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| **Organicism** |
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| Modernist organicism emphasizes the interrelatedness between the natural realm and the human, and links socio-cultural changes with nature, biology, and aesthetic forms in imagining the realm of the human as an organic form. Modernist organicist aesthetics follows 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 emphasize 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. |
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| Further reading:  (Botar)  (Coleride)  (Esty)  (Marx)  (Schuster)  (Us-Saher) |