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15th Century & Renaissance	16th Century & Baroque
16th Century & Baroque	17th Century & Enlightenment
17th Century & Enlightenment	18th Century & Neoclassicism
18th Century & Neoclassicism	19th Century & Romanticism
19th Century & Romanticism	20th Century & Modernism

# What is the Modern Era?

The Modern Era can be separated into two different time periods; the early modern era, and the late modern era.

The early lasted from the beginning of the 16th century to the 19th and the late modern era began in the 20th century and the one we researched is the late modern era. It was a time of depression and destruction, where our world experienced the most catastrophic and violent events in history. The modern period came after the Middle Ages and was the start to several industrialization's and revolutions.

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- During the style called
- During WWI happened in
- Picasso and the modern period
- Van Gogh was a modern painter
- A famous painting was a painting

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# Historical Events:



Some major events happened that still affect us to this day and are fairly fresh in our minds. 1914 was the year The Great War began and it was bound to happen due to the centuries of ill feelings and tension between nations.

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- Total War**  
The total war concept emerged during World War I, where the distinction between the military and civilian populations blurred. This led to the targeting of civilians and the use of unrestricted submarine warfare.
- Scramble for Africa**  
The Scramble for Africa was a period of European imperialism in which several European powers raced to claim portions of uncolonized Africa.
- League of Nations**  
The League of Nations was an international organization that was created to maintain peace and prevent future wars.
- Time of Ultra-nationalism AKA The In-War Years**  
1911 Japan drops out of the League of Nations  
1911 Italy joins the Scramble for Africa and invades Abyssinia (Ethiopia)  
1912 Japan goes to war with China as they try to occupy the country  
1914 Adolf Hitler's rise and control of power
- The Holocaust**  
The Holocaust was the systematic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of six million Jews by the Nazi regime and its collaborators.

# Politics

## Domestic and Foreign Politics:

It has been assumed that each government was largely motivated by foreign political purpose- to:

- preserve the balance within the international system
- to gain territory or influence
- to protect the fatherland against attack or encirclement.

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During the modern period woman's rights were improving. Before they could not vote because men thought they were superior to women and that women had no place in politics because it was outside of the house.

World War I drew in economic great powers. Allied nations started the war related to:

- Germany invaded Belgium and Luxembourg who was neutral
- Then Britain declare war on Germany
- Robert and Walter who were part of the government of Canada contributed to passing a law so women to go to war and the women voted finally they passed the Military Voters Act.



Year	Men	Women
1918	81%	19%
1920	71%	29%
1922	61%	39%
1924	51%	49%
1926	41%	59%
1928	31%	69%
1930	21%	79%
1932	11%	89%
1934	1%	99%

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- Machine
- Chemical
- Atomic B

In nations like the Soviet Union and Germany during the Modern Era, attempts to build communist and fascist states and societies occurred.

Political and economic changes were results of mechanization in society

The industrialization of many nations was influenced by the industrialization of Britain. Particular facets in the late modern era included:

- Increasing role of science and technology
- Mass literacy and proliferation of mass media
- Spread of social movements
- Institution of representative democracy
- Individualism
- Industrialization
- Urbanization

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-24%	-41%
-34%	-29%
-54%	-61%
+214%	+232%

# Partitioning of the Ottoman Empire

1922->October 30 - November 1

- Was a huge political event that occurred after World War 1
- It was the state of mass by territories and people that formerly comprised the ottoman empire that was divided into several new nations

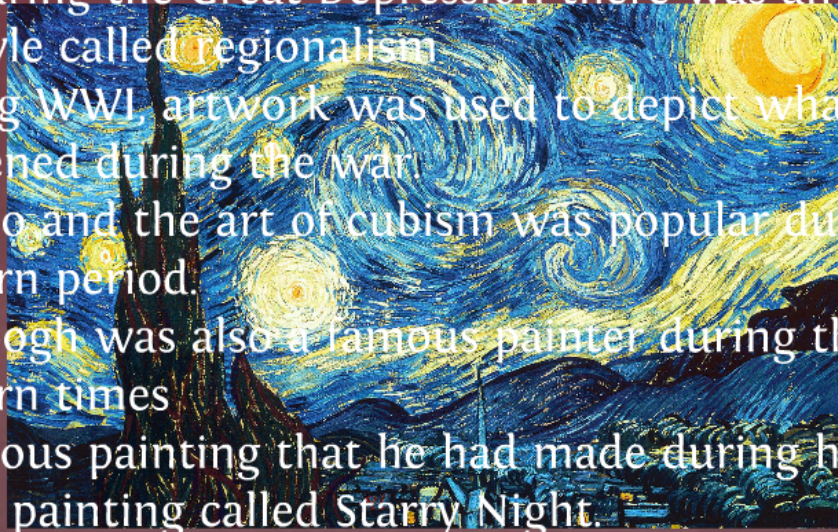
## Isolationism

The doctrine to isolate one's country from the affairs of other nations by declining to enter into alliances, foreign economic commitments, international agreements, and generally attempting to make one's economy entirely self-reliant; seeking to devote the entire efforts of one's country to its own advancement, both diplomatically and economically, while remaining in a state of peace by avoiding foreign entanglements and responsibilities.

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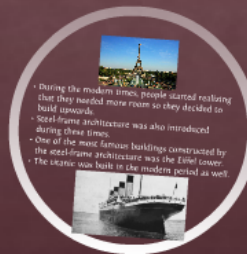
# Art

- During the Great Depression there was an art style called regionalism
- During WWI, artwork was used to depict what had happened during the war.
- Picasso and the art of cubism was popular during the modern period.
- Van Gogh was also a famous painter during the modern times
- A famous painting that he had made during his times was a painting called Starry Night.



Architecture

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# Science

The evolution of science drastically changed the way war was fought.

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Inventions such as: Astronomy:

- Tanks
- Planes
- Machine guns
- Chemical weapons
- Atomic Bombs
- The age of the universe, around 13.75 billion years old
- The age of earth which was around, 4 billion.
- Big Bang Theory: theory that sometime between 10-20 billion years ago, there was a massive explosion that created earth and our existence.
- Planet Pluto

Politics:  
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**Biology**  
The idea of genes were eventually accepted and developed significantly.  
- Studies of DNA molecules (nucleic acids) showed that DNA is the genetic material.  
- Watson and Crick proposed a model that describes the structure of the DNA molecule.  
- The role of sexual reproduction was also understood in this time.

**Engineering & Technology**  
Achievements

- Rail Applications
- Steam engines
- Cloth factories
- Barbed wire
- Electric power
- Sailing
- Rubber
- First airplane flown
- New materials such as steel, plastic, polyethylene.
- Mining
- New chemicals
- Space Race
- Space Probes



**Medicine**  
Many vaccines were produced and developed for numerous diseases such as:

- Polio, typhoid and cholera
- Malaria
- Chicken pox
- Influenza
- Hepatitis A
- Diphtheria
- Hepatitis B
- Whooping Cough
- Smallpox

**Other Events/Discoveries**

- X Rays introduced
- Creation of Stethoscopes
- Consumption of Tobacco
- Antiseptics like Iodoform, Spanish Flu
- AIDS

