**Anger through cultural, political terms**

 **After the misery of postwar cruelty, the idea of anger offered the excitement of risk. The play centers on the uncertainties experienced in an age of rapid social change. Anger focused bitterness not on class society but on some of its values. Attacks on old-fashioned traditions could go hand-in-hand with sympathy for upper-middle-class individuals (such as Colonel Redfern).**

 **Osborne’s nostalgia for the Edwardian age arose because the past represented stability, while after the WW2 felt insecure. So the anger of this period is a rage of frustration due to the lack of getting rights.**

 **In cultural terms, anger offered an alternative to modernism, which was often seen as exclusive and difficult. Anger is expressed through naturalism that won the mainstream (normal). In political terms, anger was negative. The dissenting of the 1950s wanted not so much to rebel against the old order of authority and standards, but to refuse to vote for it.**