



# The World Exposition Reader



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# Preface

On December 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2002, Shanghai won the bid to host the World Expo 2010 at Monte Carlo, Monaco. With the arrival of the exhilarating news, the whole country was full of jubilation, joyful tears and great relief, which undoubtedly led to a sleepless night! A long-awaited dream had come true, accompanied with huge responsibilities. At the very moment that Shanghai was granted as the host of the World Expo, these emotions have turned into the strong belief that Shanghai people are capable of making the Expo successful, wonderful and unforgettable. By doing this, a much more beautiful city and the better interpretation on life will be presented in front of the world, whereas the ever-lasting friendship will be spread over the world.

## 1. "Such is the World Expo!" This remark demonstrates the constantly deepened understanding of the Expo by Chinese people over the past six years.

Before that, Chinese people had learnt a lot about the World Expo. It is known to all that China's liquor Mao-tai won the Golden Prize at Panama-Pacific International Exposition (Expo 1915 Panama), and became famous since then. In 1904, Saint Louis World's Fair (Expo 1904 Saint Louis) witnessed the official debut on the presence of the Chinese government on the stage of the World Expo. The People's Republic of China first displayed its exhibits at 1982 Knoxville International Energy Exposition (Expo 1982 Knoxville).

In 2002, the news from Xinhua News Agency said that Xu Rongcun, a Shanghai merchant, brought his Yung Kee silk to the 1851 Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations (Expo 1851 London). This had connected China with the World Expo 16 years earlier than the previously acknowledged time. In 1999, the successful International Horticultural Exposition hosted by Kunming had enabled Chinese people with the basic understanding on Expo by personal experiencing a real Expo. However, the profound understanding on the Expo started six years ago right after China succeeded in bidding for the Expo 2010 (Expo 2010 Shanghai).

In the past six years, our understanding on World Expo no longer stayed on one or two interesting antidotes, but became more systematic and deeper.

In the first place, the World Expo is a form of display. In addition to showing the facilities required by human civilizations, each Expo focuses on its specific theme to showcase human being's progress, development and prospects. Amidst the omnipresent challenges, human beings opt to face them with the innovative spirit-creating new things through scientific methods, exploring mysteries of human history, nature and the whole universe. It is such an innovation that helps human beings to fight against the challenges. The World Expo exactly sticks to the theme of human development, which is demonstrated by the achievements on economy, science and technology of the industrialized period, the pursuit of artistic achievements and architectural style, as well as concerns on the relationship between the social development and the nature. That is why we say the World Expo guides us to recall the past, face the present and embrace the future.

In the second place, the World Expo is actually the process of exploratory investigation. At the forums of the Expo, the smartest minds around the world are invited for the discussion on achievements and problems encountered by human beings as well as making the right prediction on the future movement of human being. By doing this, the World Expo effectively pools intellectual resources and spreads the advanced knowledge. In the meantime, we see unity behind the diverse opinions and communication among different minds. The Expo has established a platform to equally promote the development of all countries and nationalities on even ground and to voice out the concerns on various international issues. Previously, we have the Expos with the theme "Global Dialogue" and "Love the Earth", successfully held in Hannover and Aichi respectively. Now we are looking forward to further the discussions on common topics in the upcoming Expo 2010.

In the third place, the World Expo is also regarded as a great event. The concept of happily getting everybody together shines over the Expo. Thus, how to efficiently organize this event become the important means to facilitate such happy reunion. Actually, the Expo is a kind of cultural and recreational event, or we may call it a comprehensive human event. Everyone can participate in the activities organized or sponsored by the Expo. As a result, the Expo will not only bring the physical activities but also have the influence on human emotions. All the Expo events can help visitors to get relaxed and feel relieved by making themselves an integrating part of the Expo.

In the recent six years, we have witnessed and experienced China's deepening understanding of the World Expo, which very importantly, have led to the full integration into the whole world.

## **2. The process of the Expo bidding and Expo 2010 Shanghai preparation can definitely provide the world a wider and completely new approach to understand China.**

How time flies! It was exactly twenty years from the proposing day of the bidding to the day winning the bidding. And another six years has slipped from the moment the preparation started. Moreover, after another 600 days, the Expo lasting for 6 months and presenting countless beautiful scenes will open its curtain in Shanghai. At that time, we, Shanghai people, will offer what we can to support and welcome people from all over the world to leave them the good impression of another splendid Expo.

In the preparation period, BIE officials and delegations from other countries and organizations will keep visiting China, especially Shanghai, while Chinese organizations at each level will also visit other countries for gaining more practical experiences. The consecutive lectures already have been organized under the name of Expo 2010 Shanghai Series Forum, which have introduced various new research results and virtually shortened the distance between China and the World Expo. Moreover, the exhibitions and publicity campaigns are organized internationally as scheduled; whereas the efforts are intensified domestically to enhance the awareness of the general public that Expo 2010 is the event for all Chinese people. On one hand, the preparation work for the Expo has been effectively moving on; on the other hand, the Chinese public are getting more familiar with the concepts carried by the World Expo, as progress,

innovation, communication, cooperation, economy, science and technology, culture, theme, display, wisdom, joyful reunion, peace, reflection, sustainable development, follow-up utilization, and spiritual and cultural heritage. These familiarity has undoubtedly led to the full understanding of the World Expo. China has fulfilled every commitment made at the very beginning of its bidding for Expo 2010, and presented with the image of an open-minded, powerful, and responsible country.

Difficulties will not be sensed unless being experienced. In the implementing and executing process, Shanghai experiences so many problems. However with the attitude of "can do" and support from all the sides, the Shanghai people overcome them all. With the completion of the Expo 2010 Shanghai China Application for Registration to B.I.E. and Theme Content guide, with the consummated theme expansion and market development, with the completion of land planning and venue constructions, all the work relating to Expo 2010 are being shaped up. In the following days, Shanghai will keep improving herself with a new round of adjustments, and rapidly and steadily move forward to an international metropolis. Hosting Expo 2010 will provide Shanghai a new opportunity to link its past, present and future. "Give me a stage; I will repay the world a wonder." This is Shanghai people's solemn vow. From the success in bidding to the current execution work, and to the Expo 2010 itself, every single moment will be turned into the beautiful and unforgettable memories, written down into the history of Shanghai's development and progress.

### **3. We will embrace Expo 2010 Shanghai after 600 days.**

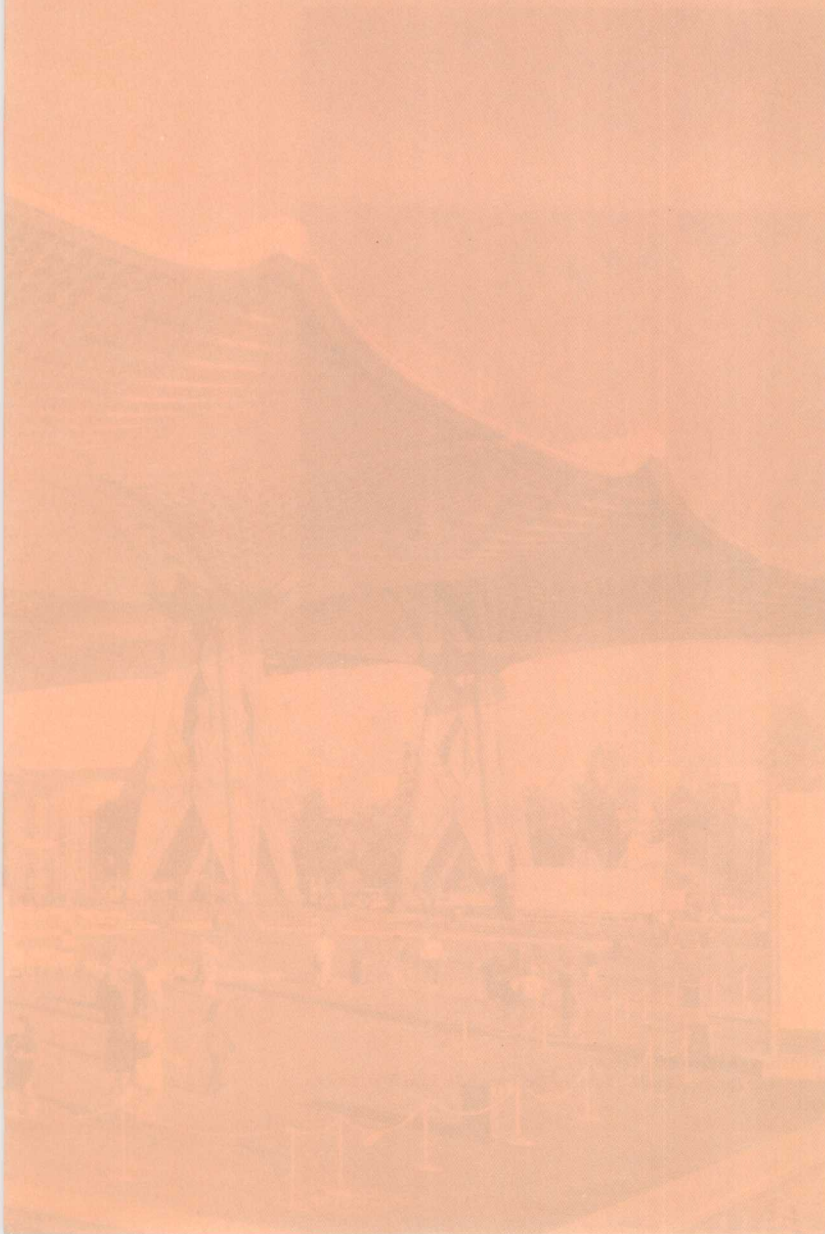
In September this year, another golden harvesting season will start in Shanghai. Beijing Olympics will be successfully completed in this month and the national attention will be shifted to the World Expo Shanghai. In the following 600 days, the major infrastructure projects are to be completed, city management to be more detail-focused, more practical effects to be seen in people's living, wider scale mobilization need to be executed and more arduous problems need to be sorted out. However, under the positive leadership of the Chinese government as well as the strong support from all over the country, the Shanghai people are confident in accomplishing the rest preparatory work thoroughly and accurately. In order to achieve this, Shanghai not only need to efficiently and wisely use every second and minute, but also need the support and effort from other provinces. These 600 days require the full devotion from not only the organizers in Shanghai, but every Chinese, from high rank governors to the common citizen as well. In fact, we do believe that on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010, the success and excellence presented on the exhibition and the wonderful depiction of "better city, better life", and deeper friendship will shared in this 5.28 square-kilometres as well as in Changjiang River Delta, even the whole China. For now, it is the time for us to gather the efforts from all over the country to work for a wonderful Expo 2010 Shanghai. When the time arrives, we then can proudly make a statement that the progress walk is along with the Expo, with shanghai, and with China.

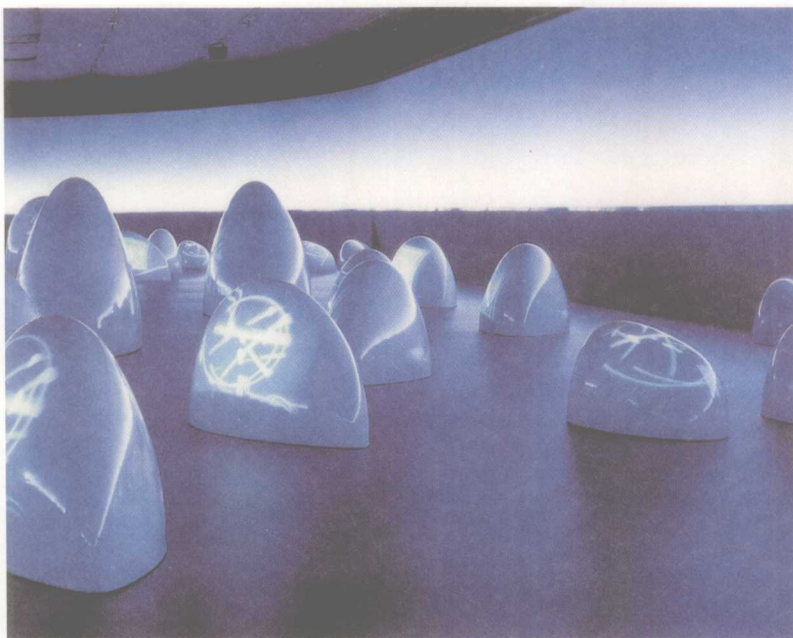
This book is regarded as the contribution to the campaign of "preparing Expo 2010 for 600 days", and the advanced applause for Expo 2010 Shanghai as well.



# Chapter I

**Everything Great  
Starts from  
World Expo**





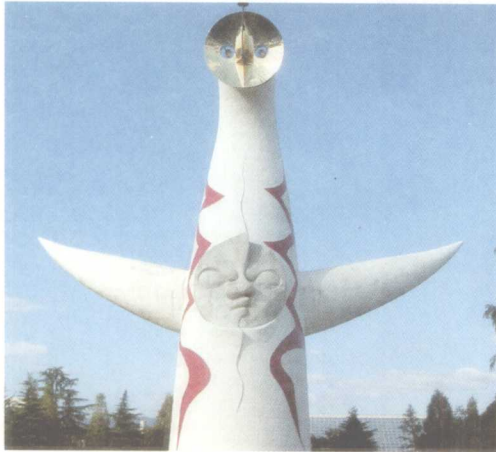
Environment theme museum, World Expo 2000 Hannover (Expo 2000 Hannover)

Source: Birgit Breuel. *Ideen für die Zukunft : weltweite Projekte, Global Dialogue und Themenpark der Expo 2000 Hannover*.  
Birgit Breuel für Expo 2000 Hannover GmbH, 2000.



## Section 1

# World Expo: Olympics for Economy, Culture, Science and Technology



The Tower of the Sun for Japan World Expo (Expo 1970 Osaka)  
Source: [www.expo2010china.com](http://www.expo2010china.com)

If the Olympics is the most important comprehensive sports event for human beings, the World Expo which originating from 1851 could be certainly regarded as the Olympics for economy, culture, science and technology. These two events share quite a lot of similarities. For instance, both of them are coordinated by the corresponding international organizations. Specifically, the Olympics are coordinated by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the World Expo by the Bureau of International Expositions (BIE). These two events require the bid of a national government and the hosting country is always elected by several rounds of voting. Holding a successful event

means a systematic project management, which poses overall test to the comprehensive national strength of a country. Abundant human resources, materials and fund need to be invested in the event and many aspects such as scientific achievement, management and staff competence need to reach

### Related Knowledge

#### A brief introduction to the Bureau of International Exhibitions

The Bureau of International Expositions, abbreviated to BIE in French, was established in 1928, with its headquarters in Paris, France. By February 2008, BIE had had 140 member states.

As an international inter-governmental organization, BIE is responsible for organizing the investigation to the hosting countries, coordinating the timetable of the Expo, and guaranteeing the quality of it. Ever since its birth, the Bureau has been playing the role as a helmsman in the development of the World Expo. Within 80 years upon its establishment, the Bureau not only effectively prevents the Expo from developing in an unorganized way, but also attaches great importance to the quality and content of the event as to continuously improve the exposition management.

The incumbent president of the BIE usually holds two meetings attended by all member states. These meetings require the joint attendance of member states and observers who are assigned by other international organizations. The routine BIE work is organized by its Secretary General, who leads four committees such as Executive Committee, Rules Committee, Administration and Budget Committee, and Information and Communication Committee. Each committee sets a chair and a deputy chair, at the mean time, the chairmen are the vice-presidents of the BIE as well. These eight VPs, the BIE president, and Secretary General constitute the management team for the BIE.

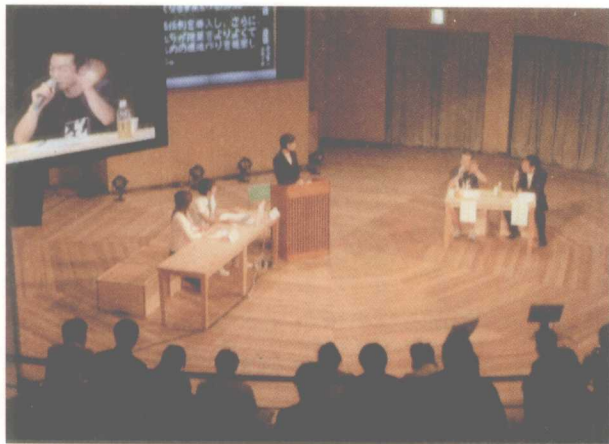


BIE logo—[www.bie-paris.org](http://www.bie-paris.org)  
Source: the official website of International Exhibition Bureau.



A symbolic landscape at the site of Expo 2000 Hannover

Source: Kommunalverband Grossraum Hannover. *Hannover Journal Special: Weltausstellung Expo 2000*. Verlagsgesellschaft Grütter, 2000.



The profile of World International Expo 2005 Aichi(Expo 2005 Aichi)  
Source: Kato, H. *Watashi no aishita chikyuhaku*. Tokyo: Riberuta Shuppan, 2005.

certain level. During the process, a number of people from all over the world will get together at one place, where they may join as participants or visitors. Despite the said similarities, the World Expo proves different from the Olympics in many ways. Its uniqueness exactly speaks out its own glamour.

Generally speaking, the World Expo is hosted by one country and attended by many other countries or international organizations. It is a large-scale international exhibition which demonstrates human achievements in society, economy, culture and science and technology. Over the past 150 years, the World Expo has boasted its ever-lasting vigour and glamour, which can be explained by pavilions, landmark buildings, and No.1 inventions, all of which outline the development and progress that human

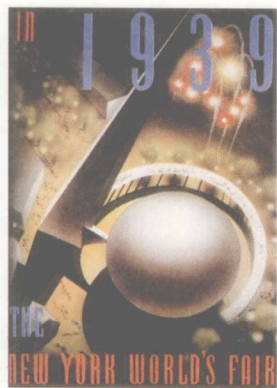
#### Related Knowledge

##### The origin of the World Expo

In the ancient agricultural society, people usually carried out trading in harvest season, on religious ceremony or in festivals. Later on, this custom evolved to be regular large trade and exposition fair at a fixed location, with exchange of goods as the main purpose. This is the prototype of the modern world exposition. In the 5<sup>th</sup> century, Persia hosted the first exposition fair which functionally transcended the ordinary fair.

From the 15<sup>th</sup> century onwards, European countries have held many influential large-scale expositions. For example, in order to introduce the rich products of France to the world, Louis XI organized a French Industry Exposition in London, UK. The exposition was considered the prototype of modern exposition. In 1756, the Royal Academy of Arts held the British Industrial Expo for the superior products and machinery. In 1798, the French government and industrial sector held French Industrial Expo to exceed Britain in this respect. During the period from 1798 to 1849, France hosted a total of 11 expositions in Paris.

At the end of 1849, Prince Albert of Great Britain decided to host an international expo to demonstrate human civilization and progress. In the following two years, arduous preparatory efforts had been devoted to the World Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations until the year of 1851, when 14,000 participants from 25 countries and 15 British colonies brought more than 1 million items to display in London. Among all the exhibits, two steam engines and the machines driven by them were the most prominent, which enabled people to recognize and experience the benefits bestowed by the invention of steam engine. Joseph Paxton designed and constructed the Crystal Palace made of steel and glass specially for the Expo and the palace was made the landmark building for the expositions in the early stage. Hence, world exposition, the event demonstrating human civilization in the world, has teed off since 1851.



A poster for New York World's Fair 1939-1940(Expo 1939 New York)  
Source: Barbara Cohen. *Trylon and Perisphere: the 1939 New York World's Fair*. Abrams, 1989.



beings have achieved since the industrial revolution. Videos, pictures and discussions signal human contemplation and exploration on how they develop themselves and how they live in harmony with nature. Music and dancing, communication and participation, as well as the experience of unique local culture lead people with different backgrounds to the heart-felt jubilation, which transcends the gap of time, space and economy, sweeps away the barriers of race, religion and culture.

During the 3 to 6-month-long exhibition, the World Expo will focus on the past, present and future of each country or each nationalities. Therefore, the Expo radiates itself from all aspects, ancient and modern, national and international. While displaying the splendour created by human beings, the event is also ready to face problems squarely. The Expo should be regarded more than an exhibition. It spreads the concept of World Expo to all levels, including the general public, by means of exhibition with functions of communication, education and entertainment.

World Expo 2010 Shanghai China is to be held 600 days later. Let's anticipate and participate. Our world expo story just starts.



A bustling scene in World's Columbian Exposition (Expo 1893 Chicago)

Source: Alfred Heller. *World's Fairs and the End of Progress: An Insider's View*. World's Fair Inc., 1999.



The Death of Alcester: Artistic show in Exposition Universelle de Paris 1889 (Expo 1889 Paris)

Source: Elizabeth Gilmore Holt. *The Expanding World of Art, 1874-1902*. Yale University Press, 1988.



A view in Japan World Exposition (Expo 1970 Osaka)

Source: Miguel Fontoura. *Exposições Universais: Osaka 1970*. Expo'98, 1997.

### Related Knowledge

#### The types of the World Expo

According to BIE regulations, the world expositions can be divided into two categories by nature, scale and duration. One is registered international exhibition (known as "universal international exhibition" before) which usually lasts six months. Such exposition is held every 5 years after 2000; while the other is the recognized one (known as "specialized international exhibition" before) with the duration of three months on average. The latter is held between two registered exhibitions. Unlike the ordinary exhibition solely aiming at trading and investment promotion, the registered world expo is at the highest level of all expositions in the world. Expo 2010 Shanghai belongs to this category, and Expo 2008 Zaragoza, Spain is a recognized one. Besides, the expositions familiar to us, such as 1999 Kunming International Horticultural Exposition and 2006 Shenyang international Horticultural Exposition, belongs to a relatively independent branch of the world exposition family. Since the International Horticultural Expo is organized and managed by International Society for Garden Science (ISHS), it shows slight difference from the expo as referred in this reader.

## Section 2

# From Strength Competition to Intelligence Exposure: Expo Witnesses the Human Development



A scene at the site of Expo 2000 Hannover  
Source: Kommunalverband Grossraum Hannover. *Hannover Journal*  
Special: *Weltausstellung Expo 2000*. Verlagsgesellschaft Grütter, 2000.

Since its debut in 1851, the World Expo has been witnessed as the most unforgettable moments of rapid development of human society in the past 150 years.

The expositions in the early stage laid more emphasis on the concept of progress in the fields like industry, arts and pavilion architecture. In 1851, a 630T high-power steam engine and a locomotive were exhibited at the Great Exhibition 1851 London. In 1853, the master of New Continent presented many U.S.-made international brands to the world for the first time in the World Fair 1853 New York. In 1855, the concrete, aluminium products and rubber made their debut at Exposition Universelle des Produits de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et des Beaux-arts de Paris 1855 (Expo 1855 Paris). In 1873, electric motor was shown in Welt-Ausstellung 1873 in Wien (Expo 1873 Vienna)... In fact, these products of industrial revolution reflect the massive progress reaped in the human society. It undoubtedly excited people. Queen Victoria wrote down her excitement in her diary on the day of the opening ceremony of the first World Expo, "how huge, spectacular and trilling it is!" In the meantime, the success in hosting the first expositions brought practical benefits and far-reaching influences on both politics and economy of the host country. For instance, there were as many as 6.3 million visitors to the Great Exhibition 1851 London. In 1900, Exhibition Universelle et Internationale

de Paris 1900 (Expo 1900 Paris) received a total of 48.1 million visitors, far more than the record of before. It was not until the year 1967 that the new record was made. By seeing this, the powers in Europe and America ran wild about bidding for the Expo, thus triggering one after another competition for winning the bid to host. When the participating countries, especially the powers, competed with each other to demonstrate their achievements and progress, World Expos, driven by the great competitive pressure, have been destined to serve as a playground for showing off national strength and competing for the title as the Mistress of the World.

Waking from World War I to II, humankind turned from the worship of science to the reflection on





The reproduction of the site of Expo 1851 London  
Source: Allan Fowler. *World's Fairs and Expos*. Children's Press, 1991.

Exposition Okinawa, Japan (Expo 1975 Okinawa) switched to the theme of oceans which emphasized on the human ability to explore and develop marine resources. In 1982, the energy problem was first raised as the theme in 1982 Knoxville International Energy Exposition (Expo 1982 Knoxville). Ever since then, humankind has begun a new round of discussions on the issue of development—sustainable development.

In 1987, the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development submitted a report entitled "Our Common Future" to the UN Congress, where the notion of sustainable development was formally

science. The theme of Exposition Universelle et Internationale de Bruxelles (Expo 1958 Brussels), the first Expo after World War II, was "Evaluation of the World for a more human world". The huge atomic tower standing in the middle of the exhibition area represented the mutual wish of safe living, and safe utilization of nuclear energy. In 1964, the theme of Expo 1964 New York changed to "Seek Peace through Dialogue", which apparently followed the line of Expo 1958 Brussels and linked the theme of Canadian World Exhibition (Expo 1967 Montreal): "A Reflection on Progress". Expo 1970 Osaka took "Progress and Harmony for Mankind" as the theme, emphasizing the negative influence of industrialization on society and popping up the idea that modernization shall provide a platform for improving the quality of human life and settling the foundation for world peace. Meanwhile, after the 1970s, there emerged an increasing focus on orchestrating technological progress, happy life and environmental protection. In 1974, environmental protection was nailed down as the theme for the first time in Expo'74—World's Fair (Expo 1974 Spokane). In International Ocean

#### Related Knowledge

Extracts of the vision at the 115<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the BIE on the World Expo in the future

"A World Expo shall respond with respect to nature and environment both of which play an important role in the development of humankind... The theme should display the scientific, technological and economic progress humankind has achieved in important fields, address the problems that arise in the development of humankind and society as well, and emphasize the necessary protection on nature and environment."





A symbolic landscape at the site of Expo 2000 Hannover

Source: Kommunalverband Grossraum Hannover. *Hannover Journal Special: Weltausstellung International Exhibition Hannover 2000*. Verlagsgesellschaft Grütter, 2000.



The exterior of theme pavilion of Expo 2000 Hannover  
source: ibid



put forth. In June 1992, The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development passed Agenda 21, a programmatic document for sustainable development in each country and the whole world. In 1994, the 115<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the BIE proposed its idea of future expositions at a proper time.

After the 1990s, the slogan of sustainable development has been heard all over the world and the World Expo has entered the age of new notion. In 1998, World Expo'98 (1998 Lisboa Expo) emphasized the concern for Oceans, as evidenced in the theme: "Oceans—a Heritage for the Future". Expo 2000 Hannover kicked off a round of heated discussions on the topic: "Humanity, Nature, Technology". In 2005, Expo 2005 Osaka encouraged the interpretation on "Nature's Wisdom." In 2008, Expo 2008 Zaragoza—Spain brought the notion of Water and Sustainable Development on the agenda. And in 2010, Expo 2010 Shanghai will initiate a new round of discussions on the theme: "Better City, Better Life."

In the whole process, we can observe that the evolution of

A jubilant scene of Expo 2000 Hannover  
source: ibid

awarding system of the World Expo corroborates the subtle shift in the notion of the World Expo. Over the past 150 years, we have witnessed the change in the notion that focus on the development of humankind:

Progress-based production and worship of science;

Peace-based relations between humankind, its destiny and technology;

Sustainable development-based questions concerning humankind, nature and development.

As specified in the Convention of Paris, the World Expo thoroughly lists out the means and methods required by realisation of human civilization and presents the existed or predicted progress in one or more fields. These methods and progress not only include all human activities, but the wealth of the nature as well. People gather together for the purpose of mutual improvement by sharing the achievements generated by wisdom. This is the way the world can work with.

#### Related Knowledge

##### The evolution of awarding system of the World Expo

Within one century and more after the first Expo in 1851, awards have become the most important sign of achievement. The awards were originally set up for the purpose of encouraging competition among the participants. At the first expo there were 5,130 awards, but the number of awards rose to 45,905 in Expo 1900 Paris. While acknowledging the progress, the act of awarding itself intensified the international rivalry on products, which led some countries to withdraw from the competition and even the host countries to vacillate on their stands. In response to the said situation, Expo 1967 Montreal did not confer any award and Expo 1970 Osaka issued awards in the non-official fashion. World Expo brought its awarding system to a halt.

However, awards came back in Expo 2005 Aichi after nearly 50 years of stoppage. At this Expo, 100 awards of Love the Earth (also known as Top 100 Biotechnology Awards) and Awards of Nature's Wisdom exclusively awarded to foreign pavilions rather than Japanese pavilion and corporate pavilions convey such a concept: while showing attention to pavilion design and architecture, the Expo will attach greater importance to humankind's performance in natural protection, biodiversity, cultural diversity, mutual understanding and international exchange.

##### The first appraisal results of the Award of Nature's Wisdom

Group A	Gold prize	South Korea Pavilion	Silver prize	Spain Pavilion	Bronze prize	The U.K Pavilion
Group B	Gold prize	Turkey Pavilion	Silver prize	Mexico Pavilion	Bronze prize	Greece Pavilion
Group C	Gold prize	The Philippines Pavilion	Silver prize	Morocco Pavilion	Bronze prize	New Zealand Pavilion
Group D	Gold prize	Republic of Venezuela (Andes Amazonian Pavilion)	Silver prize	Republic of Kenya (Africa Joint Pavilion)	Bronze prize	Republic of Uzbekistan (Central Asia Pavilion)

##### The second appraisal results of the Award of Nature's Wisdom

Group A	Gold prize	Germany Pavilion	Silver prize	France Pavilion	Bronze prize	The U.S. Pavilion
Group B	Gold prize	Mexico Pavilion	Silver prize	Australia Pavilion	Bronze prize	Malaysia Pavilion
Group C	Gold prize	The Netherlands Pavilion	Silver prize	South Africa Pavilion	Bronze prize	Indonesia Pavilion
Group D	Gold prize	Andes Amazonian Pavilion	Silver prize	Republic of Madagascar (Africa Joint Pavilion)	Bronze prize	Republic of Kenya (Africa Joint Pavilion)



## Section 3 World Expo: A Showcase for Human's Progress

Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, humankind has taken technological innovation as the carrier to advance and transcend itself. The world expositions become the catalyst by sensing industrial innovation and displaying the related results within the world. It also becomes a token of fierce competition and innovation. People all hoped to avail themselves of the exposition as a platform to release the latest news about technological products or research results. Many internationally unparalleled products or research results were displayed at the World Expo and applied to the society to benefit humankind after the Expo. The development of the World Expo is a definite indicator of the evolution of human civilization.

At the Great Exhibition 1851 London were displayed a high-powered steam engine, an automatic chained fine spinning frame, a high-speed steamer and a crane. The Crystal Palace, all made of reinforced bars and glass panels, was the first landmark building in the history of the World Expo, and a milestone in the history of modern architecture as well. The Palace established itself as the forerunner in the field of architectural space of the Expo in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In 1853, a crystal palace was built for the World Fair 1853 New York by modelling the original one in England. But the site was shifted from Europe to America.

New things appeared one after another and the eyes of visitors were too busy to pick them up: the elevator at the World Fair 1853 New York, concrete at Exposition Universelle de Paris 1867 (Expo 1867 Paris), the typewriter, the gramophone and the telephone at Centennial Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the Soil and Mine (Expo 1876 Philadelphia), the tungsten filament bulb at Exposition Universelle de Paris 1878 (Expo 1878 Paris).

In 1889, Eiffel Tower displayed in Expo 1889 Paris led people to a new height of cognition of

The launching ceremony of the biggest steam engine in the Expo 1876 Philadelphia

Source: Elizabeth Gilmore Holt. *The Expanding World of Art, 1874-1902*. Yale University Press, 1988.

