

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Characteristics of Early Modernism
- II. Europe's Rise to World Leadership
 - A. The Second Industrial Revolution and the making of the phenomenon of "modern life"
 - 1. Differences between the First and Second Industrial Revolutions
 - a) Urbanism
 - b) The middle class
 - c) The working class
 - d) The changing role of women
 - B. Responses to industrialism: politics and crises
 - 1. Domestic policies in the heavily industrialized West: Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States
 - 2. Domestic policies in central and eastern Europe: Italy, Austria Hungary, and Russia
 - C. Imperialism and international relations
 - 1. The scramble for colonies: Africa and the Far East
 - 2. World War I: causes
- III. Early Modernism
 - A. Philosophy and psychology
 - 1. Nietzsche
 - 2. Freud
 - 3. Jung
 - B. Literature
 - 1. Naturalistic literature
 - a) Zola
 - b) Ibsen
 - c) Chekhov
 - d) Chopin
 - 2. Decadence in literature
 - a) Huysmans
 - b) Wilde
 - c) Proust
 - 3. Expressionist literature
 - a) Strindberg
 - b) Kafka
 - C. The advance of science
 - 1. Mendel
 - 2. The Curies
 - 3. Roentgen
 - 4. Planck

5. Bohr
6. Einstein
- D. The Modernist revolution in art
 1. Impressionism
 - a) Monet
 - b) Renoir
 - c) Cassat
 - d) Morisot
 2. Post-Impressionism
 - a) Seurat
 - b) Cézanne
 - c) Gauguin
 - d) van Gogh
 3. Fauvism, Cubism, and Expressionism
 - a) Matisse
 - b) Picasso
 - c) Kandinsky
 4. New directions in sculpture and architecture
 - a) Rodin
 - b) Sullivan
 - c) Wright
 5. Music: from Impressionism to jazz
 - a) Debussy
 - b) Ravel
 - c) Schoenberg
 - d) Stravinsky
 - e) Joplin
- IV. The Legacy of Early Modernism