

...and then what?



Reaction to the war

Flappers – short skirts, rouged knees, gender bending

Loosened morality – free exhibition

Social life emphasized

Classes equalized & open emphasis on wealth



Morality fights back

Strong underpinnings of religious fervor and moral beliefs

Temperance leagues

Political re-election concerns

18th amendment – prohibition of sale, consumption, and possession of alcohol



Prohibition

Strong division for/ against
Moral integrity – medical concerns

Creation of an enormous black market

Stills

Speakeasy

Gangsters/ rum runners



Police kept busy with raids and busts

Meanwhile, as the 20s moved into the 30s, the vicious cycle started at the end of WWI came back -

Germany pays reparations to Europe

The US helps Germany

Europe helps the US

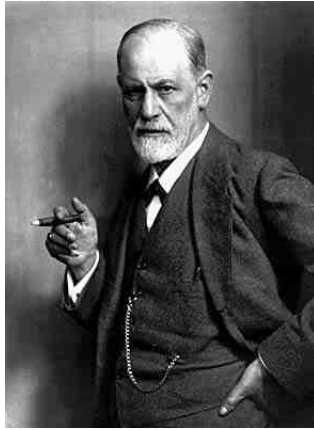
Inflation

Government

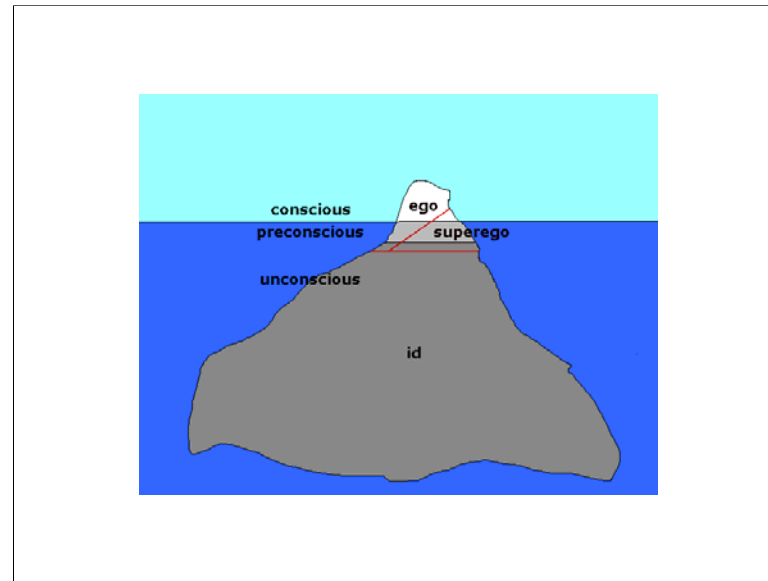
Crash of 1929

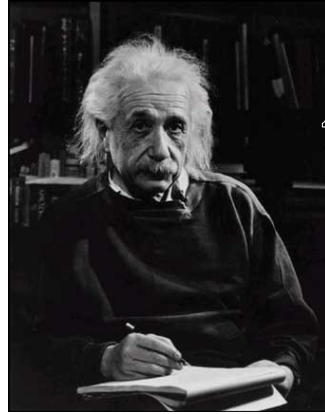
Question

REALITY



Sigmund Freud





Albert Einstein

- Time & space are interrelated
- Time-space continuum
- Our view is determined not only by our place in space, but our relation in time

CUBISM

- analyze forms from all angles
- Break down into essential shapes
- Reality is separated from appearance
- Simultaneous perception
- Tricking the mind through juxtaposition

Picasso – Les
Demoselles
D'Avignon
(The Women of Avignon)





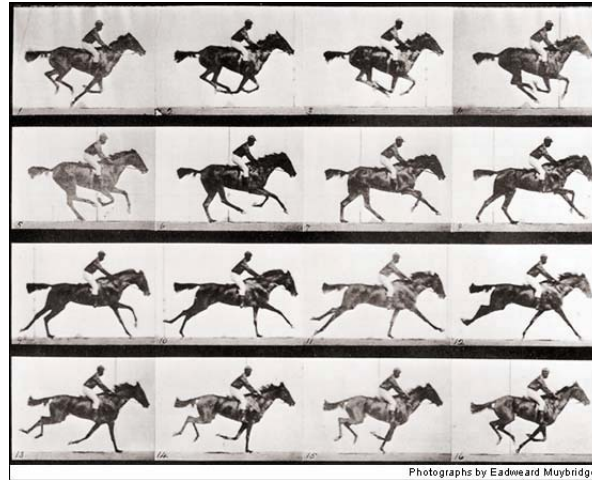


Futurism

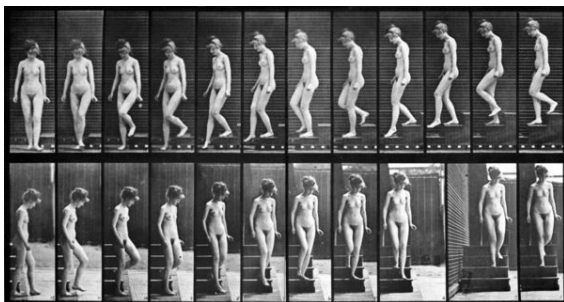
- Glory of the modern world
- Influence of modern technology – film
- Seeing objects in motion
- “getting inside instead of walking around”

Marcel DuChamp – Nude
Descending a Staircase

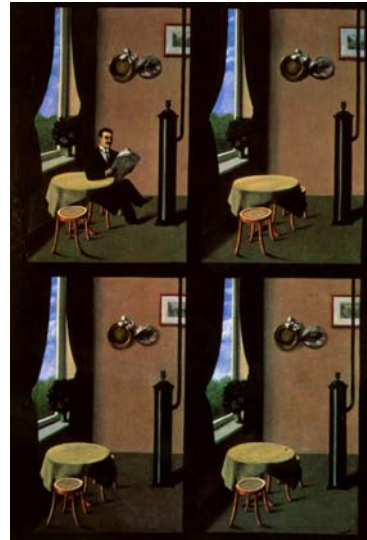




Photographs by Eadweard Muybridge



Rene Magritte
Man Reading a Newspaper



Literal title

Interest in what does not happen as equal to what happens

Influence of moving picture film

Focus on light and time as movement - dimensionality

Dada

- No order or logic – everything is nonsensical
- Forcing the viewer to see things in a different way
- Free the unconscious and the disorder

DuChamp -
LHOOQ



DuChamp -
Fountain

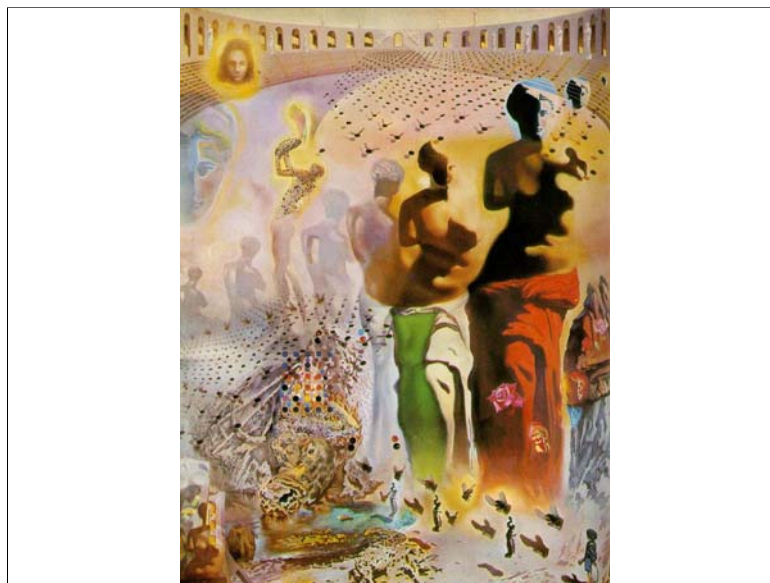


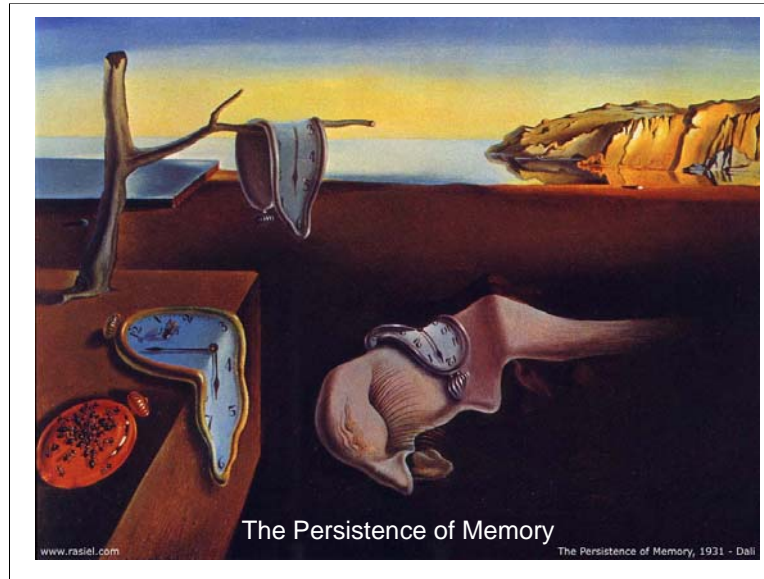
Surrealism

- Juxtapose strange elements to shock viewer into awareness
- Dreamlike elements
- Frequently paint the totally irrational or fantastic in a painstakingly rational way
- Exploration of the unconscious/preconscious and libido



Salvador Dalí







Before WWI

- Gold Standard
- No minimum wage
- No FDIC
- Freedom of business & economy
- Limitation of credit

1919-1928

- Creation of Federal Reserve
- Low-interest loans to banks
- Increase in currency
- Easy credit!
- Increase in inflation

1920s

- Stock market investment
- 60-400 in 8 years (1921-1929)
- The market “always went up”
- Mortgaged homes & businesses for stock
- Banks invested savings into market
- Margin buying

And then...

- Reserve raises interest rates
- Credit rates go up!
- Potential business profits go down

Stock market Crash of 1929

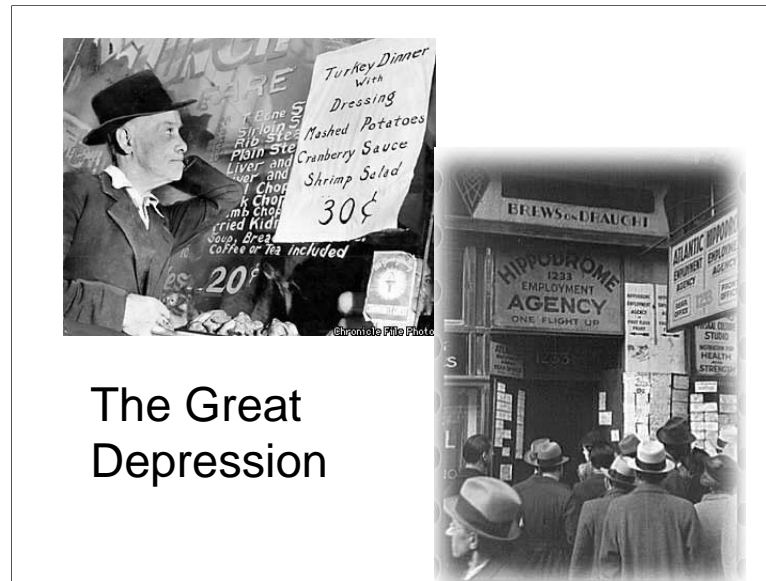


- People pull money out of the stock market
- Banks have invested in the market
 - \$140 billion
 - 10,000 banks

Government Response



- Put in price controls to keep prices HIGH!
- Put Smoot-Hawley Tariff into place
 - 50% tariff on imports



The Great Depression

Unemployment skyrocketed due to uncertainty and bankruptcies

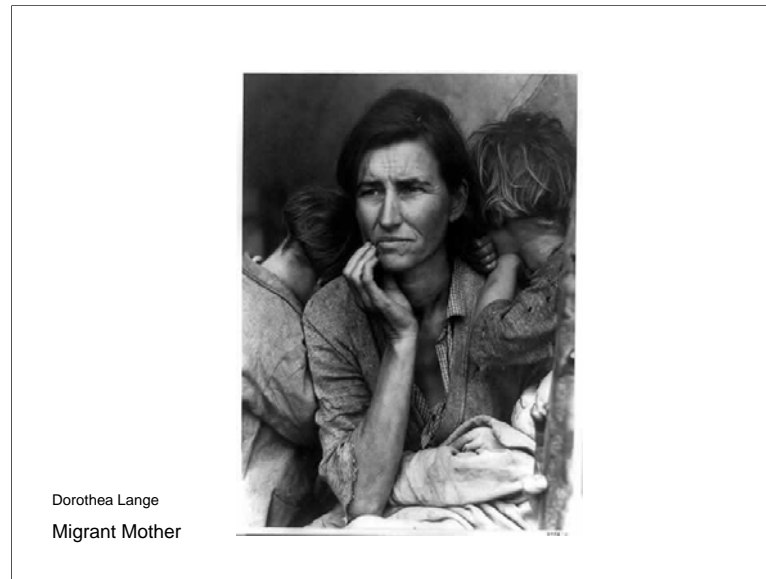
Consumers had no money to buy so workers were laid off, causing more unemployment

People wanted to work, but there were no jobs

Bums vs hoboes



Shantytowns were common
Gradual decline over almost a decade
People made do with what they had



Many became migrant workers, taking jobs held by ethnic workers

Moved wherever work was

Lived in shacks or tents, going where they could

Photography as a new artform – captures not just a picture, anyone can do that – captures an emotion, a portrait that tells as much as a painting.



Walker Evans – Sharecropper Family

Research project

Records people and feeling - both what they feel and what it makes the viewer feel

Subjective imagery through an objective lens



Franklin Delano Roosevelt



global industrial production declined by 36% between 1929 and 1932, while world trade dropped by 62%.

Towns and charitable organizations did their best, but houses were foreclosed and shantytowns sprang up

FDR

New Deal

Gov't creation of jobs and money

More money printed

public works and welfare

Historical preservation funded by gov't

The New Deal 1933-1937

- Deficit spending
- Direct Relief
 - Public relief
 - Social security
 - Unemployment insurance
- Economic Recovery
 - Gov't funded jobs
 - Abandonment of gold standard
 - Price controls

The New Deal 1933-1937

- Financial Reform
 - Gov't intervention into the economy
 - Regulation – banks, wall street, etc.
 - Labor unions





Treaty of Versailles at the end of World War I was a mixed bag –

- US stayed out

- Lines drawn according to geopolitical decisions – minorities left to “Cope”

- New democracies were put into place by the treaty to replace imperial powers

League of nations formed

Failed to clear up Northern Italy border disputes

Germany was punished for the war

- Forced to pay reparations of 26 billion

- Disarmament and penalty for rearmament

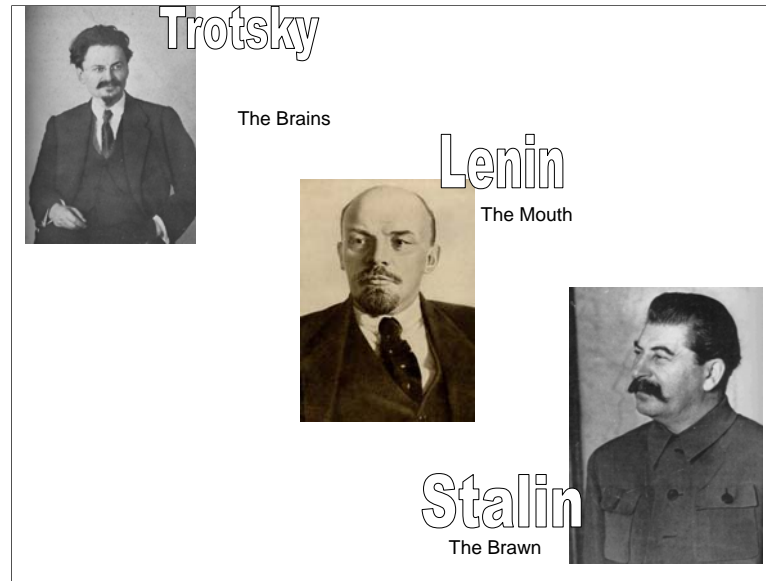
- Loss of all foreign colonies

Benito Mussolini



Fascism – the only purpose of the individual is to serve the state and the greater good. The government controls assets and ensures the continuation of businesses that benefit the many. Personal liberty is subjugated to the state.

In Italy, Benito Mussolini came to power. The man whose government is the definition of Fascism, Mussolini ran a highly centralized and militarized state, re-established his country's dominance over rogue states at the Italian border and sought to control intellectual thought.



Lenin
Stalin





Adolf Hitler

In Germany, a young leader by the name of Hitler was a rising star in political and social circles.

After the war, Germany, a proud and powerful nation had been humiliated and punished for its role in the war.

In 1922, Germany and Russia signed a mutual non-aggression pact, ending the payment of reparations

Fearing the new alliance, France tried to seize German factories in the German heartland, ensuring that Germany would not be able to gain economic superiority.

The result was the almost total economic collapse of Germany and the skyrocketing of inflation to a point where money was essentially worthless – used for fuel

Hitler, a young man passionate about restoring the honor of his country stood up and led a rebellion. He was jailed