

Modernism

- Multifaceted movement throughout Europe from the 1870s through the 1940s
- affirms the power of human beings to make, improve, deconstruct and reshape their built and designed environment
- Critical of middle-class society and morality
- In art, it was seen with Impressionism and Post-Impressionism
- With economics with John Maynard Keynes
- With philosophy with Sigmund Freud
- With literature, it was seen with the likes of Virginia Woolf, James Joyce, and H.G. Wells

Science, Philosophy, and Economics

- Sigmund Freud
 - Carl Jung
- John Maynard Keynes

Sigmund Freud

- 1856-1939
- Austrian psychiatrist and psychoanalyst (born in present-day Czech Republic)
- Said that religion was an illusion
- Stressed the unconscious
 - Challenged the assumption that people are in control of their own minds and emotions
- In the 1890s, he abandoned hypnosis and allowed his patients to speak freely and spontaneously about themselves
 - He found that they related their problems to childhood experiences
 - He also noted that sexual matters were significant



Freud

- Freud also examined the dreams of his patients
 - “the dream is the [disguised] fulfillment of a [suppressed, repressed] wish”
 - During the waking hours, the mind represses or censors certain wishes, but these are very important to the individual’s makeup
 - Said that unconscious drives and desires lead to conscious behavior
 - 1900 *The Interpretation of Dreams*

Freud

- Developed a model for the internal organization of the mind
 - said it was an arena of struggle and conflict between:
 - Id – consists of amoral, irrational, driving instincts for sexual gratification, and aggression
 - Primitive instincts and desires
 - Superego – external moral imperatives and expectations imposed on the personality by society
 - Societal norms and ethics
 - Ego – mediates between the impulses of the id and the expectations of the superego
 - Reason; tries to restrain impulses of id
 - defense mechanisms are the method by which the ego can solve the conflicts between the super-ego and the id
 - » *Ex.* Denial, repression, etc.

Freud compared the parts of the mind to an iceberg.

Ego: reason; tries to restrain impulses that would be unacceptable to other people

Superego: the values adopted from family and society; enables a person to tell right from wrong; conscience



Conscious mind

Superego

Unconscious mind

Id

Id: biological urges, such as desire and aggression; seeks immediate pleasure

three parts to the personality

Superego



Ego

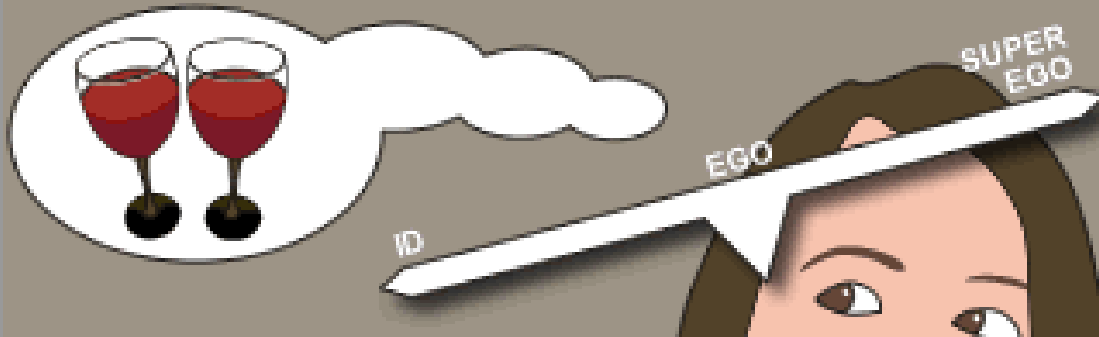


Id

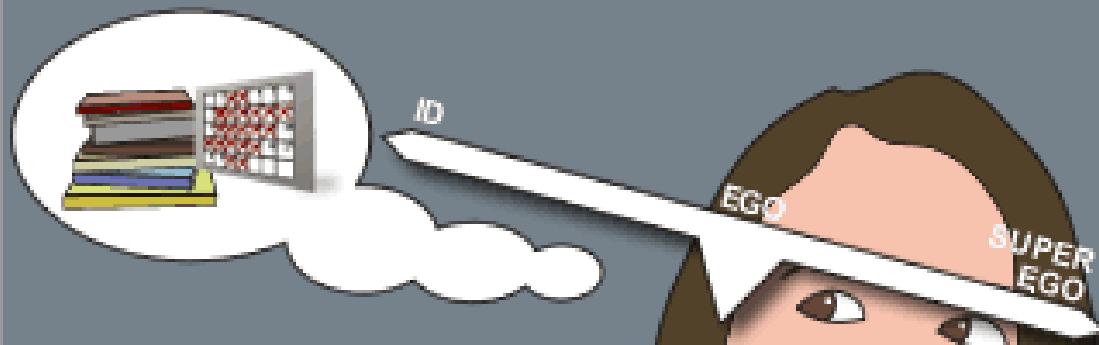


Dynamic equilibrium

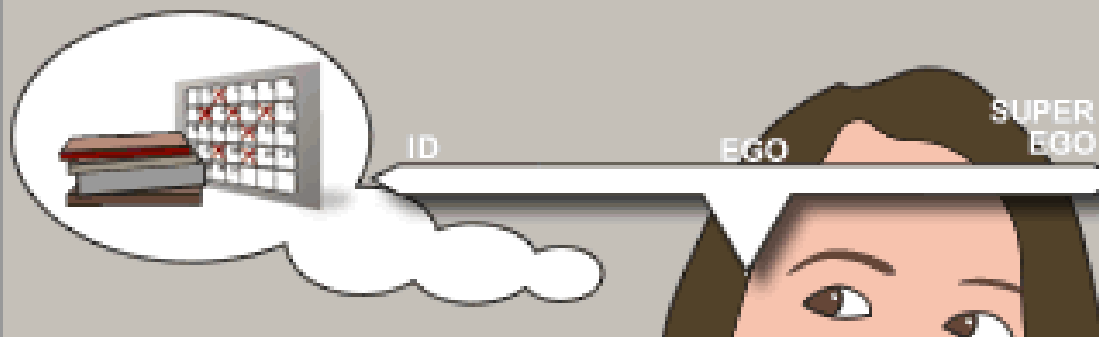
Exams are approaching. Should you



Do no revision and socialise



Do nothing but revision, having no rest or relaxation



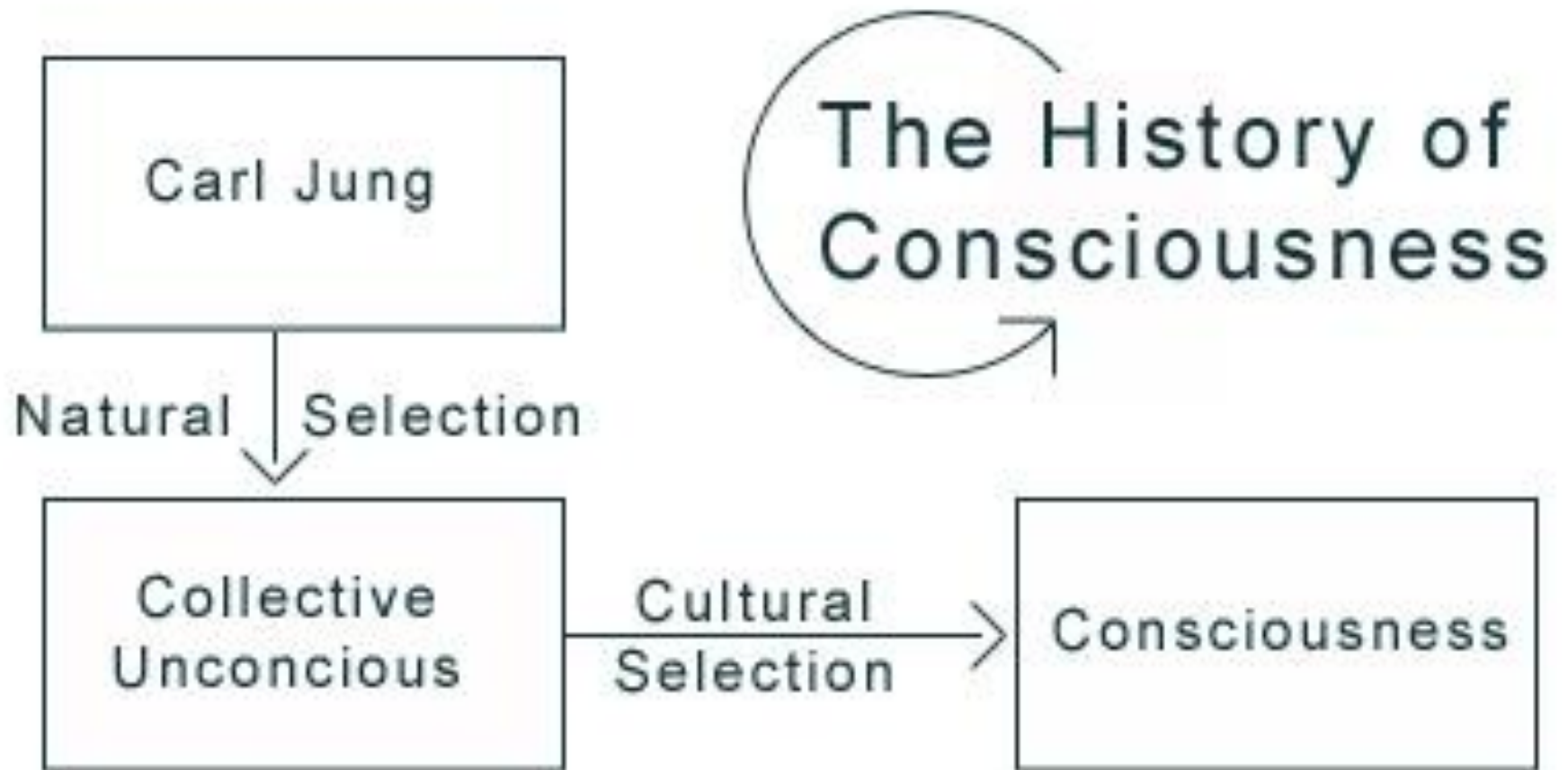
Revise with a realistic revision timetable

Carl Jung

- 1875-1961
- Swiss psychiatrist; founder of analytical psychology
- Disciple of Freud, also focused on understanding the unconscious and dreams
 - Focused on the “collective unconscious”
 - Popularized the terms “extrovert” and “introvert” as personality characteristics
- 1933 *Modern Man in Search of a Soul*



CARL JUNG,



John Maynard Keynes

- 1883-1946
- British economist
- Member of the modernist Bloomsbury Group with Virginia Woolf
- One of Britain's representatives at the Versailles peace conference in 1919
 - argued that the reparations which Germany was forced to pay to the victors in the war were too large and would lead to the ruin of the German economy and result in further conflict in Europe



Keynes

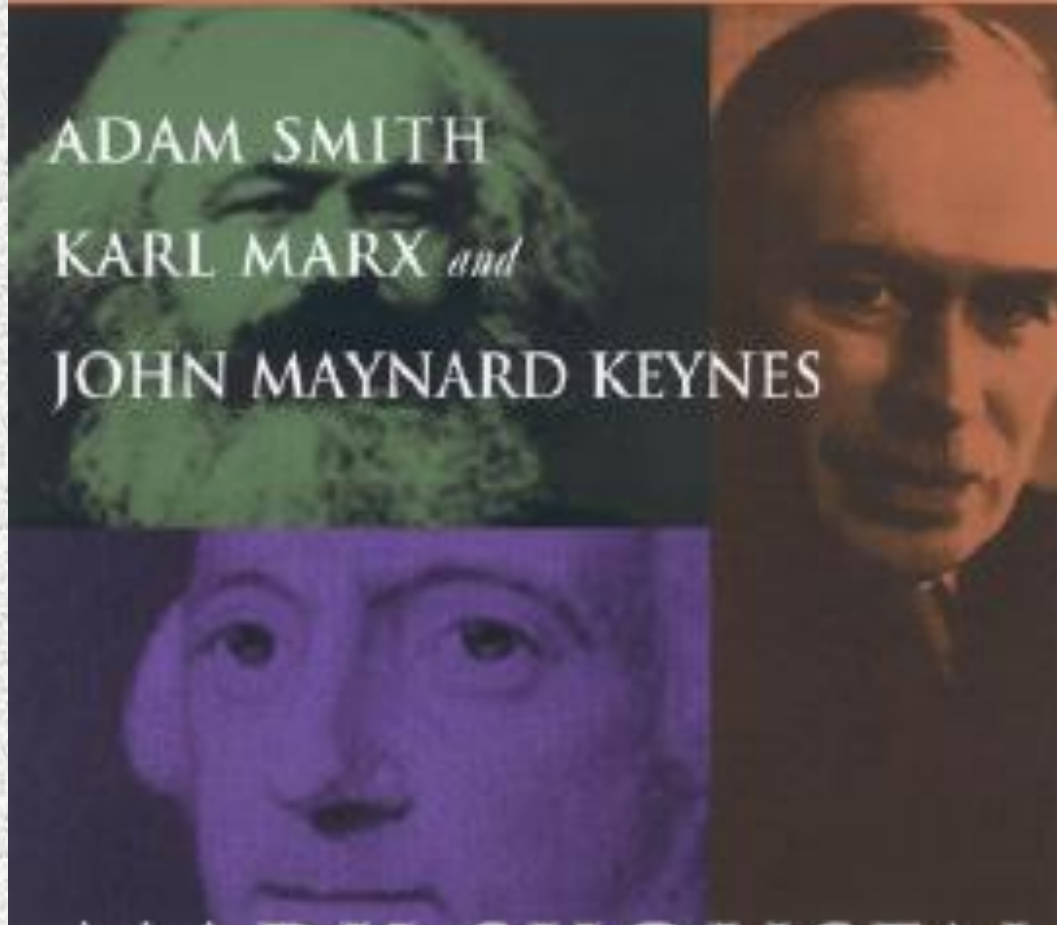
- His seminal work was the 1936 *A General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*
 - In times of economic crisis, the market alone cannot naturally rectify the problem
 - The only way out was gov't intervention through infusion of money into the economy and programs for redistribution
 - This would mitigate the adverse effects of recessions and depressions
 - advocated an interventionist government policy
 - Against Smith's free-market idea

The **BIG**
THREE *in*
ECONOMICS

ADAM SMITH

KARL MARX *and*

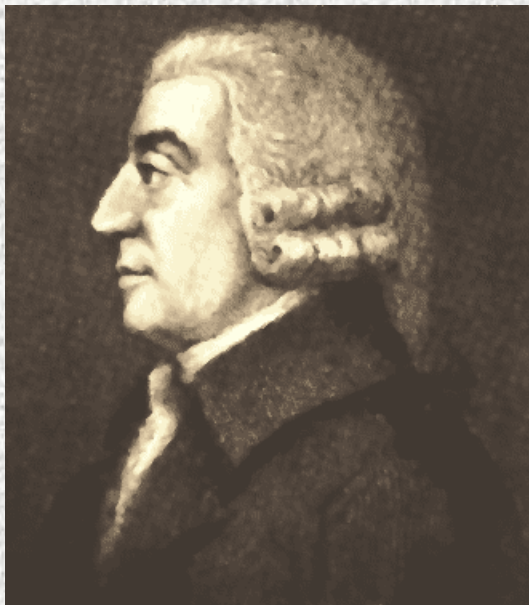
JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES



Capitalism

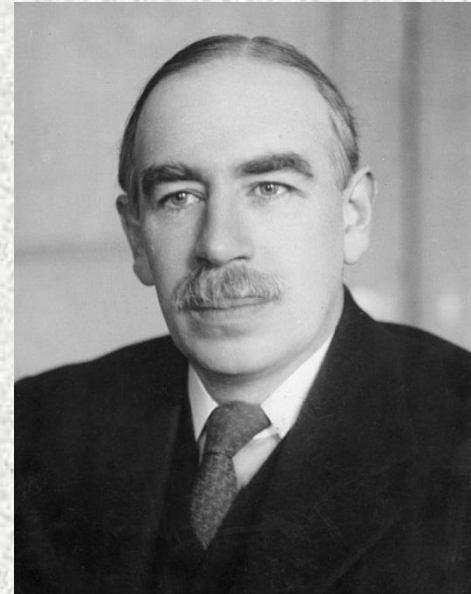
Adam Smith – 1700s

Laissez-faire—a “hands-off” economic policy where the government rarely interferes in business practices



John Maynard Keynes - 1900s

- Offered an alternative to Smith’s model
 - Said that there were times when the gov’t should get involved in the economy
 - Against the “hands off” approach



Capitalism

- “Keynesian economics”
 - In times of economic crisis, the market alone cannot naturally rectify the problem
 - The only way out was gov’t intervention through infusion of money into the economy and programs for redistribution
 - This would mitigate the adverse effects of recessions and depressions
 - advocated an interventionist government policy
 - against Smith’s free-market idea
 - what we have in the US today
 - Bailouts, stimulus packages, etc.



KEYNES, YOU ARE OLD-FASHIONED AND USELESS. MODERN ECONOMICS HAS TRANSCENDED YOU.



OH DEAR! I AM PLUMMETING OVER A CLIFF! SAVE ME KEYNES!



IT'S OKAY... I'VE GOT YOU!

THANK YOU.



AS I WAS SAYING, KEYNES, YOU'RE OF NO USE AT ALL!

CRISON
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY THE NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS

...AND THE STATE OF
THE UNION IS, EXCUSE ME....

CLEAR!!



HERE WE GO..
HOLD ON..ANY
MINUTE NOW..
GET READY.



ECONOMY

TRUMP MEDIA SOLUTIONS WITH SPATCO-DESIGN/STYL

THE
FIZZERS



The US gov't gave \$698.2 billion in government bailouts in 2008 during the financial crisis

\$698.2 billion

Banks

Auto industry

Mortgage industry

Insurance companies

Bank of America



CHRYSLER



GM



Fannie Mae



Freddie Mac



AIG



citibank



I GOT A
GOLDEN
PARACHUTE!



I GOT AN
ANVIL.



EVENTUALLY,
THEY'LL GET
FULL AND
GO AWAY.



Literature

Virginia Woolf

- 1882-1941
- British author
- Part of the famed Bloomsbury Group
 - Group of English intellectuals that included economist John Maynard Keynes
- Wrote about strong, independent women, as well as ridding life of social and moral certainties



Woolf

- 1929 *A Room of One's Own*
 - One of the fundamental texts of 20th century feminist literature
 - Women were not taken seriously as writers and intellectuals
 - Women who wish to be taken seriously to write need a space not dominated by male institutions, including an independent income
 - Questioned whether women as writers must imitate men or whether they should develop independent intellectual qualities
 - Urges women to write so future women authors will have role models

A Room of One's Own

- “A woman must have money and a room of her own if she is to write...”
- “I need not hate any man; he cannot hurt me. I need not flatter any man; he has nothing to give me. I found myself adopting a new attitude toward the other half of the human race.”
- “Let me imagine what would have happened had Shakespeare had a wonderfully gifted sister.”
 - She had Shakespeare’s genius, but unlike her brother, she was not allowed to go to school, was not allowed to be an actress, was forced into marriage, and eventually killed herself out of despair
 - “She lives in you and me. She lives, for great poets do not die.”
 - “When she is born again she shall find it possible to live and write her poetry.”

Herbert George (H.G.) Wells

- 1866-1946
- English science fiction author
- Outspoken socialist
- Member of the Fabian Society
 - British socialist group aimed at the transformation of English government and society

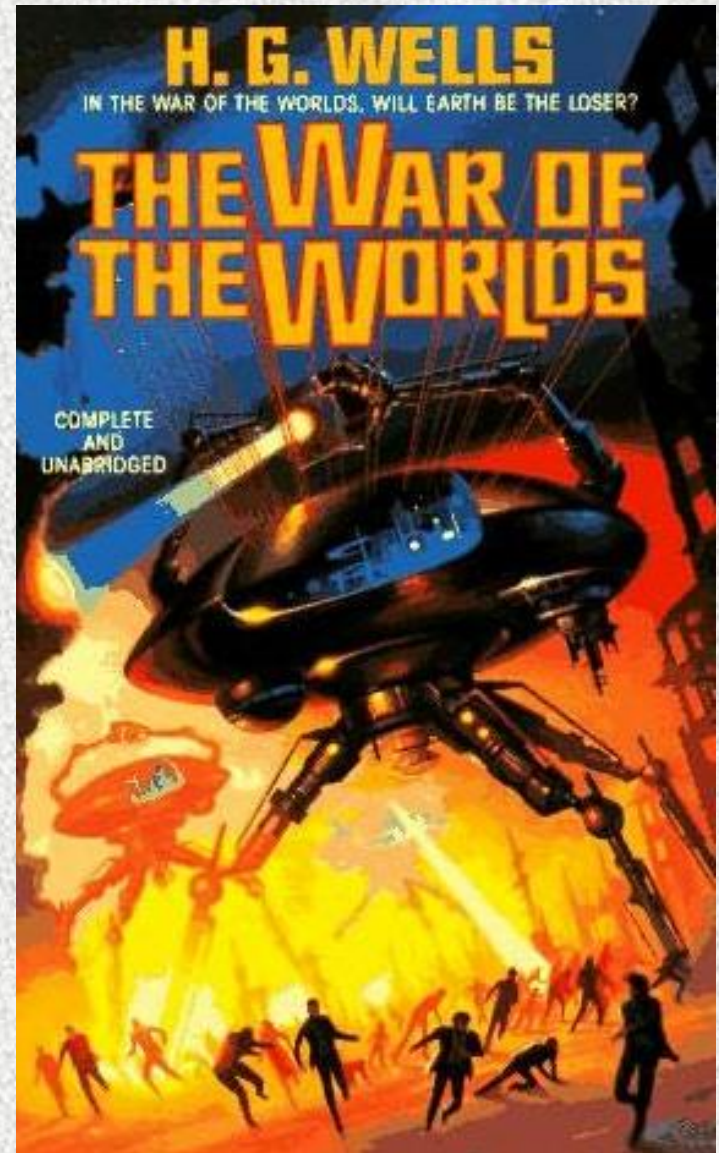


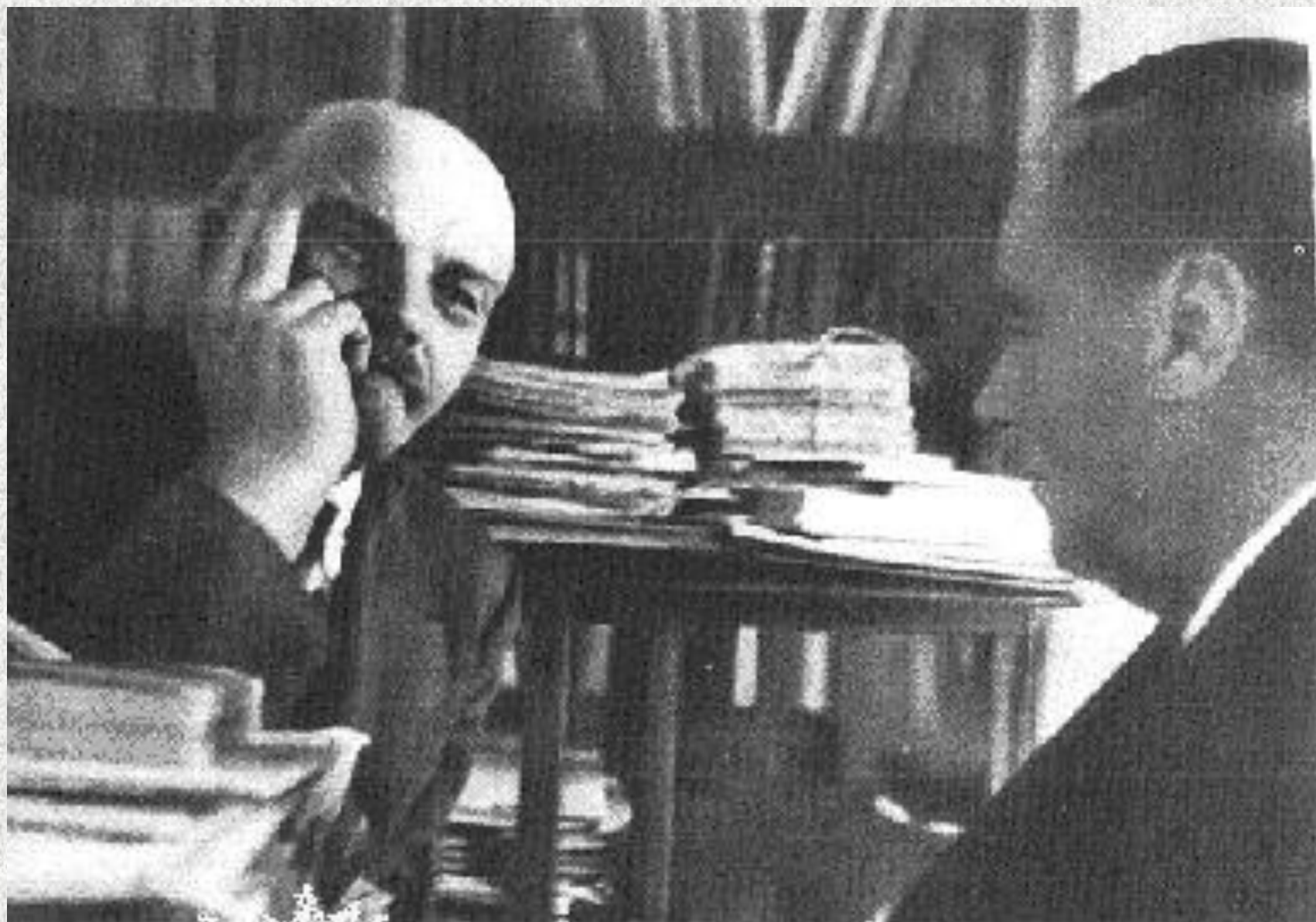
H.G. Wells

- *The Time Machine* (1895)
 - A time machine takes the narrator into the future to a peaceful, communist society
- *The Island of Dr. Moreau* (1896)
 - having been trapped on an island of animals who have been unsuccessfully turned into humans, he eventually returns to England
 - he finds himself unable to shake off the perceptions of his fellow humans as barely civilized beasts, slowly reverting back to their animal natures

Wells

- *The War of the Worlds* (1898)
 - Describes an invasion of England by aliens from Mars
 - Some contend that it is an indictment of European colonial actions in Africa, Asia, and the Americas





Lenin with H.G. Wells, Moscow,
6 October, 1920

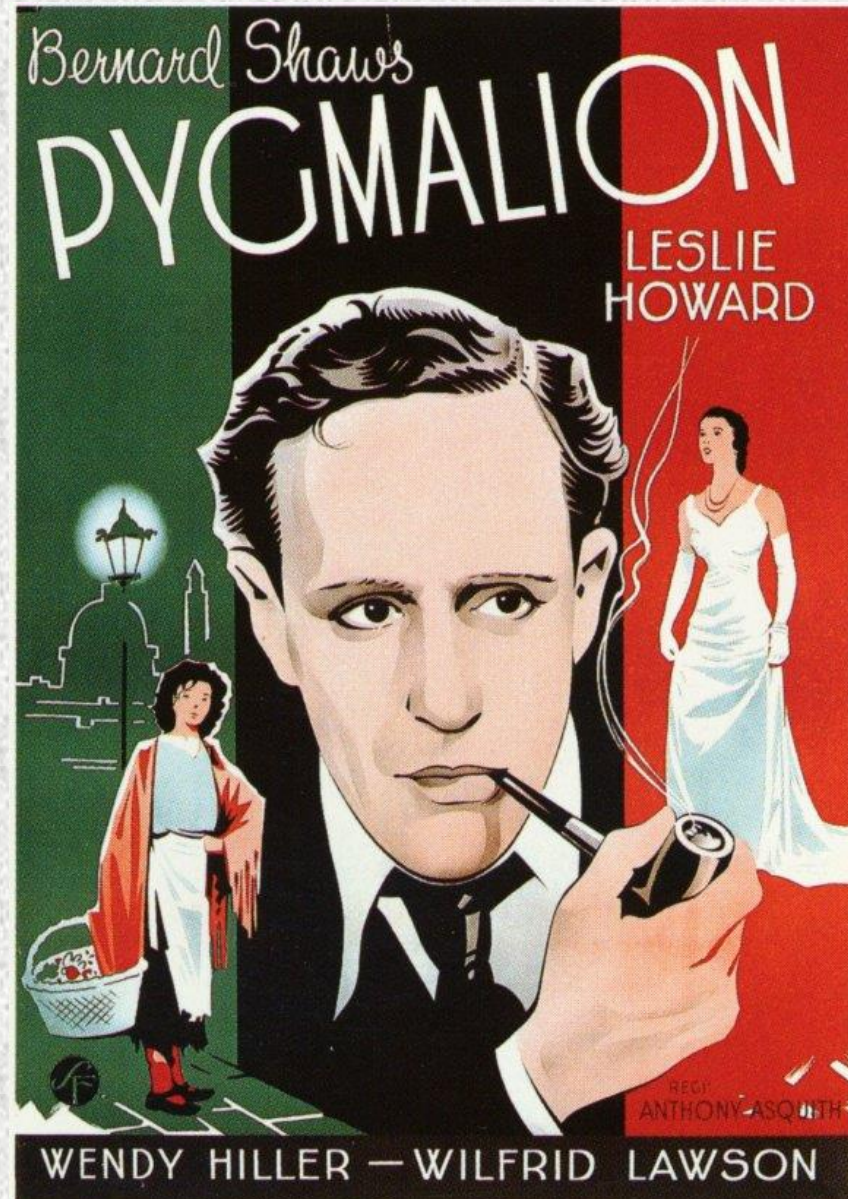
George Bernard Shaw

- 1856-1950
- Irish playwright based in England
- Fabian Society member
- campaigned against the executions of the rebel leaders of the Easter Uprising
 - became a personal friend of the IRA leader Michael Collins
- He traveled to the USSR in the 1930s and met Stalin



Shaw

- published *Plays Unpleasant* in 1898
 - its purpose was not to entertain its audience - as the traditional Victorian theatre was supposed to - but instead to raise awareness of social problems and serve as a criticism of capitalist behavior
- 1905 play *Pygmalion*
 - Story of a professor who makes a bet with his friend that he can turn a lower class girl into a refined society lady merely by teaching her how to speak with an upper class accent and training her in etiquette



James Joyce

- 1882-1941
- Irish writer, but mainly lived in Paris and Zurich
- Short story collection known as *Dubliners* in 1914
- 1922 *Ulysses*
 - masterpiece
 - chronicles the passage through Dublin by Leopold Bloom during an ordinary day, June 16, 1904
 - Close ties with Homer's *Odyssey*
- 1939 *Finnegan's Wake*



Oscar Wilde

- 1854-1900
- Irish playwright and novelist
- Attacked “the norm”
- 1891 *The Picture of Dorian Gray*
 - only novel to be published by Wilde
 - a young man -- Dorian Gray – is the subject of a painting by artist Basil Hallward
 - Dorian is selected for his remarkable physical beauty, and Basil becomes infatuated with Dorian
 - Dorian wishes the painting would age rather than he, and his wish comes true
 - The painting visually changes and shows Dorian’s soul as Dorian turns to an immoral life filled with murder and wealth





"THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY"

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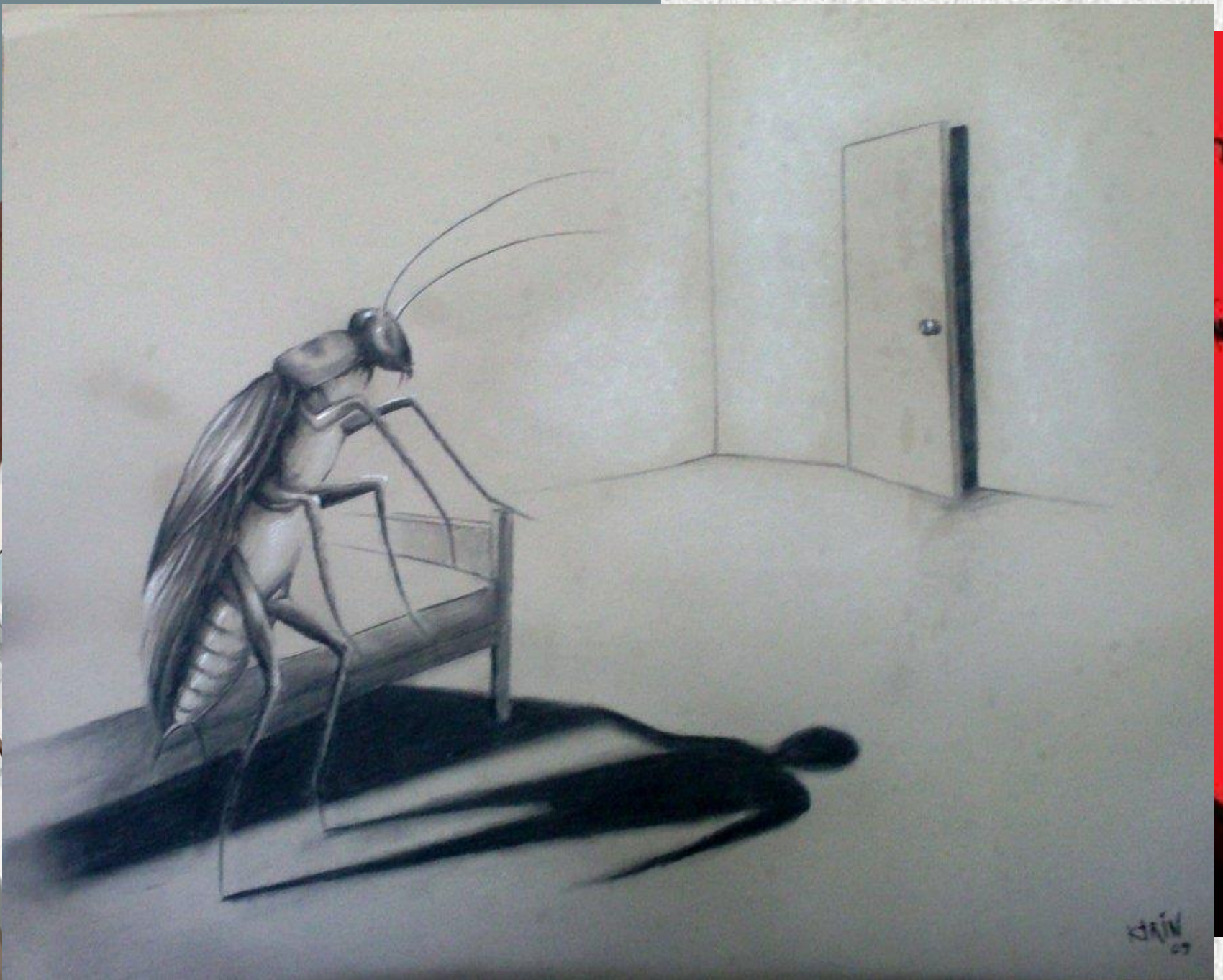
Franz Kafka

- 1883-1924
- From a German-speaking Jewish family in Prague in the Austro-Hungarian Empire
- A lawyer whose true passion and release was writing
- Met with and was influenced by writers, socialists, philosophers, scientists, and Zionists in Prague
 - Attended lectures with Einstein (who was teaching in Prague at the time) on everything from psychoanalysis to the theory of relativity



Kafka

- As a lawyer working with accident insurance, he saw many of the negative aspects of industrialization:
 - Dehumanization of the working world
 - Rise in worker accidents
- Was a tormented writer
 - The term “Kafkaesque” today refers to someone having a nightmarishly complex, bizarre quality
- *The Metamorphosis* (1915)
 - one of the seminal works of short fiction of the 20th century
 - the story of a traveling salesman who wakes up to find himself transformed into an insect
 - His family can’t stand his physical appearance and eventually locks him in his room
 - His younger sister he says about him: “We must try to get rid of it. We've done everything humanly possible to take care of it and to put up with it, no one can reproach us in the slightest.”



Franz Kafka

