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| Organicism |
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| Modernist organicism emphasises the interrelatedness between the natural world and society, and links socio-cultural changes with nature, biology, and aesthetic forms in imagining the human — and society — as organic structures. Modernist organicist aesthetics follow the modernist organic principle of art, ‘form follows function.’ Crucial to the theory of modernist organicism are theories of biology and life such as those of Charles Darwin, Henri Bergson, Friedrich Nietzsche, and Herbert Spencer. Importantly, modernist organicist aesthetics emphasises 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). A list of modernist organicists might include D. H. Lawrence, and later Virginia Woolf, 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, to name only a few. These artists viewed nature as a living force and showed the interdependence between nature and human beings. |
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| Further reading:  (A. I. Botar, Defining Biocentrism)  (A. I. Botar and Wünsche, Introduction: Biocentrism as a constituent element of Modernism)  (Coleridge)  (Esty)  (Marx)  (Schuster)  (Shamim Us-Saher) |