**Era Summary**

**Names:** Loren Holfeld, Amber Barnes, John Merchant, Alex Jeffries, Justin Ozrovitz

Era: WWI - WW2

**1. What are the significant leisure beliefs, values and attitudes as reflected in the art (includes sculpture, photography, architecture, gardens, parks, painting, etc.), music, literature (prose, poetry, recorded dialogs, etc.) and dance of your time period? (5 pts)**

There were a vast array of leisure activities in which to participate from the years 1910 to 1940 (the WWI-WWII era). Playing sports, dancing, watching movies, listening to the radio, and reading were among the top leisurely activities. Even through all the fun and games, the people in this era went through a lot of hardships. Two of the largest wars on record were not the only toll on the peoples of this time. The stock market crashed which resulted in the great depression. Leisure was a way to cope with societal negativity brought on by war and a failing economy, and also done solely for the sake of leisure. People in this era became more involved in leisurely activities due to the cultural change that quickly followed the industrial revolution; with machines doing the work for people, they had more free time. With the boom of televisions and radios, watching movies and listening to the baseball game were done more than ever before. People started dancing faster and becoming more physical. Women also started working more, which resulted in the wanting of more quality family time (money to spend on recreation), which then resulted in more leisurely activities being done. The industrial age, which was the previous era covered opened doors for the manufacturing of leisurely goods, which ultimately gave people more things to do.

**2. Who were the significant people of art, music, literature and dance in your time period and what were their primary or most notable works? (5 pts.)**

**Art -** John Wayne was a famous actor who mostly starred in western films, he moved to California from Iowa in 1914 in search for honest work. He endured many hardships throughout his career and suffered from two types of cancer. He also played a major role in the ratification of the panama canal treaties. He left behind a legacy driven to beat cancer . John Wayne was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal and the Presidential Medal of Freedom. But his greatest legacy was his dying wish, which was that his family and supporters use his name and reputation to help the doctors fight cancer that led to the creation of the John Wayne Cancer Foundation (JWCF) in 1985. My favorite John Wayne movie is True Grit.

-Claude Monet was a famous french painter who created a whole new style of painting on accident after a critic called one of his works and impression because his work focused more on light and form rather than realism. Monet used to become incredibly frustrated when painting and it is believed that he destroyed over 500 of his works Monet once wrote, "My only merit lies in having painted directly in front of nature, seeking to render my impressions of the most fleeting effects." (Biography.com Editors)

**Music -** Igor Stravinsky was a Russian composer who composed many ballets in the early 20th century. His music brought out new ideas, incorporating a burlesque style in his piece, Petrushka.
Arnold Shoenberg, an Austrian man, was made known by his creation and implementation of the 12-tone method of composition. He was critically judged for his creation, so his music did not become acceptable until the 1910’s. His most famous piece utilizing the 12-tone method is Moses Und Aron, an opera begun in 1930.

Bing Crosby found his way to many jukeboxes of his time. With his devoted jazz style, this Spokane native was able to capture America with his smooth voice and precise scat style. Crosby is perhaps most recognizable to us for one of his later renditions of the ever popular, White Christmas.

Duke Ellington was one significant bandleader who composed and played Big Band and Swing music. A fast paced jazz genre which was popular during this time period. He continually searched for artists with a unique sound to add to the band. Ellington’s music was fresh, new, and controversial. As one of the first popular black artists in America, it took time for Duke Ellington’s music to be accepted and admired.

**Literature -** Aldo Leopold, Sigurd Olson, & Edward Abbey are among the three authors within our time era that are of significance to outdoors and leisure, and will be talked about during the literature workshop.

-Aldo Leopold is most well known for his works “A Sand County Almanac”, and “Sketches Here And There”. In his writings he emphasized both biodiversity and ecology. He was also the founder of the science of wildlife management. He also offered honest criticism of the harm he believed was frequently done to our land, by society's use of the ownership they had over it.

-Sigurd Olson is best known for his writings, “The Singing Wilderness”, “Listening Points”, “The Meaning of Wilderness”, and five other novels. As a result from his work, He was awarded the John Burroughs Medal, which goes to the highest honor in nature writing.

Edward Abbey is known for his advocacy of [environmental issues](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmentalism), and criticism of [public land](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_land) policies, His literature is very well know and his two most popular books are “Desert Solitaire”, and “The Monkey Wrench Gang” both have been said to be very influential to the public.

**Dance -** Flappers were female dancers with bob haircuts, lacy dresses, and oodles of fringe. They became popular in the ragtime era (1920’s) for their devotion to civil rights and women’s rights. Josephine Baker was a dancer and civil rights activist who became famous in France during the 1920’s. She came back to the United States to fight segregation and racism.

**Play/ sports** - During the years of 1910 to 1940 there was a huge breakthrough with sports, some significant people include various athletes. During the Olympic games in 1920 Nedo Nadi, from italy, won five gold medals from six events in fencing. From Finland, Paavo Nurmi, won three gold medals and one silver in long distance running. He then when on to win five gold medals in various track and field events during the 1924 olympics as well as his ninth gold medal in 1928. In 1932 he was not allowed to play these olympic games because he became a professional athlete. Other significant young athletes of the olympics include 13 year old, Marjorie Gestring(American) who won a gold medal in the spring board and 12 year-old, Inge Sorensen(Dane) won a bronze in 200m breaststroke. The most popular sport in the US during the world wars was baseball. The legend, Babe Ruth was sold to the New York yankees following the 1919 world series. He contributed to out-homering 14 of 16 teams in 1920. prior to his involvement, no team attracted 1,000,000 fans before 1920. In 1920 alone, three teams broke those numbers (Womack).

**3. What was the contribution/significance/impact of their work and how did it reflect or affect leisure beliefs, values, policies, and social movements during this time period? (5 pts.)**

**Art -** John Waynealways portrayed a character in his movie that we can all strive to model ourselves after. He promoted honesty, chivalry, confidence, and most importantly doing the right thing.

Claude Monet- left us with a wonderful era of art work with the impressionist movement

**Literature -** Aldo Leopold was a firm believer in land ethics; he practically birthed those words and refers to them in his his literature; Including books such as “A Sand County Almanac”. Leopold was not only a biologist, a forester, a conservationist, he was an author as well. Most of his writing include literature on conservation and the way people treat the natural world. In a nutshell, Leopold was influential to the public in the development of modern [environmental ethics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_ethics) and in the movement for wilderness conservation. All three authors, Leopold, Olson, and Abbey have played a role in the manipulation of the way people look and treat the land, which in the end results in more leisurely activities.

**Music** - Duke Ellington was significant during this time period because he was an African American and he was a big influence of many other swing bands during this era. His continuous search for individual style led to a revolution for music in America. Society as a whole valued uniqueness at this time; people started to value things that made them stand apart from their neighbors. Ellington’s music paved a way for modern rhythm and blues, soul, and jazz music.

**Dance -** Women appeared in dance in this period. Women’s rights were a hot topic, including the passing of the 19th amendment in 1919. Ragtime music brought about the popular “flapper” style, in which women showed more skin, and danced faster and sexier. Josephine Baker was significant during this time period because she was also an African American during times of segregation but she showed the world how she could dance and she was the highest paid dancer in France. She showed other African Americans that they could do whatever they wanted, and inspired them to follow dreams, even in leisure and artistic professions.

**Play -** Due to the impact on society during the first world war, the 1916 olympic games did not take place. Following the closing of the war, in 1920, doves were released before the start of the games as a symbol of peace. The return of these olympic games brought people back together. Unfortunately, after the 1936 olympics, the nazis invaded Poland and halted them again for 12 years. Most professional sports were affected negatively. The speculations took the biggest hits. For example, Football grounds were reorganized into regional areas to cut down on traveling and crowds were only limited to 8,000 fans (Mason). Because war tragedies were the main focus at the time, people didn't spend a lot of time involved with professional sports.

**4. Provide an outline of your workshop. Include the content to be covered in the workshop, timeframe, roles/responsibilities of each group member, and how you will engage the class in your workshop. (5 pts.)**

**Introduction:** 2 Minutes

**Introduction to station one:** 2 Minutes

**Station 1 to Station 2 transition:** 2 Minutes

**Station 2 to Transition 3 transition:** 2 Minutes

**Station 3 to station 4 transition:** 2 Minute

**Station 4 to Conclusion:** 2 Minutes

**Conclusion:** 2 Minutes

Total = 14 Minutes

55 maximum time - 14 minutes = 41 minutes

41 / 4 = 10 Minutes, 25 seconds (Rounded to 10 minutes at each station)

**Introduction -** Upon entering into the classroom, students will listen to a song by Igor Stravinsky. We will then engage in a brief synopsis of the World Wars Era. Pleaseview number one for what will be talked about in our intro. We will then divide groups and begin.

**Group 1:** Literature - Justin Ozrovitz

* I plan on having each of the groups come to my location as I walk them through a powerpoint slideshow of the significant authors of the time era. I am going to use props in my presentation and bring in books written by the authors. I am going to print off pictures of the authors and see if people at my table can match their them with their names and book titles. I want to give my table a hands on learning experience instead of just lecturing them for ten minutes, I will also accomplish this by putting each author's picture on a popsicle stick and having someone read aloud a little bio to get them interacting with others at the table. I would like to have an overall dialogue with the groups, if time permits.

**Group 2:** Art - John

* I will present some information on the film industry's beginnings and John Wayne and then act out a scene from true grit

**Group 3:** Games - Loren

* I will touch on MLB to begin my presentation but since sports weren't the main focus during this time, my main focus will be how soldiers spent their free time while they were deployed. Having to travel minimalistically, they came up with games that didn't need many materials. After having a stressful day in the field, most of those who served appreciated kicking back and socializing with each other. The leisure activities they participated in didn't require much physical demand. After researching these activities, the most common pastime was a game entitled Crown and Anchor. It is a game played with a mat divided in six sections with three dice.

**Group 4:** Music and Dance - Alex and Amber

* The Music - We will give a brief summary of what the music was popular during this time period, namely music from Bing Crosby and Duke Ellington. Later, the students will get a chance to put their moves to use to a well known song by Duke Ellington.
* History- We will give a brief history on how many dances affected people's lives in the time period. Dance became an essential piece of American culture at this time. With the roar of the 20’s came less clothing and more risque dancing. Ragtime dance took America by storm with funny moves like the Turkey Trot, Peabody and the Charleston. Ballroom dancing also became popular at this time. Dances like the tango, foxtrot, polka and waltz were commonly practiced in the early 20th century. We are focusing on Swing dancing, because it originated in this period, and it a ton of fun!
* The Moves - We will teach parts of swing dancing then lead the students into putting the moves together. Basic transitional pieces include side steps, side bumps and spin bumps. We will also teach turning sequences including the ladies and gentlemens turns, wraps, dishrag turn, windmill, and slide. We will get the students engaged by encouraging them to improvise the sequences of the dance moves that we teach.

**Conclusion -** Conclude the workshop by reviewing the era and foreshadowing the next era**.** During our conclusion, we will play a song by Shoenburg in the background.

**Citations:**

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