|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **About you** | **[Salutation]** | Arun | Kumar | Pokhrel |
| [Enter your biography] | | | |
| University of Florida | | | |

|  |
| --- |
| **Your article** |
| Organicism |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| Modernist organicism emphasises the interrelatedness between the natural and the human realms. It links socio-cultural changes with nature, biology, and aesthetic forms in imagining the realm of the human as an organic form. Modernist organicist aesthetics follow the artistic principle of ‘form follows function’ formulated by the modernist architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who sought to establish an organic form of architecture. Crucial to the theory of modernist organicism are theories of biology, existence, and natural selection as established by scientists and theorists including Charles Darwin, Henri Bergson, Friedrich Nietzsche, and Herbert Spencer. Modernist organicist aesthetics emphasise a sense of place or region, and ecological consciousness (e.g., the Garden City movement in Britain in the early 20th century, and the cultural or anthropological turn of the 1930s). Modernist organicists include D. H. Lawrence, Virginia Woolf (her later works, in particular), E. M. Forster, Patrick Geddes, Ebenezer Howard, Richard Llewellyn, Lewis Grassic Gibbon, Lewis Mumford, Willa Cather, Mina Loy, Gertrude Stein, William Carlos Williams, and Louis Zukofsky. |
| Modernist organicism emphasises the interrelatedness between the natural and the human realms. It links socio-cultural changes with nature, biology, and aesthetic forms in imagining the realm of the human as an organic form. Modernist organicist aesthetics follow the artistic principle of ‘form follows function’ formulated by the modernist architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who sought to establish an organic form of architecture. Crucial to the theory of modernist organicism are theories of biology, existence, and natural selection as established by scientists and theorists including Charles Darwin, Henri Bergson, Friedrich Nietzsche, and Herbert Spencer. Modernist organicist aesthetics emphasise a sense of place or region, and ecological consciousness (e.g., the Garden City movement in Britain in the early 20th century, and the cultural or anthropological turn of the 1930s). Modernist organicists include D. H. Lawrence, Virginia Woolf (her later works, in particular), E. M. Forster, Patrick Geddes, Ebenezer Howard, Richard Llewellyn, Lewis Grassic Gibbon, Lewis Mumford, Willa Cather, Mina Loy, Gertrude Stein, William Carlos Williams, and Louis Zukofsky.  Organicism originated and flourished during the Romantic Movement in Germany, Britain, and The United States in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. S. T. Coleridge first used the term ‘organic form’ in an 1808 lecture on Shakespeare, and expanded on the term in his *Biographia Literaria* (1817) (Coleridge, in fact, borrowed this term from German Romanticism.) Distinguishing the organic from the mechanical and imagination from fancy, he underscored the organic form of art that operates immanently or synthetically from within. The conception of organicism changed significantly in Victorian and modernist periods, but some of its underlying ideas persisted. |
| Further reading:  (Botar)  (Coleride)  (Esty)  (Marx)  (Schuster)  (Us-Saher) |