THE AMERICAN 20TH CENTURY 1900-1999

American Modernism developed between the two world wars and is marked by a distrust of cultural and political institutions, disillusionment with the status quo, and experimentation in form. Later twentieth century American literature often critiques the construct of a prosperous America, the leader of the free world, to protest against the military-industrial complex, the increasing corporatization of the American economy, and the restriction of gender roles.

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984: Apple Macintosh computer invented

1969: Moon landing

51: Introduction of color TV

I**9.2U:** Harlem enaissance begins

REPRESENTATIVE LITERARY WORKS

The Cantos, Ezra Pound, 1917 Mv Ántonia. Willa Cather, 1918 The Waste Land, T. S. Eliot, 1922 The Great Gatsby, F. Scott Fitzgerald, 1925 The Making of Americans. Gertrude Stein, 1925 The Sun Also Rises, Ernest Hemingway, 1926 The Weary Blues, Langston Hughes, 1926 The Sound and the Fury, William Faulkner, 1929 Black Elk Speaks, John G. Neihardt, 1931 Native Son, Richard Wright, 1940 The Catcher in the Rye, J. D. Salinger, 1951 Howl, Allen Ginsberg, 1956 Long Day's Journey into Night, Eugene O'Neill, 1956 Rabbit, Run, John Updike, 1960 Snapshots of a Daughter-in-Law, Adrienne Rich, 1963 Ariel, Sylvia Plath, 1966 (posthumous) Slaughterhouse Five, Kurt Vonnegut, 1969 The Complete Stories, Flannery O'Connor, 1971



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