Chapter 30.1-2 & Ch.31.1

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Social

- European white men still had their assumptions about racial superiority over Africans and Asians.
- Although people to treat africans with more respect, there was still a supposition that Europeans are better
- Photography contributes to feelings of national identity, even in lands that were divided by language and ethnicity.
- Photography allowed newspapers and magazines to inform patrons what was going on in the world and in their country, which boosted nationalism.
- Europeans viewed semi-nude asian and african women as exotic subjects
- The use of non-european women as exotic subjects shows the divide between Europeans and other races.

Social

- European distinction between aristocrats and commoners faded
- Wealth was not a factor in how people were viewed. They were seen as equals.
- Women started to gain personal freedoms all over the world.
- Right to vote, drive a car, play sports, smoke in public, etc.

Political (Chapter 30.1-2)

- The introduction of industrialization and technological progress led to poor working conditions for manual laborers--such as rickshaw pullers and factory workers--resulting in strikes
- Photography and Films
  - Film led to many political figures gaining greater traction through documentary/news films
  - Naser al-Din Shah - Iranian ruler that was fond of photography, created around 48,000 photographs
  - Photography helped to publicize the lifestyles of elites and foster national pride
- Radio
  - Benefited militaries during the World Wars
  - Allowed governments to inform citizens as well as spread propaganda
  - Imperial governments often took control of radio development in colonies
- Effects of WWI
  - Many aristocrats died during the war, causing massive class changes
  - Led to greater border security, resulting in changes such as the standardization of passports
- Women's Rights
  - Women's suffrage began to become commonplace in the West by the 1920's
  - Margaret Sanger - Advocated the use of contraceptives
  - France banned contraception and abortion in 1920
- Tech in the Military
- Flight was utilized during both world wars
- X-Rays were used to help doctors fix injuries sustained by soldiers on the battlefield
- Armed land vehicles began to be utilized in the world wars
- The Olympics were revived at the turn of the century, which increased national pride

Political (Chapter 31.1)

- NATO was formed in 1949 as a military alliance between non-communist European nations, and Soviet Leaders reacted by forming the Warsaw Pact in 1955
  - These alliances essentially formed the Cold War, as each side had to attack the other with means outside of direct military combat in order to ensure there wasn't another world war
- The United Nations Charter was drafted in 1944 and ratified October 24, 1945 by the U.S., Great Britain, Soviet Union, and China
  - The UN came to assist the third world in decolonization, and helped establish the state of Israel
- Early Armed Interactions
  - Early Cold War tensions led to the rearming of West Germany and the admission of Turkey and Greece into NATO
  - Both sides used violence and law domestically to prevent the acceptance of the other's ideology
  - The Korean War became one of the earliest armed conflicts that resulted from the Cold War; it led to the stalemate between North and South Korea, and the former of which was supported by China, and the latter of which was supported by the U.S.
- Vietnam War
  - North and South Vietnam were formed out of a civil war over French imperial rule; North Vietnam was ruled by anti-French communist forces, and South Vietnam was ruled by capitalist and previously pro-French forces
  - North Vietnam supported the Viet Cong, a communist guerrilla group in South Vietnam
  - The U.S. government eventually provided military support for South Vietnam, reaching its climax under Lyndon B. Johnson
  - Due to corruption in the South Vietnamese government and an Antiwar movement in the U.S., Nixon signed a peace treaty in 1973 with the North Vietnamese government
    - This treaty was later violated in 1975, resulting in the reunification and complete communist takeover of Vietnam
- The invention of nuclear bombs and their presence among both superpowers led to a paranoia from both sides
- The Cuban Missile Crisis was an exchange of threats between the United States and the Soviet Union following the nuclearization of Cuba
- The Helsinki Accords was an agreement between the two sides of Europe that increased cooperation and fostered peace
- Nuclear research led to the technology that enabled space exploration, resulting in the Space Race

Interaction

•Due to urbanization and the invention of the automobile in the West and the rickshaw in Asia, cities began to sprawl and create rings of suburban activity. Automobile increased pollution but also eliminated the manure from horse-drawn carriages that had littered inner cities.

•In India and the US, building dams controlled water flow, making farming much easier, and also produced electricity, but eventually began to harm the local wildlife and create massive salt deposits.

•Urbanization occurred rapidly during this period, mostly in East and South Asia due to the invention of the rickshaw that both allowed for urban growth and drew tens of thousands of Asians to cities in order to become rickshaw-pullers.

•Use of the airplane during the world wars later led to use by European colonizers and eventually the founding of commercial airlines.

Interaction

• During this period electric devices became more and more popular, and products such as incandescent bulbs, electric fans, hot plates, irons, washing machines, and sewing machines became common household items. The radio, motion pictures, and photography became common in areas across the world.

•During the Cold War, the US, The Soviet Union, and other European countries began producing more advanced nuclear weapons and the USSR and US produced technological advancements for use in space.

•After the North Vietnamese conquest of South Vietnam, hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese fled Vietnam for the US and other Western nations.

Culture

- Industrialization affected population distribution in the nineteenth century
- In Asia, the rickshaw transformed urban life

  - a new type of cart, designed not to shake as much and is able to be turned around easily; can be pulled by one person

- Electricity helped to attract private customers in Europe and North America
- The first commercial radio began broadcasting in 1920 in Pittsburg, and was soon followed by Japanese radio
- Physicist continued to expand knowledge of atoms
- New social sciences emerged, such as psychoanalysis
- Wilbur and Orville Wright built the first airplane in 1903, and air flight continued to expand and develop

Culture

- First motion pictures projected in Paris in 1895 by Auguste and Louis Lemiére

  - appealed to both Europeans and non-Europeans, caught on quickly in India and Japan

  - Local theatrical traditions influenced the style and content of early films

- Practical photography began in Europe in 1839

  - An efficient way to prepare photographs for newspaper printing was developed 40 years later

  - Photography became common throughout the world, often as postcards

  - Many European photographers used women and people of other races as 'exotic subjects', catering to European belief of racial superiority

  - Very few non-European photographers became known outside their home countries, despite producing thousands of images

  - Japanese woodblock prints became popular

Culture

- European standardized forms of identity became more common

- In 1910, Prussia became the first country to require a driver's license

- Most women enjoyed more personal freedoms

- Women finally began to gain the right to vote in European countries and America in the early 1900s

- Health and hygiene became more prominent

- Organized sports leagues arose in America in the early twentieth century and quickly spread European and Pacific countries

- The Olympic Games were revived in Athens in 1896- fourteen countries (primarily European) sent athletes to compete

    - Women were not included in the games until Paris Olympics of 1900

Economic

- Urbanization expanded quickly in East and South Asia

-cities started to have more people

-streetcars in Europe and America and the rickshaw helped shape the urban life

- Electricity changed the home life in Europe and North America by gaining private customers
- Motion pictures are introduced and can be made cheaper
- On both sides of the Atlantic, engineers, businessmen, lawyers, and other workers rose to importance
- Department stores, banks, insurance companies, and other businesses increased their non- manual workers
- The government started to expand in the areas of housing, transportation, schools, public health, and other services
- American cities started to be transformed by skyscrapers
- The automobile resulted into the creation of suburbs

Economic

- Mass consumption in Europe fell behind America after WW1
- Interest in cleanliness by hygiene and creation of new medicines in the economy saved more live
- Organized baseball leagues entered America. Football as a college sport, and Basketball so these activities flourished
- WW2 heavily damaged Europe's economy: cities and communication networks destroyed
- The U.S. introduces the Marshall Plan to HELP European recovery after the destruction of WW2
- The Us held reserves of gold and the rest of the world held reserves of dollars to keep stable monetary system
- In a Western economy, supply and demand determined production and prices
- The Soviet Union economy had the government allocating resources, labor, and goods
- The Cold War between NATO and the Warsaw Pact create a conflict between two different economic systems: capitalism and communism

The Gates

New York City, U.S. Christo and Jeanne-Claude. 2005 C.E. Steel, vinyl, and cloth installation.

The Gates was a temporary installation of 7,503 16-foot high saffron-colored gates spread over 23 miles of pathway through Central Park. It took Christo and Jeanne-Claude three years to be allowed to build their self-funded project, finally being given permission once the city elected a mayor who was himself a collector of the artists' work.

The Gates shows the increased population and importance of cities at this time

The Gates

The designers of the piece Christo and Jeanne-Claude are Global Contemporary artists. Their style reflects the Modernist style and remarks upon the debate of how to create meaningful public art. The artists placed the gates upon pre-existing paths both because they were inspired by how the city's pedestrians navigate its dense urban grid and because they did not want to harm the roots systems of the park's trees and plants.

"Our works are temporary in order to endow the works of art with a feeling of urgency to be seen, and the love and tenderness brought by the fact that they will not last. Those feelings are usually reserved for other temporary things such as childhood and our own life. These are valued because we know that they will not last. We want to offer this feeling of love and tenderness to our works, as an added value (dimension) and as an additional aesthetic quality."

Vietnam Veterans Memorial. Washington, D.C., U.S. Maya Lin. 1982 C.E. Granite.

Content: Maya Lin designed this memorial as a project in class and then entered it in the largest design competition of American history. Her original design consisted of a V-shaped wall made from black stone and covered with the names of 58,000 deceased soldiers. Its sole purpose was to honor the men and women who have fallen during the Vietnam war (1955-1975).

Dimensions: 246 feet and 9 inches

Style: Modern architecture

Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Contextual analysis:

The motivation for this memorial is to recognize and honor the veterans of the United States Armed Forces who participated and lost their life during the Vietnam War. The wall itself allows you to see your reflection as you view these 58,000 names placed in chronological order. The black and reflective wall sparked a controversy due to the color black being associated with shame or guilt. It is close to the color of a tombstone and could be interpreted as a political statement about the loss for the U.S. On the other hand, some view it as a remembrance for the loved ones a family lost. The names inscribed upon the wall speak volumes too because they are words that speak for an individual. Maya Lin wanted to create a physical memory and an unbiased dialogue that everyone could relate to.

Context:

Horn Players. Jean-Michel Basquiat. 1983 C.E. Acrylic and oil paintstick on three canvas panels.

<u>Content:</u> In each outside panel there is a half portrait of musicians Charlie Parker (left) and Dizzy Gillespie (right), two famous jazz musicians. You can see pink music notes from Parker's saxophone, while Gillespie's trumpet is silent. There are also random swatches of white paint which highlight the dark background and appear to hide some of the words beneath them. Most of the words strewn about the canvas relate specifically to Parker, but only make sense to those with knowledge of the musician's life.

<u>Style:</u> Triptych- painting consisting of three joined panels

Consistent use of a dark background, flat color patches, and thick lines.

Horn Players

<u>Contextual Analysis:</u> Wordplay is seen across many of Basquiat's pieces and is a defining feature on over 2000 of his paintings. This stems from his fame as a teenager, when he spray painted words and sayings on many subway trains and walls/sidewalks. *Horn Players* has many similarities to Picasso's *Three Musicians*. This is most likely because Basquiat drew inspiration from Picasso, along with many others.

This painting relates to the chapter because it is an example of modernist art and the chapter talk about the development of modernist technology and ideas.