declared war on the U.S. due to the Tripartite Pact, a defensive military alliance first between Germany, Japan, and Italy. Before Pearl Harbor, the U.S. was officially neutral, but had been helping the Allies in other ways.*

*† It's not nearly as simple as this list. They didn't collaborate at once and there were more countries involved. Also be aware that not all borders are the same as those today, especially for countries on the losing side of the war. Some countries on the list of powers in WW1 were transformed or renamed. Russia had become the USSR in 1922. The end of WW1 saw the Empire of Austria-Hungary in defeat – the empire was broken up, and the areas where ethnic Germans resided became the new Republic of German Austria on 12 Nov 1918. (MUCH more information about this, including in 1938-39, Germany annexes Austria. Many Austrians welcome unification, but many try to escape. Hitler was born in Austria.)*

**INFLUENCE OF MODERN ART** >> *See dates and locations from artwork.*

Cubism and Dada examples are mostly from the 1910s and some from the 1920s. (*Picasso's "Guernica" much later*)

Surrealism and Expressionism examples are mostly from the 1920s and 1930s. (*Munch's "The Scream" is much earlier*)

**ART NOUVEAU** (*Western Europe and America, though the style has been recorded elsewhere in the world*)

It began in the late 1880s as a reaction against the historical emphasis of mid-19th-century art, but did not really survive World War I. Other sources cite exactly 1890-1905.

**FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT** (*American, but a major influence to western Europe*)

Alive 1867-1959 (Robie House completed in 1910, Fallingwater completed in 1935)

**THE FOUR or The Glasgow Group** (*Scotland*)

The Four were part of a bigger decorative movement active at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries.

In years prior to WWI, The Four – as a group and as individuals – were unable to sustain their early successes.

**VIENNA SECESSION** (*technically the Austro-Hungarian Empire and not "Austria" yet*)

The Vienna Secession that we discuss occurred between 1897- about 1905. This original group of Austrian artists which included Gustav Klimt, Koloman Moser and Josef Hoffmann, broke away from the status quo and created what has come to be known as 'Secession-style.' Some consider this Secession Style to be Vienna's version of Art Nouveau.

**WERKBUND** *Germany (everything in lecture and Behren's stuff is before 1910, but understand the relationship)*

The Werkbund, which was founded in Munich in 1907, was composed of artists, artisans, and architects who designed industrial, commercial, and household products as well as practicing architecture. *FYI: World War I interrupted the Werkbund's activity, but it reasserted itself after the war with a significant exhibition in Stuttgart (1927). The association was disbanded in 1933 with the advent of Nazi rule in Germany. It was revived, however, after World War II.*

**BEGGARSTAFF BROTHERS** (William Nicholson and James Pryde) *Britain* >> Active from 1894-1899

**PLAKASTIL** (*"Poster Style" in Germany, though effects seen elsewhere*) >> 1900s-1910s

**WAR POSTER** >> Examples from lecture for WW1, both Central and Allied Powers

**ART DECO** (*western Europe and America*) >> 1920s

*Movement technically lasted from 1900-1945; however, it was affected by the Great Depression and WW2*

**CONSTRUCTIVISM** (*originated in Russia*)

Movement existed about 1915-1930s • Samples in lecture from (1919) 1920s

**DE STIJL** (*"The Style" based in the Netherlands > Netherlanders are more commonly called the Dutch*)

Movement existed about 1917-1931 • Samples in lecture from 1920s

**BAUHAUS** (*Germany*)

The school existed exactly between 1919-1933 >> *Its legacy still exists today in both design style and education*