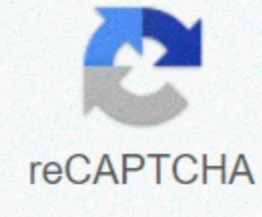




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## Entertainment in the 1920s uk

Last updated on 17 August 2018 by Mike@bitaboutbritain Interwar Respite author and journalist Andrew Marr points out that unlike other periods in Britain's story, we have no name for the period between the First and Second World Wars. It's like it's some kind of lull between two noisy events during which people have recovered from one while they wait for the other. Oh – there were the roaring twenties, of course; And if you can't afford to get involved in this, then you'd be unemployed or in a pub. That's when our parents, grandparents grew up in: they would tell a story or two... A contagious flu epidemic between 1918 and 1919 killed even more people than died in World War I - estimated to range from 50 to 70 million worldwide. The worst hit was India, where a staggering estimated 16 million perished. The first cases in the UK occurred in Glasgow in the spring of 1918, and the final death toll across the country was estimated to be around 250,000. The outbreak of World War I narrowly prevented a civil war between if it broke out in Ireland (and possibly parts of Britain) breaking out in Ireland (and possibly parts of Britain) would dominate Irish home rule. A clumsy nationalist uprising (in the same clumsy one) was shut down in 1916, but the question could no longer be extinguished after the war with Germany ended. Irish nationalist Sinn Féin fought a brutal civil war between 1919 and 1921 that British black and counterfeit paramilitary forces reacted with equal ferociousness. AnGlo-Irish peace treaty created an Irish free country compendium of the 26 southern provinces within the empire, but this was not particularly popular and the matter was settled only after a bitter civil war between rival IRA factions in 1922 and the creation of an independent republic in the south, with Ulster's six northern provinces divided and given part of the UK as Northern Ireland. Britain officially recognized the Republic of Ayr in 1948. Far from it, the principle of self-determination of the winning forces has turned to a growing sense of nationalism and assertiveness in the Empire. World War I battles such as Gallipoli for Australia and New Zealand, and Vimy Ridge to Canada have led to increased national pride and a desire to remain subordinate to Britain. The sovereignty of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa were recognized as independent sovereign nations - and in 1939 they were granted full independence. Elsewhere, it was a different story. Several protests against British rule took place in India, for example. Soldiers opened fire on a Punjabi crowd that gathered peacefully at the Holy Temple of Amritsar in April 1919; Officially, 379 men, women and children were killed and 1,200 others injured. For many Indians, In Ameritzer, they marked a watershed with their patience for British rule. Mahatma Gandhi led a campaign of mass civilobedience - and really, it was only a matter of time before the empire was completely unpacked. Back home, some of the immediate ancestors of modern Brits reacted against the horror of war by addictions to pure hedonism. In short, they'll shut up, too. Jazz swept the ground, skirts shortened, women smoked in public. There was quite a amount of drug taking, quite a lot of champagne and drinking and there's no doubt that other things are happening as well. The 1920s and 1930s was also the time when radio reached maturity - 'wireless' sets appeared in most people's homes, bringing world events and organized entertainment to living rooms for the first time. Hollywood began to dominate young cinema before the war, introducing a brand new popular hero, the movie star, and introducing weary employees to a wondrous world across the Atlantic beyond the dirt of everyday life. Consumerism has become an increase: car ownership has become more widespread and some of today's high street brands, such as Sainsbury's and Marks & Spencer, both established in the last century, have begun to take more notice. Shoppers enjoyed the pleasure of popping into a Joey Lyons tea shop. It was also a period of massive, mostly suburban and private housebuilding; Drive into almost every city in the UK today, and you'll see the houses of the 1920s and 1930s with the bow windows and mock Tudor facades - often clustered along the main routes, almost a century ago, were on the outskirts of the city where the land was cheap. Most people couldn't afford the luxury of having too much fun, though. Returning soldiers, in anticipation of land be matched by the heroes promised by Prime Minister Lloyd George, were disappointed; Britain was still a country where people were hungry. The country began its recovery from the war in the context of lost markets in the sand in the face of increasing competition, especially from Arhav and Japan. The return to the gold standard (which I really don't understand) made British exports more expensive and employers felt that reducing wages was one solution to staying in business. It should be remembered that some of the wages – in the coal industry, for example – were frighteningly low in the first place. Mine owners faced declining productivity, as well as competition from cheap German coal and pressed for longer hours with lower wages. This led to the general strike of 1926, when three million workers withdrew from their work to support the miners. It lasted nine days and caused surprisingly little disruption; But the miners remained on strike until poverty forced them back to work. The Great Depression, or Depression, of 1930 caused further suffering to many thousands. Two hundred, mostly unemployed shipbuilders, marched from Jerro to Westminster October 1936, protesting poverty and unemployment in the Northeast; The Jarrow march changed nothing (they got their rail fares home). These events became part of the folklore of industrial relations, and were bitterly remembered well into the 1980s. Then there was the resignation – important enough at the time to qualify as a proper noun, though largely forgotten now. The honorable George V died in 1936. The new king, Edward VIII, was a hugely popular Prince of Wales. However, his affair with married American divorcee Wallis Simpson and the desire to marry her caused a potential constitutional crisis, as the Church of England disapproved of remarriage after the divorce and the king was head of the church. Many have also questioned whether a twice-divorced American would no doubt be welcomed as queen by the public – strange wouldn't they? In any case, we will never know that given the pressure of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, Edward decided to relinquish the throne - the first monarch to voluntarily resign from the job - and Britain was given a new king, the third in 1936, George VI. Edward married his Wallis, they were given the title Duke and the Duchess of Windsor, invented a tie knot - and perhaps they lived happily ever after. History has shown this episode is probably a good thing for Britain: Edward's judgment was questionable several times - he apparently held Nazi sympathies - and his brother, Bertie (George VI), was a wise and beloved king, as was the father of the current Queen Elizabeth. But at the end of the two decades when nothing happened, the unthinkable did: on September 3, 1939, Britain was at war with Germany again. During the 1920s the arts and media responded and adapted to changes in the larger society. World War I changed America's attitude toward the world, the American economy boomed after the war, and young people adopted a more modern lifestyle. The arts responded to all these social trends. The hotel's 1920s were known as the jazz era, reflecting the fact that new music and dance styles spread across the country. It was also a decade during which young people in particular began to embrace a general loosening of morality. For many, the destruction of war resulted in the loss of idealism that was so prevalent in the early part of the century, and the American dream of success was down to reconsideration. In this atmosphere, the theatre became a breeding ground

for exploring serious subjects. Playwrights such as Eugene O'Neill and Elmer Rice did so through introspective dramas and land; While Ben Hecht, Charles MacArthur, Philip Barry and George S. Kaufman explored the imbalance of the world through witty comedies. While Hollywood movies often didn't character the theater's standards for seriously dealing with society's problems, The film industry has also had an exciting decade. Many films focused on the new attitudes about morality and the effects on traditional home lifestyles. Others provided the company's fascination with exotic locations. The most dramatic change in the film industry, however, depended on technology, not content. As the decade drew to a close, the completeness of new inventions changed films from silent films to talking images. In literature, too, the jazz age brought stories of an unhappy generation. There have been many portraits of people psychologically affected by the war, and studies of a generation that has broken away from a traditional American lifestyle that has stressed hard work, church attendance and devotion to family. African-American artists began expressing anger at white society's treatment of their race. Their strong and often articulate protests became known as Renaissance. In dance, painting and sculpture in Harlem, groups of artists came together in movements to represent objects and express ideas and emotions through realistic and abstract approaches. As popular arts and arts flourished, so did the art of media. Radio shows were primitive, but she found her way in a growing market. Advertising agencies have created a catchy product logo to take advantage of the country's growing consumerism. Modernism, Early Experiments in World War I: Alienation and Disillusionment After 1945: Finding a Place for Artistic Bibliography The word Modernism is used to proclaim... American art, American art, colonial art in North America and the United States. There are separate articles on American architecture, and neither is... Theophile Gaultier, Gaultier, Theophile Theophile Gaultier Born: 1811, Trebe, France Dead: 1872, Paris, France Nationality: French genre: Literature, poetry, drama Major Ware... Conceptual art, conceptual art changed the art world starting in the 1960s by shifting the focus of the work's conception from the artistic power itself to ideas and concept... Romera Barden, Barden, Romera 1912-1988 Artist artist technique best known for collage and photomontage works, esteemed artist Romera Barden Conci... Op Art , a writer for Time magazine coined the term art op in a 1964 essay, which was looking forward to an exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. 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