

From Exposition to Exposition: Progressive and Conservative Northern California Painting, 1915-1939 Crocker Art Museum, 1981 1981 Crocker Art Museum

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition was a world's fair held in San Francisco, California, United States, from February 20 to December 4, 1915. Its stated purpose was to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, but it was widely seen in the city as an opportunity to showcase its recovery from the 1906 earthquake. The fair was constructed on a 636 acre (1 sq. mi., 2.6 km²) site along the northern shore, between the Presidio and Fort Mason, now known as the Marina District. Large international expositions are becoming a thing of the past on account of the tremendous cost for relatively temporary purposes. There is still much of the popular conception abroad that the West has only very recently emerged from a state of semi-civilization inimical to the finer things of life, and to art in particular. But we may rest assured that the fortunate outsider who allows himself the luxury of travel will proclaim that the gospel of beauty has been preached most eloquently through the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The main entrance leads one into the physical center of the Exposition. From there, on the first visit, one realizes the existence of an equally large area on either side, covered with objects of interest. The thesis of our book, *The Progressive Revolution in Politics and Political Science*, is that Progressivism transformed American politics. What was that transformation? Among conservatives, Robert Bork's *Slouching Toward Gomorrah* adopts the gloomy view that the Founders' devotion to the principles of liberty and equality led inexorably to the excesses of today's welfare state and cultural decay. Allan Bloom's best-selling *The Closing of the American Mind* presents a more sophisticated version of Bork's argument. Today, people who call themselves conservatives and liberals alike accept much of the Progressive view of the world. Writing the exposition of a story requires providing key details of context (character, setting, themes). Read effective examples from books and tips. "Exposition" in storytelling means the additional information, most often provided through narration, that makes readers familiar with the world of your story. This can be events preceding the main events of your story (backstory), details about the workings of your world (such as how a police station runs in a police procedural) or information about characters. Introducing curious, intriguing details about characters early is one way to start building your story immediately. Margaret Atwood begins her speculative fiction novel *Oryx and Crake* (2003) thus: Snowman wakes before dawn. Imperial expositions held in fin-de-siècle London, Paris and Berlin were knots in a world wide web. Conceptualizing expositions as meta-media, *Fleeting Cities* constitutes a transnational and transdisciplinary investigation into how modernity was created and displayed, consumed and disputed in the European metropolis around 1900. View. Show abstract. This innovative volume explores the essential similarity of imperialist ideologies in Britain and France from 1890 to 1940. These nations attempted to sell the concept of empire to their respective peoples as a means of overcoming pressing internal problems. The author documents the development of imperialist ideology in both countries, analyzes its methods of propagation, and assesses its popular appeal.