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became the artistic capital of the world.Theater, films, music and the media had a major influence on fashion and trends in all aspects of life. As many films and much music originate from the United States, American culture spread rapidly over the world.1953 saw the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, an iconic figure of the century.1953 also became the theater, sometimes only inferred, but ironically in New York City, music and the media had a major influence on fashion and trends in all aspects of life. During the century, new skills and understanding of narrative and imagery is developed.Computer games and internet surfing became new and popular forms of entertainment during the last 25 years of the century.In literature, science fiction, fantasy (with well-developed fictional worlds, rich in detail), and alternative history fiction gained popularity. Detective fiction gained popularity in the interwar period. In the United States in 1961 Grove Press published Tropic of Cancer a novel by Henry Miller redefining pornography and censorship in publishing in America.Main article: 20th-century musicElvis Presley in 1956, a leading figure of rock and roll and rockability.The invention of music recording technologies such as the phonograph record, and dissemination technologies such as radio broadcasting, massively expanded the audience for music. Prior to the 20th century, music is generally only experienced in live performances. Many new genres of music were established during the 20th century.Igor Stravinsky revolutionized classical composition.In the 1920s, Arnold Schoenberg developed the twelve-tone technique, which became widely influential on 20th-century composers.In classical music, composition branched out into many completely new domains, including dodecaphony, aleatoric (chance) music, and minimalism.Tango is created in Argentina and became extremely popular in the rest of the Americas and Europe.Blues and jazz music became popularized during the 1910s, 1920s and 1930s in the United States. Bebop develops as a form of jazz in the 1940s.Country music develops in the 1920s and 1930s in the United States.Blues and country went on to influence rock and roll in the 1950s, which along with folk music, increased in popularity with the British Invasion of the mid-to-late 1960s.Rock soon branched into many different genres, including folk rock, heavy metal, punk rock, and alternative rock and became the dominant genre of popular music.This is challenged with the rise of hip hop in the 1980s and 1990s.Other genres such as house, techno, reggae, and soul all developed during the latter half of the century and went through various periods of popularity.Synthesizers began to be employed widely in music and crossed over into the mainstream with new wave music in the 1980s. Electronic instruments have been widely deployed in all manners of popular music and has led to the development of such genres as house, synth-pop, electronic dance music, and industrial.Charlie Chaplin in his 1921 film The Kid, with Jackie Coogan.See also: History of filmFilm as an artistic medium is created in the 20th century. The first modern movie theatre is established in Pittsburgh in 1905.[38] Hollywood developed as the center of American film production. While the first films were in black and white, technicolor is developed in the 1920s to allow for color films. Sound films were developed, with the first full-length feature film, The Jazz Singer, released in 1927. The Academy Awards were established in 1929. Animation is also developed in the 1920s, with the first full-length cel animated feature film Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, released in 1937. Computer-generated imagery is developed in the 1980s, with the first full-length CGI-animated film Toy Story released in 1995.Julie Andrews, Harry Belafonte, Humphrey Bogart, Marlon Brando, James Cagney, Charlie Chaplin, Sean Connery, Tom Cruise, James Dean, Robert De Niro, Harrison Ford, Clark Gable, Cary Grant, Audrey Hepburn, Katharine Hepburn, Bruce Lee, Marilyn Monroe, Paul Newman, Jack Nicholson, Al Pacino, Sidney Poitier, Meryl Streep, Elizabeth Taylor, James Stewart, Jane Fonda and John Wayne are among the most popular Hollywood stars of the 20th century.Madhubala, Jean-Paul Belmondo, Karel Roden, Sean Connery, Marcello Mastroianni, Salah Zulfikar, Marlene Dietrich, Brigitte Bardot, Omar Sharif, Catherine Deneuve, Alain Delon, Soad Hosny, Fernanda Montenegro, Sophie Marceau, Fatima Rushdi, Amitabh Bachchan, Jean Gabin, Toshiro Mifune, Shoukry Sarhan, Lars Mikkelsen, Sophia Loren, Youssef Wahbi, Claudia Cardinale, Klaus Kinski, Grard Depardieu, Max von Sydow, Faten Hamama, Rutger Hauer and Toni Servillo are among the most popular movie stars of the 20th century.Sergei Eisenstein, D. W. Griffith, Cecil B. DeMille, Frank Capra, Howard Hawks, John Ford, Orson Welles, Martin Scorsese, John Huston, Alfred Hitchcock, Akira Kurosawa, Spike Lee, Ingmar Bergman, Federico Fellini, Walt Disney, Stanley Kubrick, Steven Spielberg, Sergey Parajonov, Ridley Scott, Woody Allen, Quentin Tarantino, James Cameron, William Friedkin, Ezz El-Dine Zulfikar and George Lucas are among the most important and popular filmmakers of the 20th century in theater, sometimes referred to as Broadway in New York City, playwrights such as Eugene O'Neill, Samuel Beckett, Edward Albee, Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams introduced innovative language and ideas to the idiom. In musical theater, figures such as Rodgers and Hammerstein, Lerner and Loewe, Mohammed Karim, and Irving Berlin had an enormous impact on both film and the culture in general.Modern dance is born in America as a "rebellion" against centuries-old European ballet. Dancers and choreographers Alvin Ailey, Isadora Duncan, Vaslav Nijinsky, Ruth St. Denis, Mahmoud Reda, Martha Graham, Jos Linn, Doris Humphrey, Merce Cunningham, and Paul Taylor re-defined movement, struggling to bring it back to its 'natural' roots and along with Jazz, created a solely American art form. Alvin Ailey is credited with popularizing modern dance and revolutionizing African-American participation in 20th-century concert dance. His company gained the nickname "Cultural Ambassador to the World" because of its extensive international touring. Ailey's choreographic masterpiece Revelations is believed to be the best known and most often seen modern dance performance.See also: History of TelevisionRalph Baer's Magnavox Odyssey, the first video game console, released in 1972.Main article: History of video gamesVideo gamesdue to the great technological steps forward in computing since the second post-war periodeare one of the new forms of entertainment that emerged in the 20th century alongside films.While already conceptualized in the 1940s50s, video games only emerged as an industry during the 1970s, and then exploded into social and cultural phenomena in the late 1970s and early 1980s with the golden age of arcade video games, with notable releases such as Taito's Space Invaders, Atari, Inc.'s Asteroids, Nintendo's Donkey Kong, Namco's Pac-Man and Galaga, Konami's Frogger, Capcom's 1942 and Sega's Zaxxon.[39] the worldwide success of Nintendo's Super Mario Bros.[40] and the release in the 1990s of Sony PlayStation console, the first one to break the record of 100 million units sold, with Gran Turismo being the system's best selling video game.[41]Video game design becomes a discipline. Some game designers in this century stand out for their work, such as Shigeru Miyamoto, Hideo Kojima, Sid Meier and Will Wright.The Empire State Building is an iconic building of the 1930s.Main article: 20th-century artThe art world experienced the development of new styles and movements, such as fauvism, expressionism, Dadaism, cubism, de stijl, surrealism, abstract expressionism, color field, pop art, minimal art, lyrical abstraction, and conceptual art.The modern art movement revolutionized art and culture and set the stage for both Modernism and its counterpart postmodern art as well as other contemporary art practices.Art Nouveau began as a form of architecture and design but fell out of fashion after World War I. The style is dynamic and inventive but unsuited to the depression of the Great War.In Europe, modern architecture departed from the decorated styles of the Victorian era. Streamlined forms inspired by machines became commonplace, enabled by developments in building materials and technologies. Before World War II, many European architects moved to the United States, where modern architecture continued to develop.The automobile increased the mobility of people in the Western countries in the early-to-mid-century, and in many other places by the end of the 20th century. City design throughout most of the West became focused on transport via car.The popularity of sport increased considerablyboth as an activity for all and as entertainment, particularly on television.The modern Olympic Games, first held in 1896, grew to include tens of thousands of athletes in dozens of sports.The FIFA World Cup is first held in 1930 and is held every four years after World War II.American League Baseball is formed in 1900 and in 1903, both National and American agreed to play in the first World Series with over 100,000 in attendance.[42]Boxing, also known as "Prize Fighting" became popular over this decade although bare-knuckle fighting is still popular.Main article: 20th century in scienceSee also: Big ScienceThe pioneer of computer science, Alan TuringMultiple new fields of mathematics were developed in the 20th century. In the first part of the 20th century, measure theory, functional analysis, and topology were established, and significant developments were made in fields such as abstract algebra and probability. The development of set theory and formal logic led to Gödel's incompleteness theorems.Later in the 20th century, the development of computers led to the establishment of a theory of computation.[43] Computationally-intense results include the study of fractals[44] and a proof of the four color theorem in 1976.[45]New areas of physics, like special relativity, general relativity, and quantum mechanics, were developed during the first half of the century. In the process, the internal structure of atoms came to be clearly understood, followed by the discovery of elementary particles.It is discovered that all the known forces can be traced to only four fundamental interactions. It is discovered further that two forces, electromagnetism and weak interaction, can be merged in the electroweak interaction, leaving only three different fundamental interactions.Discovery of nuclear reactions, in particular nuclear fusion, finally revealed the source of solar energy.Radiocarbon dating is invented, and became a powerful technique for determining the age of prehistoric animals and plants as well as historical objects.A much better understanding of the evolution of the universe is achieved, its age (about 13.8billion years) is determined, and the Big Bang theory on its origin is proposed and generally accepted.The age of the Solar System, including Earth, is determined, and it turned out to be much older than believed earlier: more than 4billion years, rather than the 20 million years suggested by Lord Kelvin in 1862.[46]The planets of the Solar System and their moons were closely observed via numerous space probes. Pluto is discovered in 1930 on the edge of the Solar System, although in the early 21st century, it is reclassified as a dwarf planet instead of a planet proper, leaving eight planets.No trace of life is discovered on any of the other planets orbiting the Sun (or elsewhere in the universe), although it remained undetermined whether some forms of primitive life might exist, or might have existed, somewhere in the Solar System. Extrasolar planets were observed for the first time.Wheat yields greatly increased from the Green Revolution in the world's least developed countries.Norman Borlaug fathered the Green Revolution, the set of research technology transfer initiatives occurring between 1950 and the late 1960s that increased agricultural production in parts of the world, beginning most markedly in the late 1950s, and is often credited with saving over a billion people worldwide from starvation.Genetics is unanimously accepted and significantly developed. The structure of DNA is determined in 1953 by James Watson,[47][48] Francis Crick,[47][48] Rosalind Franklin[48] and Maurice Wilkins.[47][48] following by developing techniques which allow to read DNA sequences and culminating in starting the Human Genome Project (not finished in the 20th century) and cloning the first mammal in 1996.The role of sexual reproduction in evolution is understood, and bacterial conjugation is discovered.The convergence of various sciences for the formulation of the modern evolutionary synthesis (produced between 1936 and 1947), providing a widely accepted account of evolution.A stamp commemorating Alexander Fleming. His discovery of penicillin changed the world of medicine by introducing the age of antibiotics.Placebo-controlled, randomized, blinded clinical trials became a powerful tool for testing new medicines.Antibiotics drastically reduced mortality from bacterial diseases.A vaccine is developed for polio, ending a worldwide epidemic. Effective vaccines were also developed for a number of other serious infectious diseases, including influenza, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella (German measles), chickenpox, hepatitis A, and hepatitis B.Epidemiology and vaccination led to the eradication of the smallpox virus in humans.X-rays became a powerful diagnostic tool for a wide spectrum of diseases, from bone fractures to cancer. In the 1960s, computerized tomography is invented. Other important diagnostic tools developed were sonography and magnetic resonance imaging.Development of vitamins virtually eliminated scurvy and other vitamin-deficiency diseases from industrialized societies.New psychiatric drugs were developed. These include antipsychotics for treating hallucinations and delusions, and antidepressants for treating depression.The role of tobacco smoking in the causation of cancer and other diseases is proven during the 1950s (see British Doctors Study).New methods for cancer treatment, including chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and immunotherapy, were developed. As a result, cancer could often be cured or placed in remission. The development of blood typing and blood banking made blood transfusion safe and widely available.The invention and development of immunosuppressive drugs and tissue typing made organ and tissue transplantation a clinical reality.New methods for heart surgery were developed, including pacemakers and artificial hearts.Cocaine and heroin were widely illegalized after being found to be addictive and destructive. Psychoactive drugs such as LSD and MDMA were discovered and subsequently prohibited in many countries. Prohibition of drugs caused a growth in the black market drug industry, and expanded enforcement led to a larger prison population in some countries.[49]Contraceptive drugs were developed, which reduced population growth rates in industrialized countries, as well as decreased the taboo of premarital sex throughout many western countries.The development of medical insulin during the 1920s helped raise the life expectancy of diabetics to three times of what it had been earlier.Vaccines, hygiene and clean water improved health and decreased mortality rates, especially among infants and the young.An influenza pandemic, Spanish Flu, killed anywhere from 17 to 100 million people between 1918 and 1919.A new viral disease, called the Human Immunodeficiency Virus, or HIV, arose in Africa and subsequently killed millions of people throughout the world. HIV leads to a syndrome called Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome, or AIDS. Treatments for HIV remained inaccessible to many people living with AIDS and HIV in developing countries, and a cure has yet to be discovered.Because of increased life spans, the prevalence of cancer, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and other diseases of old age increased slightly.Changes in food production, along with sedentary lifestyles due to labor-saving devices and the increase in home entertainment, contributed to an "epidemic" of obesity, at first in the rich countries, but by the end of the 20th century spreading to the developing world.Oil field in California, 1938. The first modern oil well is drilled in 1848 by Russian engineer F. N. Semyonov, on the Apsheron Peninsula north-east of Baku.Fossil fuels and nuclear power were the dominant forms of energy sources.Widespread use of petroleum in industryboth as a chemical precursor to plastics and as a fuel for the automobile and airplaneled to the geopolitical importance of petroleum resources. The Middle East, home to many of the world's oil deposits, became a center of geopolitical and military tension throughout the latter half of the century. (For example, oil is a factor in Japan's decision to go to war against the United States in 1941, and the oil cartel, OPEC, used an oil embargo of sorts in the wake of the Yom Kippur War in the 1970s).The increase in fossil fuel consumption also fueled a major scientific controversy over its effect on air pollution, global warming, and global climate change.Pesticides, herbicides and other toxic chemicals accumulated in the environment, including in the bodies of humans and other animals.Population growth and worldwide deforestation diminished the quality of the environment.In the last third of the century, concern about humankind's impact on the Earth's environment made environmentalism popular. In many countries, especially in Europe, the movement is channeled into politics through Green parties. Increasing awareness of global warming began in the 1980s, commencing decades of social and political debate.First flight of the Wright brothers' Wright Flyer on December 17, 1903, in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina; Orville piloting with Wilbur running at wingtip.One of the prominent traits of the 20th century is the dramatic growth of technology. Organized research and practice of science led to advancement in the fields of communication, electronics, engineering, travel, medicine, and war.Basic home appliances including ishing machines, clothes dryers, furnaces, exercise machines, dishishers, refrigerators, freezers, electric stoves and vacuum cleaners became popular from the 1920s through the 1950s. Radios were popularized as a form of entertainment during the 1920s, followed by television during the 1950s.The first airplane, the Wright Flyer, is flown in 1903. With the engineering of the faster jet engine in the 1940s, mass air travel became commercially viable.The assembly line made mass production of the automobile viable. By the end of the 20th century, billions of people had automobiles for personal transportation. The combination of the automobile, motor boats and air travel allowed for unprecedented personal mobility. In western nations, motor vehicle accidents became the greatest cause of death for young people. However, expansion of divided highways reduced the death rate.The triode tube is invented, laying the foundation for amplification and switching technologies that led to silicon-based solid-state transistors, which revolutionized modern electronics.Air conditioning of buildings became common.New materials, most notably stainless steel, Velcro, silicone, teflon, and plastics such as polystyrene, PVC, polyethylene, and nylon came into widespread use for many various applications. These materials typically have tremendous performance gains in strength, temperature, chemical resistance, or mechanical properties over those known prior to the 20th century.Aluminum became an inexpensive metal and became second only to iron in use.Thousands of chemicals were developed for industrial processing and home use.Digital computers came into use, they greatly increased productivity and paved the way for the Internet, which revolutionized global communication and information sharing.Photo of American astronaut Buzz Aldrin during the first moonwalk in 1969, taken by Neil Armstrong. The relatively young aerospace engineering industries rapidly grew in the 66 years after the Wright brothers' first flight.The Space Race between the United States and the Soviet Union gave a peaceful outlet to the political and military tensions of the Cold War, leading to the first human spaceflight with the Soviet Union's Vostok 1 mission in 1961, and man's first landing on another world:The Moonwith America's Apollo 11 mission in 1969. Later, the first space station is launched by the Soviet space program. The United States developed the first reusable spacecraft system with the Space Shuttle program, first launched in 1981. As the century ended, a permanent crewed presence in space is being founded with the ongoing construction of the International Space Station.In addition to human spaceflight, uncrewed space probes became a practical and relatively inexpensive form of exploration. The first orbiting space probe, Sputnik 1, is launched by the Soviet Union in 1957. Over time, a massive system of artificial satellites is placed into orbit around Earth. These satellites greatly advanced navigation, communications, military intelligence, geology, climate, and numerous other fields. Also, by the end of the 20th century, uncrewed probes had visited or flown by the Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and various asteroids and comets, with Voyager 1 being the farthest manufactured object from Earth at 23.5billion kilometers away from Earth as of 6 September 2022, and together with Voyager 2 both carrying the Voyager Golden Record containing sounds and greetings in 55 languages as well as 116 images of nature, human achievement, space and society.The Hubble Space Telescope, launched in 1990, greatly expanded our understanding of the Universe and brought brilliant images to TV and computer screens around the world.The Global Positioning System, a series of satellites that allow land-based receivers to determine their exact location, is developed and deployed.[50]See also: List of 20th-century religious leaders1900sA number of related revival movements mark the start of Pentecostalism.1904 Aleister Crowley dictates The Book of the Law, the foundational text of Thelema.1922 The Soviet Union establishes a doctrine of state atheism.1924 Mustafa Kemal Pasha abolishes the Islamic Caliphate, in favor of secularism. This marks the last widely recognized Muslim Caliphate.1930 Wallace Fard Muhammad founds the Nation of Islam. The Seventh Lambeth Conference allows for the possibility of birth control within Anglicanism, the first example of a modern Christian church supporting such a position.[51]1940s Wicca is formalized by Gerald Gardner and Doreen Valiente.1950s Sayyid Qutb articulates Qutbism, a violent variety of Islamism that would later become foundational to jihadist ideology. Maharishi Mahesh Yogi begins to teach Transcendental Meditation.1953 L. Ron Hubbard founds the Church of Scientology, which has a unique cosmology based on science fiction and his older system of Dianetics.1956 B. R. Ambedkar launches the Dalit Buddhist movement.1960 The charismatic movement starts within Anglicanism, quickly spreading to other Christian sects.196265 The Second Vatican Council is held, resulting in significant changes in the Catholic Church.1970s New Age beliefs and practices are popularized.1979 In Shia Islam, the Islamic Revolution establishes a theocratic state within Iran.1988 Al-Qaeda, a network of Islamic extremists, is founded among Arab members of the Afghan mujahideen. It engages in a number of terror attacks throughout the 1990s, leading up to the September 11 attacks in 2001.1999 Falun Gong, a Chinese new religious movement dating to the early 1990s, begins to be persecuted by the Chinese government.The Great Depression is a worldwide economic slowdown that lasted throughout the early 1930s.The Soviet Union implemented a series of five-year plans for industrialization and economic development.Most countries abandoned the gold standard for their currency. The Bretton Woods system involved currencies being pegged to the United States dollar, after the system collapsed in 1971 most major currencies had a floating exchange rate.Economics is divided into two general economic schools: Keynesian and neoclassicalThe 1970s energy crisis occurred when the Western world, particularly the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Australia, and New Zealand, faced substantial petroleum shortages as well as elevated prices. The two worst crises of this period were the 1973 oil crisis and the 1979 energy crisis, when, respectively, the Yom Kippur War and the Iranian Revolution triggered interruptions in Middle Eastern oil exports.Modern history portal19th Century21st Century20th-century inventionsDeath rates in the 20th centuryInfectious disease in the 20th centuryModern artShort twentieth centuryTimeline of modern historyList of notable 20th-century women artistsList of notable 20th-century writersList of battles 19012000List of stories set in a future now in the past ^ Bikos, Konstantin. "When Did the 21st Century Start?". Time and Date. Retrieved 20 Jan 2024. ^ "The 21st Century and the 3rd Millennium When Did They Begin?". United States Naval Observatory. Archived from the original on 2019-10-02. 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