

PERIOD FOUR

The Twentieth Century and Beyond (ca. 1914 to present)

Describe the level of scope and intensity of the wars of the twentieth century.

Based on what do historians divide the twentieth century? (name the four periods)

Why did the nations of Europe willingly go to war in the summer of 1914?

How did the war that started in the summer of 1914 turn out instead?

Was the peace settlement that ended the First World War close to being perfect? How soon after the first war was Europe at war again?

After the Second World War, how did Europe divide itself into two sections? How does the book describe the Western and Eastern blocs?

What did both blocs build up after the Second World War? What were those supplies for?

What two things arrived in eastern Europe after the fall of communism in 1989?

What two -tions revitalized European society? What did they sometimes lead to?

Describe the immigrant stance of right-wing political parties in the early twenty-first century.

War and Revolution

What did nationalism encourage? What did imperialism deepen? What did militarism create? What did industrialization produce?

What were armies trying to protect themselves from when they stalled, dug trenches, and used barbed wire?

Describe the size of territory gained during World War I and the number of lives required for those gains.

National economies were geared toward what?

Who served in the armies of the warring powers who was not from Europe?

What did support from the war turn into?

Give three reasons for the first moderate socialist revolution that later turns more radical under the leadership of Lenin.

Whose philosophy does Lenin update to address existing conditions in Russia?

Who does Lenin say in addition to workers could remake society as long as they were led by a dedicated elite of revolutionaries?

Who won in the Russian civil war? What are they also known by?

What did they do after they won? Describe the regime. Describe the form of state control.

What did the peace settlement that ended the war turn out to be?

Which Empires were broken up after World War I? How does the book describe the successor nations.

Who determined the fate of the non-Europeans who were broken up? Under what system were they placed?

What was the effect of making Germany pay war reparations? Financially? Emotionally?

Economic Crisis and Competing Ideologies in the Interwar Period

What triggered the Great Depression that led to a collapse in prices? What followed the collapse in prices and slowdown in production? (list four)

What did economic nationalism do to trade and the problems of the depression?

Which European governments responded most successfully to the challenge of the Great Depression?

What were the successful European governments able to do to respond to the challenge of the Great Depression? (give three examples)

Which European country had extremist movements on the left and right sabotaging measures to respond successfully to the challenge of the Depression?

What two events were an impetus for a lot of development of ideologies that tried to revolutionize state and society?

Give two examples of ideologies that were meant to revolutionize state and society?

What was the economic result of World War I and the Great Depression on capitalist democracies?

Describe the type of governments in Russia, Italy, and Germany. What were they promising? What were they using to destroy their opponents?

Who was Lenin's successor after his death?

What did Lenin's successor do to individual peasant farms? What did this lead to?

What happened to people who resisted Stalin's changes?

Why did Stalin want factories built? Who did he want working there?

What type of society did some people see themselves building in Russia?

Why was culture politicized in Russia?

Were alternative views tolerated? How was this repression expressed?

On what two extreme -isms did Mussolini and Hitler base their states?

What feelings did Italians and Germans have at the peace agreement after World War I? (name two) What types of governments did Mussolini and Hitler establish?

What is fascism?

How did fascists use propaganda? (name four)

Describe the type of support that Hitler's Nazi Party had in Germany. Describe the ideology of the Nazi party.

How was Hitler aided by Brits and Americans when he was building up the German military and taking over territory?

World War II

What did Nazi Germany's unlimited ambition unleash?

What led Britain and France to declare war?

How much of Europe was Hitler's armies able to conquer quickly?

Describe the vast empire Hitler established. (book offers two)

Name four groups that Germans killed. How many people total were killed in the Holocaust?

Which country in Asia had similar racial-imperial ambitions? Which areas did that country invade?

Which sides of World War II used massive air campaigns? On which targets? Military? Civilian?

Describe how devoted to the war effort countries' economies were.

What brought isolationist Americans into World War II?

How many soldiers and civilians were killed by the end of World War II?

Postwar Politics

Describe the two sides of the Cold War. Who led the Communist bloc? Who led the capitalist bloc?

What were the two blocs competing for around the world? (two forms)

What did both sides do with respect to their military arsenals?

What did both sides feel about colonialization?

On which model did Eastern European nations remake the state and society?

How many parties comprised the dictatorships in Eastern European nations?

What did Eastern European nations do with agriculture and industry?

What did Russians try to do after Stalin's death in 1953? What did people feel about Soviet-style communism?

Who provided money to western and central Europeans to rebuild after World War II?

What happened to the popularity of mass-produced consumer goods after World War II?

Describe the economic growth after World War II and its effect on living standards.

What did western and central Europeans do to government planning and free-market capitalism? What else did they provide for all citizens? How was it paid for?

Cultural Changes

What were people doubting in the late nineteenth century? What happened in 1914 to convince them further?

Beliefs in what were lost after World War I? (name four)

What is existentialism?

Describe the body image young people preferred. Whose body types were they rejecting?

What idea is fundamental to the development of the atomic bomb?

Optimistic or pessimistic: the answers science and technology offered about humanity's place in the world?

What types of questions did advances in medicine provoke?

How did religious thinkers and theologians respond to the ethical and moral challenges after World War I?
What did they suggest people do?

Describe various ways Christians responded to totalitarianism.

Where in eastern Europe especially did the Catholic Church flourish despite Communist attempts to suppress it?

How was religion able to bring down the Communist regime?

How did artists, writers, and composers portray World War I?

Who felt art had a radical mission and could change the world?

Where did artists and intellectuals flee when the Nazis came to power? What was the global capital of high culture? Which two cities did it replace?

Which country became the primary source of modern popular culture in the first half of the twentieth century?

Name two new forms of commercialized entertainment developed in the first half of the twentieth century.

Describe what critics call "Americanization."

What created the distinctive and very international youth culture that both consumed and criticized postwar prosperity?

Who engaged in protests and political activism? Who created political parties to confront environmental degradation?

Challenging the Postwar Order

When did the postwar boom end? A long period of what began? (list three)

As a result of the economic stagnation, to which direction did politics in western Europe drift?

What were western European leaders doing to government spending and social services such as health care and industries? What did they do to state industries? What market policies did they promote?

What did Gorbachev attempt to do in the mid-1980s in the Soviet Union with respect to people and the economy? How did this turn out?

Where did peaceful anticommunist revolutions begin in Europe? Where did they end up? What was the end result for Germany and the Soviet Union?

What -ism returned along with a movement toward a more united Europe? What three things did this -ism and loyalties to ethnicity and religion lead to? (list three)

Men or women: whose lives were more transformed by the total wars of the twentieth century?

Men or women: who was moved out of the workplace by government policies?

Give two reasons why women gained the right to vote.

Give a reason related to women that explains the economic boom of the 1960s.

What did the reinvigorated feminist movement in the 1970s attempt to secure for women through laws governing the workplace and family? (list two)

What reversed Europe's long-standing overseas expansion? What influenced this?

How many nations joined the global community from 1945-1965?

How did colonies win independence? Peacefully? If not, how?

Multinational and Multicultural Europe

What were two goals of growing multinational and international organizations after the two world wars?

What is the Common Market? What was it renamed in 1993?

During what revolutions in what year did capitalism spread across Europe? Was remaking formerly Communist societies easier than expected?

Were formerly Communist nations able to join the EU?

Why did many governments in the 1950s and 1960s sign labor agreements allowing foreign workers to immigrate? What was the direction of this flow between former colonies/developing world and western Europe?

What was the result of the growing ethnic diversity in Europe? What did it spark? (list two)

Who was promoting withdrawal of their country from the EU? Describe the change in their political power in their countries.

List three international connections that resulted from the era of globalization in the last decades of the twentieth century.

Describe the changes multinational corporations could make to a national economy or the autonomy of traditional nation-states.

What led to ever-faster exchanges of goods, information, and entertainment around the world? (list two)

Describe the impacts of globalization and technological change on the world.

Describe common challenges the world faces in the twenty-first century. (list three)

Questions for after all chapters have been covered

1. How did the "total wars" of World Wars I and II and the Cold War reshape European political and economic structures? Those of the colonial and then postcolonial world?

2. What role did political ideology play in the conflicts of the twentieth century, and how did this role change across the century?

3. What made modern art and intellectual thought "modern," and what role did science and technology play in their development?

4. How were the social transformations after the world wars in class structures, patterns of consumption and migration, and the lives of women and young people related to the broad political and economic changes that followed the wars?

5. How are the challenges that confront Europeans in the twenty-first century rooted in events and trends that came before?