



1900s
Ladies' fashion
of the era



1910s

1913

The Armory Show (The International Exhibition of Modern Art) is organized by the Association of American Painters and Sculptors, and held in the 69th Regiment Armory in New York City. It is the first large exhibition of modern art in America and presents work by 300 artists including Monet, Renoir, Degas, and Cassatt, along with artists representing the more avant garde movements of Fauvism (Matisse), Cubism (Braque), and Futurism (Duchamp).



Painted in the style of Futurism and the Cubists, Marcel Duchamp's *Nude Descending a Staircase, No. 2* is included in the 1913 New York Armory Show. Duchamp's radically different portrayal of the human form scandalizes Americans.

1918

Pierre-Auguste Renoir, *Les Collettes*

1910 · 1911 · 1912 · 1913 · 1914 · 1915 · 1916 · 1917 · 1918 · 1919

1918

The Great Flu Pandemic strikes in three waves around the globe, resulting in an estimated 50-100 million deaths.



1914

World War I begins. Germany invades France. In 1917, the U.S. enters the conflict. In 1918, World War I ends with the signing of the armistice by Germany. The Treaty of Versailles is signed in 1919.



1913

Marcel Proust publishes *Swan's Way*, the first volume of his novel in seven parts, *Remembrance of Things Past*.



1912

The last Emperor of China, Puyi, is forced to abdicate following Sun Yat-sen's republican revolution, replacing 2,000 years of imperial rule with the newly established Republic of China (ROC).

Photo of Puyi, the twelfth and final ruler of the Qing dynasty, who becomes emperor in 1908 at the age of two.



Photo from a meeting of the 1919 Pan-African Congress. W.E.B. DuBois pictured in front, center.

1919

The first Pan-African Congress, organized by W.E.B. Du Bois, opens in Paris with fifty-seven delegates from sixteen countries and colonies.

1913

Irish-born furniture designer Eileen Gray attracts favorable attention at the Salon des Artistes Décorateurs in Paris with luxurious modernist pieces combining lacquer and rare woods, geometric abstraction, and Japanese-inspired motifs.

Armchair ca. 1917-1919, by Eileen Gray, known as the *Dragon Chair* because of the ornate sculptures on its sweeping armrests.



1915

Herbert Kalmus invents Technicolor.



1914

The United States completes the Panama Canal, which was begun 34 years earlier by France.



1913

The Rite of Spring, a ballet by composer Igor Stravinsky, premieres in Paris. It is performed by the Ballets Russes, founded by Russian émigré impresario Serge Diaghilev.



Igor Stravinsky by Pablo Picasso

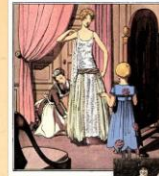


A posed group of dancers in the original production of Igor Stravinsky's ballet *The Rite of Spring*, showing costumes and backdrop by Nicholas Roerich. Originally published in London, 1913, in the magazine *The Sketch*.

1920s

1920 ★ LEAGUE OF NATIONS SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

The League of Nations, the first international organization, is established as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended World War I. Its principal mission is to maintain world peace.



1920s
Ladies' fashion
of the era



"Flapper" fashion of the Roaring Twenties



Chanel, wearing one of her suits while posing on the grounds of her home, 1929

1921

Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel introduces Chanel No. 5, which becomes the world's best-selling perfume. In 1928, Chanel makes her first signature tweed women's suit.



1920

Prohibition is instituted following the passage of the 18th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which declares illegal the production, transport, and sale of alcohol. The 21st Amendment repeals prohibition in 1933.

1920

Adolph Hitler publishes *Mein Kampf* (*My Struggle*), outlining his political ideology and vision for Germany.



1928

Penicillin is discovered by Alexander Fleming. A failed experiment yields the strong and effective antibacterial agent.



Jeanne Lanvin private apartment designed by Armand-Albert Rateau, Paris, 1924-1925.

1925

The Exposition des Arts Décoratifs et Industriels Modernes, Art Deco Exhibition, opens in Paris. Architect Le Corbusier coins the term Art Deco to represent a new style that disregards historicism and natural forms. Instead, Art Deco architecture and interior designs are characterized by machine-age symmetry, bold colors, and rich surface decoration.

1929

The Stock Market crashes. A sustained boom in the market through the 1920s suddenly plunges, ushering in the Great Depression. Stocks hit bottom in 1932 and 1933, when President Roosevelt's "bank holiday" closes all banks for three days.



1922

Chaim Soutine, *Landscape at Cagnes*



1927

Charles Lindbergh is the first to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean, leaving from New York and landing in Paris 33 1/2 hours later.



1920

The 19th Amendment grants American women the right to vote.

1922

Insulin is discovered by medical researchers Frederick Banting and Charles Best, who are awarded the Nobel Prize the following year.



1926

The Charleston song and dance craze hits its peak.



Josephine Baker dancing the Charleston at the Folies-Bergère, Paris.

PARIS-1925



1922

The tomb of Tutankhamun (King Tut) is discovered by Howard Carter. This event sparks a renewed public interest in ancient Egypt, for which Tutankhamun's burial mask remains the popular symbol.

