

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Wars, Depression, and the Rise of the Masses
- II. The Collapse of Old Certainties and the Search for New Values
 - A. Historical overview
 - B. World War I and its aftermath
 - 1. The Central Powers
 - 2. The Allied Powers
 - 3. The events of spring 1917
 - a) The United States joins the Allies
 - b) Revolution in Russia, which becomes the Soviet Union
 - 4. The Versailles Treaty
 - 5. Postwar developments to 1930
 - a) Prosperity in Britain, France, and the United States
 - b) Contrasting events in Germany and Austria
 - c) Stock market crash, 1929
 - C. The Great Depression of the 1930s
 - 1. Attempts to restore the economy
 - a) France, Great Britain, and the United States
 - b) Germany
 - 2. Prosperity in Japan
 - D. The rise of totalitarianism
 - 1. Background
 - a) The defeat of democratic hopes after Versailles
 - b) Definition of totalitarianism
 - 2. Russian communism
 - a) Lenin's revision of Marxism
 - b) Conditions in the Soviet Union
 - c) Bolshevik revolution
 - d) The struggle for power after Lenin's death
 - e) The Stalin era
 - 3. European fascism
 - a) Definition and characteristics
 - b) Mussolini and Italy, the first fascist state
 - c) Hitler and the Nazis in Germany
 - d) Franco and Spain
 - E. World War II: origins and outcome
 - 1. Origins
 - a) The Versailles Treaty
 - b) The Great Depression
 - c) Nationalistic feelings
 - 2. The course of the war

3. The Holocaust
 - a) Jews
 - b) Gypsies, homosexuals, and others
- III. The Zenith of Modernism
- A. Background
 1. Avant-garde developments
 2. Mass culture
 - a) Definition
 - b) Features
 - c) The defining role of the United States
 - d) Relation to Modernism
 - B. Experimentation in literature
 1. The novel
 - a) Stream-of-consciousness writing
 - b) Joyce's *Ulysses*
 - c) Woolf's *To the Lighthouse* and other works
 - d) Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*
 - e) Faulkner's Yoknapatawpha novels
 - f) Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover*
 - g) Orwell: a writer for all seasons
 2. Poetry
 - a) Yeats
 - b) Eliot
 - c) The Harlem Renaissance: Hughes and Hurston
 3. Drama
 - a) Brecht and "epic theater"
 - b) Cocteau
 - c) O'Neill
 - C. Philosophy and science: the end of certainty
 1. Idealist philosophy replaced
 2. The logical positivist school: Wittgenstein
 3. The existentialist school
 - a) Heidegger
 - b) Sartre
 4. Physics
 - a) Einstein and the general relativity theory
 - b) Heisenberg's uncertainty principle
 - c) Opening of the nuclear age
 - D. Art, architecture, and film
 1. Painting
 - a) Abstraction
 - (1) Malevich and Suprematism
 - (2) Mondrian and *De Stijl*

- (3) Picasso's *Guernica*
 - (4) O'Keeffe
 - b) Primitivism and fantasy
 - (1) Duchamps and Dada
 - (2) Surrealism: Dali, Klee, and Kahlo
 - c) Expressionism
 - (1) Beckmann
 - (2) Matisse
- 2. Architecture
 - a) The Bauhaus
 - b) The International style
- 3. Film
 - a) Film versus movies
 - b) Griffith
 - c) Eisenstein
 - d) Developments in Hollywood
 - e) Welles
- 4. Music: atonality, Neoclassicism, American idioms
 - a) Schoenberg and serial music
 - b) Stravinsky and Neoclassicism
 - c) American music
 - (1) Ives
 - (2) Copland
 - (3) Antheil
 - (4) Jazz

IV. The Legacy of the Age of the Masses and Modernism