Cities & Countries modernize

- Classes begin to stratify
 - Distinct difference in upper & middle class vs. the lower class
 - New York Tenements
 - Population shift in America to the North
 - European Countries experience Rift
 - Germany Industrializes
 - Monarchies of the past losing their luster
 - Revolution & War
 - The Russian Revolution, 1917
 - Fueled by the writing of Karl Marx Communism
 - End of the Romanov Reign Bolshevik Revolution
 - Power to the Proletariat

The End of the Hapsburg Empire

- Franz Joseph grows old loses power
- Hungary separates from the Empire
- Pressure from Germany, Russia & Balkans
- •1914 Archduke Ferdinand Assassinated in Sarajevo
- Austria forced to ally with Germany lost all power
- The Rise of the Kaiser
 - Kaiser Wilhelm solidifies Germany & Prussia
 - Creates Industrial War Machine
 - Begins to fight Russia to fend of Communism
 - Fights France of the Alsace Lorraine
- World War I
 - Germany engages in battle against France, England, Russia
 - Germany uses weapons of mass destruction
 - USA gets involved
 - Germany is defeated

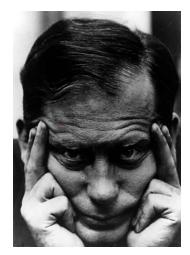
Post World War I

- Central Europe split apart
- Weimar Republic established in Germany
 - weak puppet government established by England & USA
 - People didn't support it
- Economic Depression
 - Germany crippled
 - Hurts World Economy
- Rise of the Nazis & Adolph Hitler
 - Hitler writes Mien Kampf while in prison
 - Attacks socialism
 - Attacks the upper class
 - After Prison Hitler rallies ex-soldiers
 - preyed on the fact they were forgotten by new gov't
 - Attacks the Jewish Banks & Merchants
 - accuses them of holding out on the Arians

Culture

- The Rise of Jazz
 - Black Music from the South
 - first time black Culture crosses over racial bounds
 - As population shifted north for work, music came with
 - The Cotton Club
- The Roaring 20's
 - Middle & Upper Class Ragtime
 - Age of Decadence Being Bad was Good
 - F. Scott Fitzgerald's "The Great Gatsby"
 - Loosing of Victorian bounds
- The Modern Artists The Cubist, the Abstract, The Theoreticians
 - Peit Mondrian
 - Pablo Picasso
 - Wassily Kandinsky
 - Paul Klee
 - Salvador Dali

Pioneers of Modern Design



Walter Gropius



Ludwig Mies van der Rohe



Le Corbusier



Frank Lloyd Wright

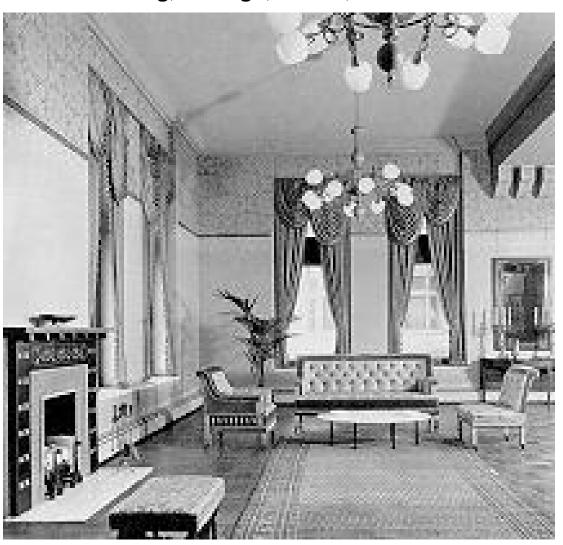
Considered to be one of America's most influential architects, Louis Henry **Sullivan (1856- 1924) was born in** Boston and initially worked for renowned Philadelphia architect Frank Furness. He came to Chicago in 1873, where he worked briefly for William Le Baron Jenney, the so-called "father of the skyscraper." After a year of study in Paris, Sullivan returned to Chicago and became a draftsman for John Edelman, whose luxuriant organic ornamental designs had a significant influence on Sullivan. In 1879, Sullivan joined the firm of Dankmar Adler (1844 - 1900), one of the city's most outstanding structural engineers.



Louis Sullivan

Louis Sullivan

• Auditorium Theater Building, Chicago, Illinois, 1889



Louis Sullivan

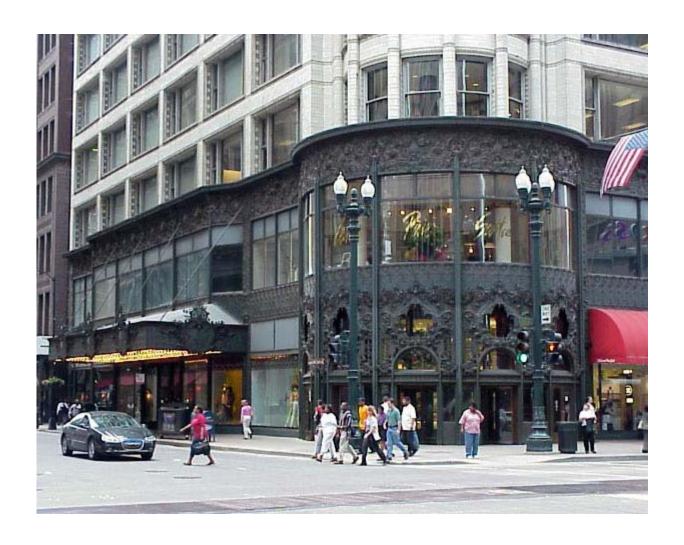
• Auditorium Theater Building, Chicago, Illinois, 1889



Louis Sullivan

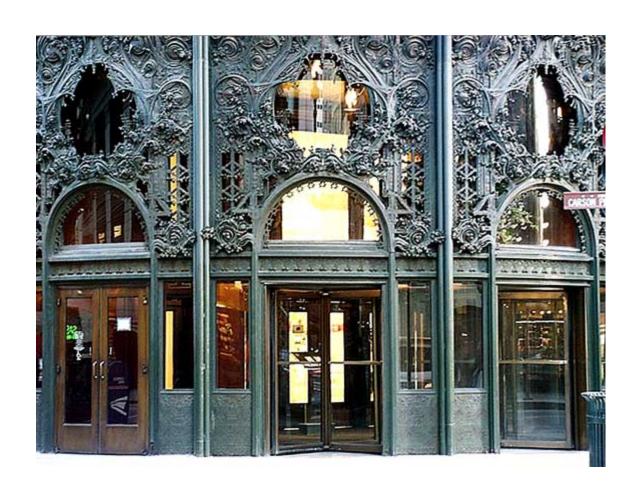
• The Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois, 1893





Louis Sullivan

• Schlesinger & Mayer Store (now Carson Pirie Scott Building), Chicago, Illinois, 1899-1904





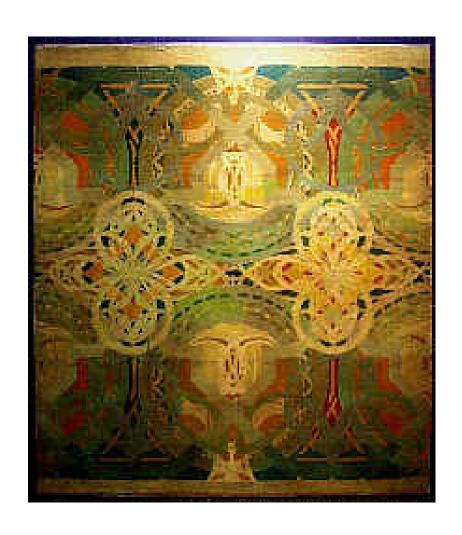
Louis Sullivan

• Schlesinger & Mayer Store, Chicago, Illinois, 1899-1904



Louis Sullivan

• Stencil design, 1892

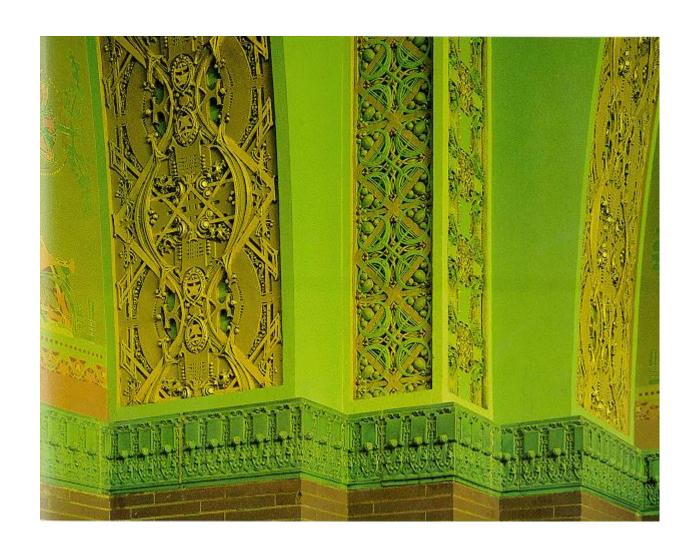




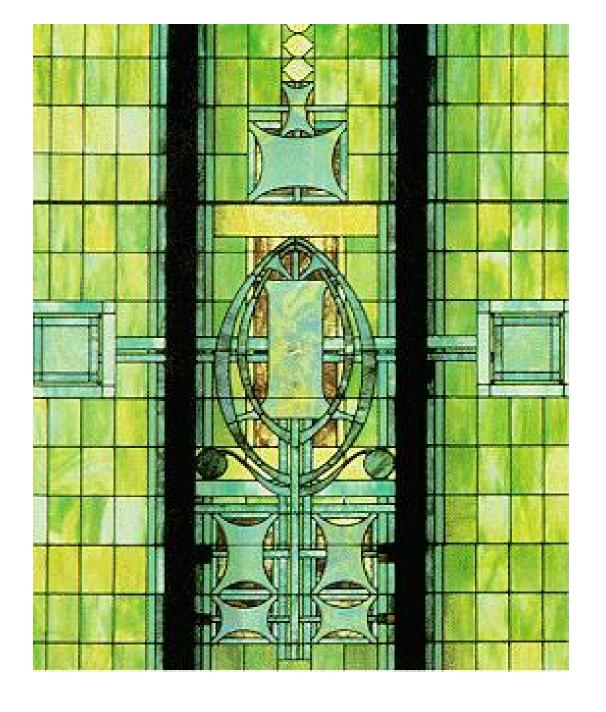
The National Farmers Bank, Owatonna, Minnesota Built 1907-1908, Louis Sullivan, Architect

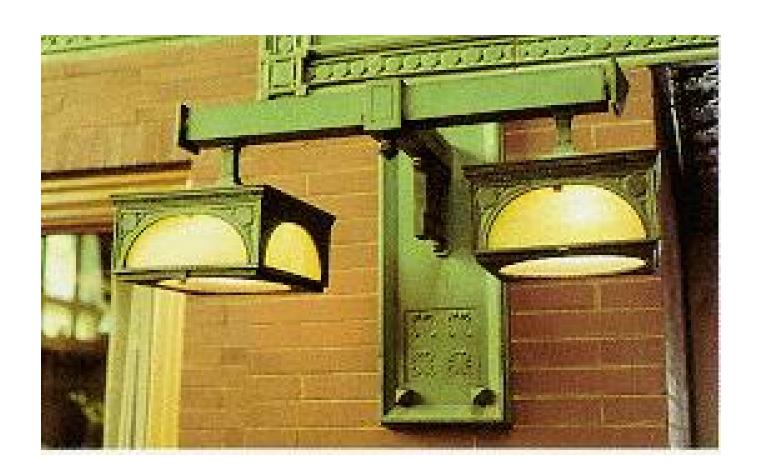


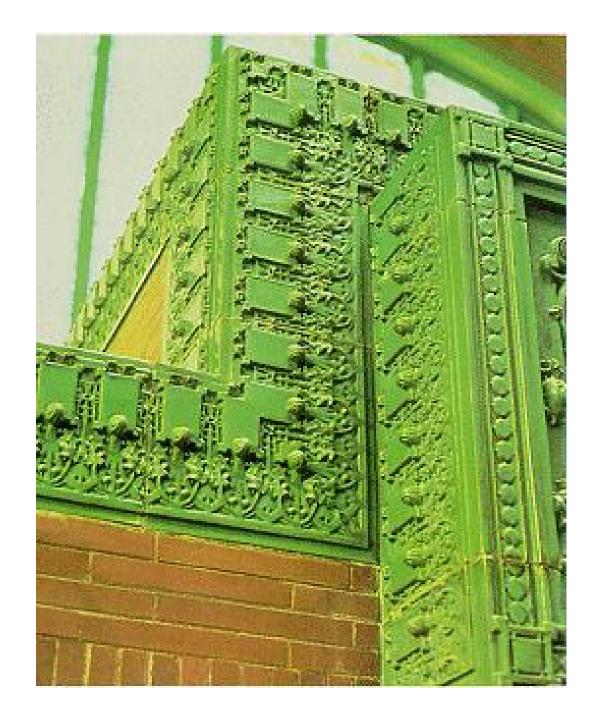
The National Farmers Bank, Owatonna, Minnesota Built 1907-1908, Louis Sullivan, Architect













George Grant Elmslie

• Table and Chairs, 1910



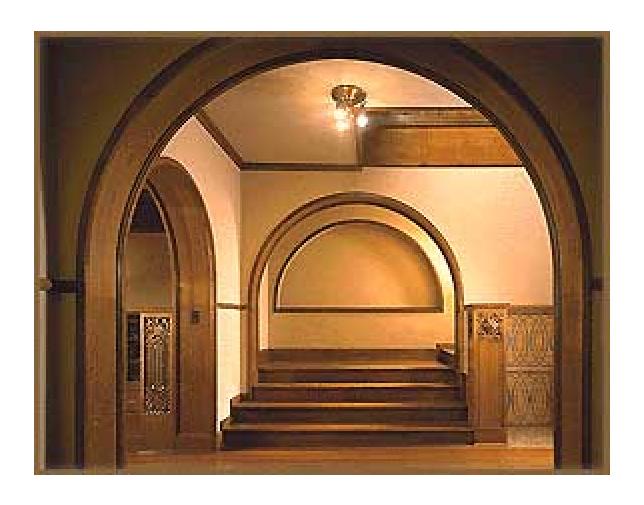
George Maher
•Chair, 1912



Louis Sullivan



Louis Sullivan



Louis Sullivan



Louis Sullivan

