CHRONOLOGY

1901	Theodore Dreiser publishes Sister Carrie
1903	Frank Norris publishes <i>The Pit</i>
1906	Upton Sinclair publishes The Jungle
1907	Henry James publishes The American Scene
1912	Harriet Monroe founds the magazine Poetry in Chicago
1913	Poetry publishes Ezra Pound's manifesto of "Imagism"; his guiding principle is "use no
	superfluous word"; he defines an image as "that which presents an intellectual and
	emotional complex in an instant of time"
	Vachel Lindsay publishes General William Booth Enters into Heaven and Other Poems
	Gertrude Stein publishes Tender Buttons
	Opening of the "Armory Show" (International Exhibition of Modern Art) in New York City
	Robert Frost publishes A Boy's Will
	the first Model T Ford car comes out of the assembly line
1914	Robert Frost publishes North of Boston
	Beginning of World War I
1915	Edgar Lee Masters publishes Spoon River Anthology
1916	Carl Sandburg publishes Chicago Poems
1918	end of World War I
1922	James Joyce publishes Ulysses; T. S. Eliot publishes The Waste Land; Katharine Mansfield
	publishes The Garden Party; Virginia Woolf publishes Jacob's Room
key w	ords: experimentation, complexity, attention to form and style
Norm	an Cantor, Twentieth Century Culture, Modernism to Deconstruction (1988):
Chara	cteristics of Modernism: emphasis on the micro rather than the macrocosm, on the individual rather
than tl	he social;
interes	st in self-referentiality, art about art
a tend	ency toward the disjointed, disintegrating, and discordant VS Victorian harmony
elitisn	n, Modernist art stressed complexity and difficulty
new o	penness in sexuality
art as	the highest form of human achievement
Mode	rnist writing is concerned with aesthetics
A foci	us on social, spiritual, or personal collapse

In short: a series of attempts to increase and change modes of representation. Modernist literature:

rebellious, questioning, doubtful, introspective but confident in its aesthetic conviction.

A focus on the city; an ambivalent attitude toward technology