

What 1900 developments in two disciplines substantiated and popularized ideas of irrationalism and uncertainty?

Through which disciplines did the modernist movement begin its sweep rejecting old cultural forms and experimented with new ones?

What new media (two) transformed the habits of everyday life and leisure?

What challenged the received wisdom of all kinds and led to the unraveling of the system of international relations?

What began in 1929 that shocked the status quo?

Democratic liberalism was besieged by the rise of what two types of governments?

HOW DID INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENTS REFLECT THE AMBIGUITIES OF MODERNITY?

The decades surrounding the First World War brought about what two types of intense experimentation?

Who questioned and sometimes abandoned many of the cherished values and beliefs that had guided Western society since the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

What three Enlightenment ideals did many people in the 1920s still embrace?

What two groups were gradually gaining support in their struggles for political and social recognition?

Describe the change in the standard of living in the 1920s before 1929.

Give four examples the book uses to suggest that life was indeed improving.

What does the book suggest shook faith in progress?

What did people think a rational human mind would do after discovering the laws of society?

What did members of Western society discover brought pessimism and crisis as well as opportunity and promise?

Why was modernity described as being "Janus faced?"

Who was the Roman god, Janus?

What does the book describe as the positive side of modernity?

What does the book describe as the negative side of modernity?

What echoed the Janus face of modernity?

Who mounted a determined attack on the optimism of Enlightenment rationality? When?

What were the small group of serious thinkers attacking?

What two concepts did these critics reject?

Who was Friedrich Nietzsche? How does the book describe his writing?

According to Nietzsche, what had the West overemphasized?

According to Nietzsche, what drove human activity and true creativity (list two)?

What was Nietzsche questioning?

What were outworn social and psychological constructs that suffocated self-realization and excellence (list three)?

What was Nietzsche's relationship to religion? Belief? Upbringing?

What did Nietzsche claim Christianity embodied? What did he say it glorified (list three)?

Who said "God is dead?"

Who lost his sanity in 1889?

How does Nietzsche describe nihilism?

According to Nietzsche, what were all moral systems?

According to Nietzsche, what were the corrupt systems designed to promote the weak at the expense of the strong?

According to Nietzsche, what was the only hope for the individual?

What would be the best use of meaninglessness according to Nietzsche?

How commonly read was Nietzsche while he was alive? What was fundamental to the rise of the philosophy of existentialism?

Who was Henri Bergson? What did he argue?

What did Bergson think was often more accessible to human comprehension than a scientific law or a mathematical equation?

What accelerated the revolt against established certainties in philosophy?

In English-speaking countries, what was the main development in philosophy?

In the continental countries, what was the primary development in philosophy?

Define logical positivism.

According to adherents of the worldview of logical positivism, what two disciplines were meaningless? Why?

Who is most closely associated with the outlook of logical positivism?

According to Wittgenstein, what is the "only the logical clarification of thoughts" and therefore should concentrate on the student of language?

What were the great philosophical issues of the ages that Wittgenstein thought were a great waste of time? Why?

What did Wittgenstein think statements about God, morality, freedom reflected?

Where in the world has logical positivism remained dominant? What has been its effect on the scope of philosophical inquiry?

Define existentialism.

Name three nineteenth-century forerunners of modern existentialism.

Which two philosophers found a sympathetic audience among disillusioned postwar university students? In what country?

Heidegger and Jaspers placed great emphasis on what two attributes of human existence? What did they say people should do with their fear caused by the situation?

Describe the religious background of most existential thinkers in the twentieth century. Did they think a supreme being had established humanity's fundamental nature and given life its meaning?

Name the French existentialist who said "existence precedes essence."

What did Sartre mean?

Who was Sartre's lifelong intellectual partner? What did he say about existence?

Describe the modern intellectual crisis: the shattering of what? (list three)

What did existentialists believe individuals are forced to do? And define themselves through what?

How did Sartre feel most people tried to escape radical freedom? What did he think about escape?

How should people live authentically according Sartre?

Existentialism had a powerful component of what with it? How were people to "be in the world?"

What did existentialism place great stress on? (list two)

When did existentialism really come of age in France?

What reinforced the existential view and approach to life?

Name two existentialists who became enormously powerful after WW2?

The decades after the First World War witnessed a tenacious revival of what type of thought?

In the years before 1914, how were some theologians interpreting Christian doctrine? That is, how did they see Christ primarily? What were they embarrassed by?

What did Christian existentialists stress? (list three)

Whose work was rediscovered that fed the revival of Christian belief after World War I?

Who was Soren Kierkegaard? What did he believe?

What did Kierkegaard suggest people do?

Who was Karl Barth? What did he argue?

How did Barth consider religious truth to be made known to human beings?

Who was the leading Christian among Catholics? Which country was he born in?

What did Marcel find in the Catholic Church? What did he think Catholicism and religious belief provided for him? (list four)

When did religion become much more meaningful to intellectuals? Before or after the war?

Name at least six people mentioned in the textbook that either converted to a faith or became attracted to religion for the first time between 1920 and 1950.

By the late nineteenth century, what was one of the main pillars supporting Western society's optimistic and rationalistic worldview?

What did progressive minds believe was based on hard facts and controlled experiments?

What seemed to determine physical processes and permit useful solutions to more and more problems?

Developments in what science began to cast doubt on the unchanging, factual basis of natural law?

What discovery at the end of the nineteenth century was an important first step in casting doubt on an unchanging basis of natural law?

Who discovered that radium constant emits subatomic particles and does not have a constant atomic weight?

What did Max Planck discover?

How is subatomic energy emitted?

What did Planck's discovery call into question? What is the implication for matter and energy?

Define Einstein's theory of special relativity.

Describe the analogy of moving trains to explain Einstein's theory of special relativity.

To Einstein, how are time and distance related to the observer?

According to Einstein's theory, how are matter and energy related? How does Einstein's idea of an infinite universe compare to Newtonian physics?

Who was a leading pioneer in the "heroic age of physics?"

What did Rutherford demonstrate in 1919?

How many subatomic particles were identified by 1944? Which was the most important?

What is the significance of a neutron's capacity to shatter the nucleus of another atom? That is, what could that lead to?

What weapon's development resulted from the discovery that chain reactions of shattered atoms would release unbelievable force?

Who presented the implications of physics to fascinated millions of men and women in the 1920s and 1930s?

Who formulated the "uncertainty principle?" What does it postulate?

Name two fields that no longer provided comforting truths about natural laws or optimistic answers about humanity's place in an understandable world.

Before Freud, how did most scientists assume the conscious mind processed sense experiences?

On what did Freud base his insights? (list two)

How did Freud conclude human behavior was? How was it governed? What did the mental reservoir contain?

Was the unconscious knowable to the conscious mind according to Freud?

Define the id.

Define the ego.

Define the superego.

Which of the three works to negotiate between the demands of the other two?

What did Freud say resulted when the three structures were out of balance?

When did Freud's ideas attain immense popularity? What did opponents and some enthusiasts say the first requirement for mental health was? What did this interpretation encourage? Particularly among whom?

HOW DID MODERNISM REVOLUTIONIZE WESTERN CULTURE?

Define modernism.

Which era is widely viewed as one of the greatest in Western art?

Which country pioneered modernism? Give two reasons for its ability to do so.

Give three reasons the Chicago School of architects was able to build skyscrapers lacking almost any exterior ornamentation.

According to what principle did modern architects believe buildings and living spaces in general should be ordered?

Define functionalism.

What did Le Corbusier believe a house to be?

Describe the "International Style" rejecting fancy ornamentation.

Describe the Fagus shoe factory in Alfeld, Germany. Who designed it?

Define Bauhaus.

Bauhaus instructors and students sought to revolutionize product design by unifying what? (list three)

What studies did they combine?

Was any object too insignificant to be treated as an object of high design? List examples the book offers.

Who was Ludwig Mies van der Rohe? What was his title in 1930? When did he move to the US? Why did he move?

What additional art also entered a phase of radical experimentation?

Which visual arts (name two) became increasingly abstract and were broke form down into its constituent parts?

Which city was especially famous for its radical artistic underground? Name five others.

Who promoted the new work? (name two)

Who flocked to these cultural centers to participate in the new movements?

What was one of the earliest modernist movements in the visual arts?

Name two French and one American who tried to portray their sensory "impressions" in their work?

What did Impressionists look to for subject matter? What traditional themes did they turn their backs on?

What did Monet paint a lot of? What about Degas?

What was more important - fleeting moment of color and light or precise rendering of an actual object?

Name an Expressionist from the Netherlands.

Who established Cubism? How does the book describe cubism? What did cubism exemplify?

What was the Futurism movement determined to do? Glorify what? Destroy what?

What encouraged further radicalization?

What did international artists and intellectuals in exile in Switzerland champion in 1916?

How did Dadaists try to shock their audiences?

Give a well-known example of Dadaist "anti-art."

Where in particular to Dadaism spread in the 1920s?

What was the Surrealism movement deeply influenced by? What did they paint?

The manifestos written by members of the Dadaist, Futurist, and Surrealists movements were meant to do what? (list three)

What was Western literature deeply influenced by in the decades following the First World War?

Describe one of the techniques modernist writers used to express new realities.

Like Freud, what did modernist writers focus on? (list two)

Who was Marcel Proust? How did he live? Why did he withdraw from the present?

Define the stream-of-consciousness technique.

Name two novelists who used internal monologues to explore the human psyche.

What was the most famous novel of experimental stream-of-consciousness? Describe the novel. Who wrote it?

What is *Ulysses* intended to mirror? Where was the novel banned?

What did creative writers reject as they turned their attention from society to the individual and from realism to psychological relativity?

Which Czech writer portrayed an incomprehensible, alienating world?

What happens to the main character in the novella *The Metamorphosis*?

How did composers and performers capture the emotional intensity and shock of modernism in music?

Name two forms of art where modernism flourished on stage.

Describe how modern composers might arrange sounds. What might they abandon?

How did audiences react to atonal music?

HOW DID CONSUMER SOCIETY CHANGE EVERYDAY LIFE?

What heralded the first steps toward a consumer revolution that would be fully consolidated in the 1950s and 1960s?

Name three technological developments that were part of a revolution in the way consumer goods were made, marketed, and used by ordinary people.

How did contemporaries view the new mass culture?

How did it seem consumer goods were modernizing society?

Around what were housework and private life increasing organized?

What encouraged a cult of youthful "sex appeal?"

What were advertisements linking individual attractiveness to?

What opened roads to increased mobility and travel? (list two)

What began to dominate the way people spent their leisure time?

Name three forms of commercialized mass entertainment.

Name three institutions that competed for evening customers.

What epitomized the emergence of consumer society?

Name four ways department stores helped attract customers in droves.

How did the emergence of modern consumer culture undermine existing social differences?

How did the emergence of modern consumer culture reinforce existing social differences?

How did the emergence of modern consumer culture change women's lives?

Define the modern girl.

What two changes loosened traditional limits on women's behavior?

What was the left's complaint about consumer culture?

What was the right's complaint about consumer culture?

What were religious leaders protesting about consumer culture?

What made actual participation in the new world of goods elusive?

When would the promise of prosperity be truly realized?

Where was the influence of mass culture most evident?

When did cinema emerge? Whose inventions helped?

When did cinema become a true mass medium? Which country was a world leader?

Until when were motion pictures the central entertainment of the masses? What other medium replaced it?

In the late 1930s in Great Britain, how often did 25% of adults go to the movies? 40% of adults?

What could be powerful tools of indoctrination?

Who directed *Triumph of the Will*? Describe what the stunning aerial photography showed. When was it released? What was it a documentary of?

What other medium became a full-blown mass medium in the 1920s? Whose inventions made transmissions of speech and music possible? Where was he from?

Describe the ownership and financing of the national broadcasting networks in the US. What about Great Britain and Europe?

How did Hitler and Mussolini use their dramatic speeches over radio?

How did Roosevelt and Baldwin use their informal "fireside chats"?

WHAT OBSTACLES TO LASTING PEACE DID EUROPEAN LEADERS FACE?

What three conditions were leaders facing as they sought to create a stable international order?

Which country was the key to lasting stability?

How did all Germans view the Treaty of Versailles?

Did France and Great Britain see eye to eye on Germany?

What did the French want to stress immediately after the war?

What did the French politicians believe were vital for economic recovery?

What did many French leaders see as France's last best hope?

How large had Germany been as a market for Great Britain's goods?

What appeared to be essential to the British economy?

Who was John Maynard Keynes? How did he feel about the Treaty of Versailles?

What did Keynes think astronomical reparations and harsh economic measures would do? (list three)

What helped create sympathy for Germany in the English-speaking world?

What were British politicians suspicious of? (list two)

Which army was the largest in Europe and authorized to authorize the German Rhineland until 1935?

Since 1890, to whom did France look to as a powerful ally against Germany? Why not now?

With whom did France sign a mutual defense pact in 1921? With what three countries did France associate itself closely with?

How much did the Allied commission announce Germany had to pay annually in gold marks? What was the total? How many years were they able to pay easily? What happened in 1922?

Who was willing to accept a moratorium on German reparations? Who was not willing?

Which armies in 1923 began to occupy the heartland of industrial Germany? What was their goal of occupation?

What did the German government order the people of Ruhr to do? Why? What percentage of Germany's population was out of work as a result?

What was the response from the French? Did people starve as a result?

From where did the French send 40,000 troops to control the territory near Ruhr?

What racist accusations did German propagandists make that intensified tensions? (list two)

How did Germany support the workers and their employers? What did this cause?

What were the three German middle-class values? What happened to them as savings were wiped out?

How did Germans feel? Name five groups they blamed.

Who eagerly capitalized on the widespread discontent?

Who assumed leadership of the government in August 1923? What did he call off? What did he agree to pay?

How many years of hostility and tension between Germany and France elapsed before both countries decided to try compromise?

Which two countries were willing to help France and Germany with their compromise?

What was formed to re-examine German reparation payments from a broad perspective? Who led it?

Define the Dawes Plan.

How were Germany's yearly reparation payments linked?

Describe the circle of how the US lent money to get its money back with the Dawes Plan.

What was the political settlement that accompanied the economic accords? Who agreed to fight on behalf of either country if one invaded the other?

Which of Germany's borders had no permanent agreement in 1925? Which country was angered by this?

When did Germany join the League of Nations?

What did the signers of the Kellogg-Briand Pact agree to? What provisions did the Pact have for disciplinary action in case war broke out? Would the Kellogg-Briand act prevent the arrival of the Second World War?

Who proclaimed a "national socialist revolution" from a table in a beer hall?

Who had a short term in prison as a result of his violent attempt to overthrow a government?

What three activities in the late 1920s suggested liberal democracy had taken root in Weimer Germany?

Hitler's Nazi Party attracted support from what three groups? Who else supported the far right?

Who were the Communists complaining about the loudest? What did they accuse them of?

Was the situation in France different than that in Germany?

What was France's greatest accomplishment after 1924? What did it lead to?

Who returned to office, slashed spending, and raised taxes? What happened to franc's value relative to its prewar value?

What was Britain's greatest problem after 1920? What percentage of the workforce was out of work in 1921?

What measures did the state provide to keep living standards from seriously declining and helped moderate class tensions? (name four)

What did the rising Labour party champion? When was it founded? What was the party committed to?

What did British conservatives show regarding social issues?

Ireland was granted full autonomy in 1922. What did this remove?

Was social unrest rampant in the 1920s and 1930s in Great Britain?

Developments in what in leading democracies across western Europe gave some optimism in the late 1920s?
(name two)

WHAT WERE THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION?

What struck the entire world with ever-greater intensity?

Define the Great Depression.

When did the depression disappear in much of the world?

What did the prolonged economic collapse shatter? What did it encourage?

What initiated a worldwide crisis in October 1929?

What was the net investment in factories, farms, equipment in 1925? 1929?

What was the value of shares traded on the exchanges in 1925? 1929?

What was the stock market bubble built on? How were investors able to buy stocks by paying only a fraction of the purchase price? Describe buying "on margin."

What happened with investors and citizens were stripped of wealth and confidence?

Describe how prices, production, and employment were connected in the spiraling decline.

What did the financial panic trigger?

What did US bankers ask from their foreign businesses? What was the direction of gold reserves?

Was it easy for European businesses to borrow money? What did Europeans do with their savings from banks?

Describe how a frantic attempt to get cash to pay their loans caused a collapse in world prices.

The financial crisis led to what general crisis?

The world output of goods between 1929 and 1933 fell what percent?

What financial decision did Britain make in 1931? What was the effect on its money? Why did Britain do this?

What did twenty other nations, including the US, also do? Did anyone get a real advantage?

What did the US do to its protective tariffs? What was the effect on international trade?

What two factors best explain the relentless slide to the bottom from 1929 to early 1933?

Who were the world's economic leaders in 1929?

What two American decisions had damaging ripple effects on the world economy?

What did governments do instead of raising spending? How would raising spending have helped?

What was the "counter-cyclical policy" advocated by Keynes meant to be a weapon against?

How well received by orthodox economists was Keynes's prescription?

The lack of large-scale government spending contributed to what?

In what two ways did production cuts affect employment and ability to spend money?

In the 1920s, what percentage of Germans was jobless? In 1932?

In the 1920s, what percentage of Americans was jobless? In 1933?

What did mass unemployment create?

Name five social problems created/worsened by mass unemployment.

What happened to birthrates during mass unemployment?

What happened to cases of mental illness during mass unemployment?

How does the book describe mass unemployment as a weapon?

How did Herbert Hoover initially react to the stock market crash and economic decline?

Between 1929 and 1932, how far did industrial production fall?

Who was the president promising a "New Deal for the forgotten man?" What was his goal for capitalism?

Was Roosevelt a supporter of socialism or government ownership of industry? What did he advocate in the economy?

What were Roosevelt's government-supported social programs designed to do? (list two)

What did innovated federal programs promote in the US?

What percentage of the American population lived in rural areas?

Why did Roosevelt remove the US from the gold standard?

Why was the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 designed to limit agricultural production? (list two)

What was the intent of the National Recovery Administration? How was participation decided?

Why was the National Recovery Administration program abandoned?

Who accepted the responsibility of employing as many people as possible?

Define the Works Progress Administration.

What percentage of the entire US labor force worked for the WPA at some point in the 1930s? What were they doing?

What helped keep the threat of social revolution in check in the United States?

What system was established in 1935?

What did the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 give union organizers?

Describe the change in union membership between 1935 and 1940.

What was generally the goal of government rulings and social reforms toward ordinary people? The wealthy?

What was the New Deal's fundamental commitment? How was this different from the traditional emphasis?

Was the New Deal completely successful in responding to the Great Depression? Did the New Deal pull the US out of the depression? What did?

Which countries of all the Western democracies responded most successfully to the challenge of the Great Depression? Under which leadership?

Scandinavian socialism grew out of a strong tradition of what?

Name two groups in Scandinavia that were inclined to cooperate with one another.

How did Sweden in particular maintain production and employment when the economic crisis struck in 1929?

Name four public benefit programs that Scandinavian governments increased during the economic crisis.

Scandinavia's welfare socialism was seen as an appealing middle between what two -isms?

Describe orthodox economic theory practiced by Britain in the 1930s.

What did unemployed workers receive in Britain after 1931?

Compare total production in Britain in the 1930s to the situation in the US and France.

National v international: which market received the bulk of Britain's focus?

What two new industries grew in response to demand at home after the protective tariffs in 1932?

What encouraged a housing boom in Britain?

Describe the visible differences between Britain in the north and the south.

Why did the Great Depression come to France late? How long was the decline steady?

Describe the effect of economic stagnation on an ongoing political crisis in France. What was going on?

What happened in France in February 1934?

Define the Popular Front.

Who made the first and only real attempt to deal with the social and economic problems of the 1930s in France? What was it inspired by?

What work reforms made by the Popular Front still exist and are present here in the US?

Who accused the Popular Front of revolution?

What did the wealthy do with their money in France?

How was political descent in France encouraged by the Spanish Civil War?

What happened to the Popular Front after Blum was forced to resign in June 1937?

How does the book describe France drifting aimlessly? (two adjectives)

What is France preoccupied by? (list two)